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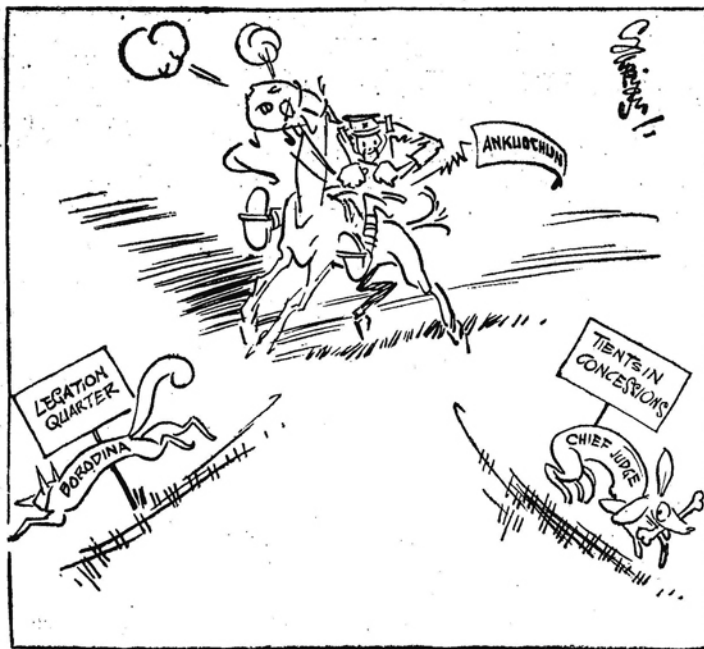
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CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS	133-138
LEADING ARTICLES—	
China's Wasted Money	139
Shanghai Problem, The	139
Representation	139
Carrying On for Moscow	140
Death of King Ferdinand, The	140
Nanking and After	140
Chinese Obstacles to Research	141
NOTES AND COMMENTS	141
NEWS FROM THE OUTPOSTS—	
Recent Wild Rumours About Tsingtao, The	142
Pickets Still Busy in Canton	142
Pakhoi Cemetery Desecrated	142
Position at Hankow, The	142
Hankow's Water Supply	142
Hongkong Fight Against Strikes	142
Hongkong Jury's Strong Comment	142
Hongkong Bathing Fatality	142
Sovereign Rights and Their Fragility	143
Dutch Vessel in a Typhoon	144
War for Holiday-Makers	144
Nanking, Government's Proclamations, The	144
Tokyo Letter	145
Kawasaki Dockyard Closing	145
Heavy Floods in Japan	145
Obituary—Loo Lin-yok	145
Norwegian Steamer Pirated	145
Japanese-German Commerce	145
Hongkong's Trade Slump	145
Flying Tragedy at Hongkong	145
Japanese Labour Men Arrested	145
SHANGHAI NEWS—	
Dalbank Raided and Sealed	146
Local Shipping Dispute, The	146
Anti-Japanese Boycott, The	147
Wedding—Chang—Sun	147
Struggle Over Men's Dress, The	147
Shanghai College Middle School	147
Another Chinese Celebration	147
Union Church Ladies' Society	147
"Natty" in Shanghai	148
All the Army at Play	148
Farewell to the Troops, The	148
Shanghai Junior Golf Club	148
This Summer Is Warm	148
Late Mr. L. F. Patstone	149
Shantung Road Hospital	149
Brave Snaforce Sergeant	149
Police and the Rate Defaulters	149
Decorated Cars and Treaties	149
Chinese Detective Murdered	149
Trans-Pacific Shipping	149
Volunteers, The	149
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	150-151
MEETINGS—	
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co.	152
Pengkalen Durian Estate (1921)	152
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	152
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Unequal Treaties, The	156
Bluff	157
Conditions at Kuling	157
Gloucesters and Durhams, The	157
"Free City of Shanghai" The	157
S.M.C. and Southern Party Funds	158
LAW REPORTS—	
H. M. Supreme Court—	
American Oriental Bank v. R. Levi	158
H. M. Police Court—	
Amar Singh v. Isher Singh	158
S.M.P. v. Taja Singh	159
Traffic Cases	159
U. S. Court—	
Van Ziang Kung Kee v. Tobacco Products Corp.	159
U. S. v. Worthington and Chalet	160
Slobodchikoff v. Bunting	160
Provisional Court—	
Threatening Letter Charge	160
Rowdy Chinese on Boundary Road	160
Mother and Son	160
Allegations of Paid Murder	160
Benjamin v. Kyung Ah-dien	160
Chinese Salesman Handled Over	160
Suicide—Sergius Garnet	161
District Court—	
Republic of China v. Liu Yoh-tz	161
PERSONAL NOTES	162
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS	162
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	163-167
FROM THE FOUR WINDS	168-169
SPECIAL ARTICLES—	
Difficult Lesson, A	170
Struggle Between Hankow and Canton, The	170
China in the Grip on the Reds	171
From the Crow's Nest	172
St. Swithin's Day	172
War Veteran's Story, The	173
BOOK PAGE	174
WOMAN'S PAGE	175



TWO FLIGHTS FROM PEKING

ANTI-COMMUNIST COUP AT WUHAN

Military Leaders in Control of the City: "Mike" Borodin and Co. Leave for Kuling's Better Climes and Mrs. Sun Yat-sen Withdraws from Kuomintang: New Regime Said to Favour Submission to Nanking

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE WITH NORTH

Emissary in Tsinanfu: Desire to Attack Hankow and Anxious to Co-Operate in Suppressing the Bolsheviks: Nanking Still Searching for Funds

According to information received in local Chinese circles, Hankow is now completely in the hands of anti-Communist military forces who are co-operating with General Tang Seng-chi. These forces favour an immediate peace with Nanking and a recognition of the authority of the Nanking Government.

On the other hand, the Communists are now in Kuling, to which place Comrades Borodin and Galen as well as Mr. Eugene Chen have repaired. From this point, the Communists, utilizing the three armies which are still loyal to them, will attempt to fight for a new base either in the vicinity of Shanghai or Canton.

It is now known that the immediate cause of the downfall of the Communists was an agitation among the labourers that trade and industry should resume. The coolie riot outside Comrade Borodin's house which was minimized in reports received when it occurred, was apparently a very serious affair, the labourers demanding money for food. The destruction of economic life under the Communist régime, more than any other cause, brought about the crisis which made it possible for anti-Communist military men to drive out the Russian and Chinese Communists. All pickets are now under arrest and foreign firms are opening their doors which have been closed for almost half a year.

The fact that Mr. Eugene Chen arranged a safe retreat for the Communists at Kuling, sending his son, Percy Chen, to make arrangements and that he has joined the Russian leaders, has caused some surprise here, as Mr. Chen has af-

ways claimed that he was not a member of the Communist Party. At this moment, he apparently throws his lot in with the Russian Communists.

The military men are demanding that the Hankow Government occupy the section of the Kinhan Railway which runs through Hupeh. This is a move against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who, it is now openly believed, has encouraged a war between Hankow and Nanking in the hope of seizing Hankow and Wuchang as his base for future operations.

Eugene Bolted Too!

Tuesday's reports from Hankow indicate that the 35th and 36th Armies now in control there are pressing the Wuhan authorities to come to an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek. They have also taken over control of the Kinhan Railway in Hupeh.

Troops continue to arrive from Hankow in Kiukiang and examination of steamers has started again at Hukow. It is now definitely established that Borodin, Galen and Eugene Chen are in Kuling.

REPORTED COUP IN HANKOW

Anti-Communist General Alleged to be in Control of Wuhan

Hankow, July 17. General Ho Chien, commanding the 35th army and who recently was responsible for executing great numbers of communists in Hunan,

has to-day effected a *coup d'état* in Wuhan is the belief in well-informed circles, though not officially stated.

General Ho's forces yesterday took control of Hanyang and to-day took over Hankow including the railway line and other strategic points.

Outwardly the public is undisturbed and there is no sign of military movement, the whole thing being executed with remarkable quiet. Probably the arrival of General Ho's forces has the approval of the Nationalist Government here which is now abating to a moderate pace.

Mr. Sui Shou-cheng, the Minister of Labour and who is the head of the All-China Labour Federation, resigned yesterday.

The belief is prevalent here that Borodin has gone to Kuling where he is now staying. Mr. Percy Chen's recent visit to Kuling is thought to have been to prepare a suitable, guarded and hidden dwelling for Borodin. Mr. Percy Chen left Hankow at the same time as Borodin for Kiukiang.—Reuter.

VERY INVOLVED SITUATION

Radical Members Resigning Because of Govt. Attitude

Hankow, July 17. The situation in Hankow has become so involved during the past few days that very few of the government officials themselves are

aware of what is transpiring.

Every day brings its quota of resignations on the part of radical members of the governments who all declare that it is impossible for them to carry on with their work on account of the present attitude of the Wuhan government. Yet, questioned on their change of policy, the officials of the present government declare emphatically that "There is no change, and the present policy of the Nationalist Government is the policy which it has always maintained and which it will continue to uphold."

Tang Yen-ta, the chief of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang, who is personally largely responsible for the success of the Nationalist Revolution against the forces of Central and North China, resigned a few days ago, but has avowed his intention of returning to "complete the Revolution" in a final message to his comrades.

Su Shou-cheng, Minister of Labour and concurrently Chairman of the All China Labour Federation, who is one of the most radical members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, also resigned yesterday. He declares that the policy of the Government made it impossible for him to carry on his work.

Borodin has left for Kuling and, while all under officials of the Government state that it is their belief that Borodin is not returning, Eugene Chen to-day issued a statement saying that Borodin has only gone away for a few days and will return to Hankow shortly.

Left Wing's Recantation

The present move of the Wuhan Government in ridding itself of the Communist Party has a deeper significance than appears on the surface. In well-informed circles it is believed that—

General Chiang Kai-shek's complaint against the Wuhan Government and his reasons for attacking it are because it is a Communist Government controlled by Soviet Russia. General Chiang declares that Communism is not a necessary, nor welcome, part of the Nationalist Revolution.

Weakened by the split in the Party, the Left Wing of the Kuomintang which at present functions at Hankow has decided to purge itself of all "Red" influence and thus, speaking from a propaganda point of view, cut the ground from under the feet of General Chiang Kai-shek. If this government can prove that the last tinge of "Red" has departed from its midst, it can truthfully declare that it is the properly constituted government of Nationalist China and that, since it is now a moderate Government, there is no reason for Chiang Kai-shek's continued opposition.

It is then likely that with this announcement to the whole world, and China in particular, Wuhan will take a firm stand against General Chiang Kai-shek and continue to declare him a counter-revolutionary and a military dictator. Wuhan feels that having accomplished this step towards moderation, Chiang Kai-shek will have no further excuse for war on this centre and that a continuation of his offensive will lend colour to their declarations concerning Chiang Kai-shek's militarist ambitions.

No Compromise With Chiang

There is one thing certain: that the Wuhan Government will never compromise with General Chiang Kai-shek and that there is no possibility in the world of a coalition government between Wuhan and Nanking. Wuhan has cleaned out the Communists and it will not be surprising if it now demands that Nanking clean out General Chiang Kai-shek.

The entire war from Canton to Wuhan has been a battle of slogans, and as it started it continues. General Chiang Kai-shek, according to Wuhan, is a "traitor." This puts him in the same class as Wu Peifu and Chang Tso-lin, according to Wuhan propagandists. He is also a "counter-revolutionary." He is also a militarist, a "Mussolini." He has

departed from the Three Peoples Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

General Chiang Kai-shek fights this with his own propaganda bureau. "Hankow is communist." "The Wuhan Government is under the control of the Reds," and to save the people of China and carry out in deed and in spirit the Three Peoples Principles—which the Wuhan Government has grossly misinterpreted—it will be necessary for General Chiang Kai-shek to wage war against and capture Wuhan.

Cold Steel Next

Up to the present, the battle between Wuhan and Nanking has been one of wits and propaganda, but within the next day or two it is very likely that it will take the form of cold steel and hot lead.

General Chang Fa-kuei's forces, the 4th Army, who are members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and whose leader is an extreme radical, are now on their way to Kiukiang, purposing to attack Nanking, the Kuomintang bureaux here report.

On the other hand, General Chiang Kai-shek's forces have already reached Kiukiang on their march westwards to attack Hankow. These two forces are expected to clash near Kiukiang, and the result of the battle may determine the future of China—whether the country will be controlled by a combination of military dictators whose intention it is, so they declare, to raise the status of the peasant and the labourer by legislation, or whether the Communist Party will return to Wuhan and complete the "Agrarian and Industrial Revolution" in accordance with ideas on the subject of revolution brought here by Russian agents and advisers.

Hankow Bristling with Guns

Hankow to-day bristles with guns. General Ho Chien, who is known for his recent executions of communists in Changsha, the total suppression of radical labour activities in Hunan and the extermination of the Peasants and Labour Unions there, is at present in control of Hankow and Hanyang. His troops entered the city yesterday and to-day, and in these two days have occupied the most important strategic positions, including taking full control of the Hankow terminus of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

It is believed that General Ho Chien's troops will put up a stiff fight against General Chiang Kai-shek should the latter be successful at Kiukiang.

It is believed that one of the reasons for the dismissal, or acceptance of the resignations of the radical leaders of the Kuomintang has been to appease the demand of the local military leaders, General Ho Chien and General Tang Seng-chi. These two are in favour of meeting out drastic treatment to the labour unions, but so far have held their hand as the local government has shown evidence of a disposition to disassociate itself from the Communist Party by peaceful means, but nevertheless thoroughly.

It is felt that Wuhan will shortly be in the grip of another war between the 4th Army under General Chang Fa-kuei, the 35th Army commanded by General Ho Chien and the 8th Army under General Tang Seng-chi on the one side and General Chiang Kai-shek on the other.

The situation locally is again tense, and it is felt that anything may happen. An outbreak on the part of the labourers and coolies is not unexpected, but such an attempt would be but short-lived as the anti-radical forces commanded by General Ho Chien are in full control of the city while the labour forces were disbanded some two weeks ago.—Reuter.

COMRADE BORODIN'S WHEREABOUTS

Unconfirmed Report of His Presence in Shanghai

MONDAY, July 18.

A sensational report gained currency on Saturday night to the effect that Comrade Borodin had arrived in Shanghai. The first report was to the effect that he had left Hankow on Thursday morning either by a China Merchants or German steamer and had arrived here in the course of Saturday. It was found impossible to obtain corroboration of this report, and it was equally found impossible to locate

him or to state that anybody had actually seen him.

When local Chinese officials were questioned with regard to the report that he was in Shanghai, they stated that they had understood that he had left Hankow for some destination unknown either on Thursday or Saturday, but their intelligence service had not yet reported his presence here.

It is understood that a warrant has been issued for his arrest and that if he is found anywhere in the territory of the Nanking Government he will be seized and handed over to the military authorities who will treat with him as an agent of an enemy government.

Circumstantial proof of his having left Hankow does not indicate to the Chinese that he is on his way to Shanghai, as it is regarded as more than probable that he intends to join the Communist forces on their front in Kiangsi or Anhui. The point is further made that it is not to be believed that the Hankow Government has become anti-Communist, as they are trying to prove to the world, but that this is a camouflage to begot the issue as between Hankow and Nanking. Nanking officials insist that Hankow is to-day taking orders from Moscow and that, should Borodin leave, it would only mean that Moscow has decided that his usefulness is over and that another man must take his place.

It is confirmed beyond doubt that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is working in co-operation with Hankow; that he has accepted 30,000 rifles from Hankow and that his Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. L. Tong, is recognizing the authority of Mr. Eugene Chen.

Borodin at Kiukiang

TUESDAY, July 19.

It is reliably reported that Comrade Borodin is at Kuling, where he will remain for some time according to present plans. Although Hankow is attempting to give to the world the impression of having become anti-Communist, the Hankow army has its headquarters at Kiukiang and thither Comrade Borodin has gone. It is also significant that the army which is being sent through Chikiang to recapture Nanking and the Shanghai area is headed by General Chien Cheng who was responsible for the Nanking outrage.

COMRADE BORODIN AT KULING

Mass Meetings Held by General Galen in Hankow

THURSDAY, July 21.

Reliable reports received from Hankow on Tuesday state that Comrade Borodin has been seen at Kuling, staying at the Mainland Hotel. A previous report to the effect that he was accompanied by Eugene Chen and General Galen is apparently disproved as the former was still at Hankow when the report was sent, although the two daughters of Eugene Chen were to have left on Tuesday evening for Kuling and it was thought more than likely that he would accompany them. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen was also reported as having left Hankow.

General Galen's presence in Hankow was made known through large mass meetings which he held on July 18 and 19. Anti-Borodin posters are becoming more numerous throughout Hankow.

All British property at Ichang other than the British Consulate is now occupied by troops, according to information coming from up-river and received at Hankow. This includes the residence of the Commissioner of Customs, which is filled to capacity with troops.

A notice has been issued in Kiukiang stopping all river traffic after dark between Matung and Kiukiang. The Concession there is, likewise, filled with troops who drill from time to time during the day. Other than their presence and the attendant anxiety felt by the few foreigners and Chinese owing to the constant movement of troops in the vicinity, the situation is described as quiet.

A large body of National Army troops arrived at Pukou from the north on July 18. They were identified as the 10th and 15th Armies. A few of Feng Yu-hsiang's 1st Army are also reported at Pukou as an escort. Feng is now conferring with Chiang Kai-shek.

"MIKE" RESTING FROM HIS LABOUR

Comrade on Vacation at Fairyland in Kuling

FRIDAY, July 22.

Anti-Borodin posters in Hankow continue to give a double significance to the absence of Comrade Borodin who is summing in the Fairyland Hotel at Kuling. General Galen still remains in Hankow and has held several large meetings.

THE RETIREMENT OF MME. SUN

A Procedure Dictated More by Sorrow than by Anger

Hankow, July 17.

"At the moment I feel that we are turning aside from the Master's policy of leading and strengthening the people. Therefore, I must withdraw until wiser policies prevail," declared Madame Sun Yat-sen in a lengthy statement given to Reuter's correspondent this evening.

Madame Sun Yat-sen declared that a revolution must be a social revolution based upon fundamental changes in society, otherwise it is not a revolution but merely a change of government.

She states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles are being changed "to fit the needs of the time" adding that though a change of policy may be necessary it must not be carried to the point where it becomes a reversal of the principles laid down by the Master, where the Revolutionary Party ceases to be revolutionary and becomes merely an organ operating under the banner of revolution but actually working in support of the very social structure which the party was founded to alter.

Madame Sun continues:—"There have been mistakes, but we must face the fact that they are not the mistakes of others, but ours as well. We have helped to make them and we must correct them."

"For revolutionary mistakes, revolutionary solutions must be found. We must not betray the people."

Madame Sun lays stress on Dr. Sun's early poverty and his forty years of work on behalf of an agrarian revolution while Russia was still under the heel of the Tsar.

"Dr. Sun's policies are clear. If certain leaders of the Party do not carry them out, they are no longer Sun's true followers, and the Party is no longer a revolutionary party but merely a tool in the hands of this or that militarist. It will have ceased to be a living force working for the future welfare of the Chinese people and will have become a machine, an agent of oppression, a parasite batten on the present enslaving system."

The statement concludes:—"There is no despair in my heart for the Revolution. My disheartenment is only that the path of some of those who have been leading the Revolution has strayed. But although members of the Party are straying from the path Dr. Sun Yat-sen charted for the Revolution in China, millions of people in China who have already come under the banners of the Party will continue on this path to the final goal. This means that I shall not keep faith alone. It is certain all true members of the Kuomintang will take this path."

The whole statement by Madame Sun Yat-sen is an indictment of the present Government in Wuhan, as opposed to the policy carried out while the Wuhan Government was under Russian advisership.—Reuter.

RESIGNATION OF MME. SUN YAT-SEN

SUN YAT-SEN

Connexion with Kuomintang Severed

Hankow, July 18.

Owing to the oppression of militarists, such as Generals Ho Chien, Tang Seng-chi and others, the Kuomintang members who have decided to sever connexion with the communists, are now facing a critical time regarding the future existence of the party and many are withdrawing from membership.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen to-night issued a strong protest, dated July 14, announcing her decision to sever connexion with the Kuomintang, on the ground that the new policy which oppresses the farmers' movement is contrary to the fundamental principles of the late Dr. Sun and that the work of the Kuomintang is no longer progressing along the right paths of revolution, and the party is becoming a mere tool in the hands of some of the militarists. There is therefore no alternative for her than to retire from the responsible position she holds.—Toho.

LATHETIC FAREWELL TO COMRADES

Communist Leader Takes Leave of the Kuomintang

Hankow, July 14.

Mr. Teng Yen-ta, the extreme chief of the Nationalist Propaganda Bureau and Political Department who has been an outstanding figure in the Nationalist revolution, has issued a circular entitled, "A Farewell to my Kuomintang Comrades."

In it he declares that he is resigning from the Nationalist movement but adds that he is not leaving for good but will return in the near future. He goes on to say that he believes the present revolution will fail as did that of 1911 because of the element of compromise in it.

He expresses keen disappointment that the Three Peoples' Principles are being deserted and he therefore "cannot work under the existing conditions." He demands that General Chiang Kai-shek be attached as otherwise "the revolution will become a private struggle between militarists."—Reuter.

ECONOMIC VENTURES IN HANKOW

Export of Cotton Forbidden by Government

Shanghai, July 18.

A Hankow message dated July 16, received in Shanghai this afternoon, says that the Wu-Han Government on July 14 issued an order prohibiting the exportation of raw cotton.—Toho.

HANKOW EXCHANGE RATES

Improvement in Central Bank Notes Indicated

THURSDAY, July 21.

Writing on June 15, a member of the foreign exchange brokers association at Hankow states that there has been great improvement in the exchange for Central Bank notes since June 30. On June 30 the rate stood at \$141 in Central Bank notes for \$100 gold notes, and on July 14 the rate had dropped to 125 at which business had been done. The reasons given for this improvement are:—

1. Foreign importing firms have not been accepting Central Bank notes so that they are almost entirely held by Chinese.

2. There is a fair demand for these notes to make payment for produce reaching Hankow, which at the moment consists principally of beans.

3. The Chinese are not over anxious to part with the Central Bank notes because the holding of actual silver is rather dangerous, good notes are easy to get and the Chinese have accumulated too much money in Shanghai owing to payment in Shanghai for exports from Hankow.

It is suggested this improvement in exchange will continue until large importing firms resume business.

HANKOW-NANKING CLASH EXPECTED

Troops Moving Up and Down the Yangtze

Peking, July 16.

There are continual reports here of Nanking troops going up-river and of Hankow troops going down river. The opinion is growing that a real clash is coming near Kiukiang.—Reuter.

COMING ADVANCE ON HANKOW

Chiang Kai-shek in Search of an Armistice with the North

Peking, July 15.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang is reported to have telegraphed the Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, to the effect that General Chiang Kai-shek has sent an emissary to Tsinanfu to discuss the possibility of an armistice in view of the fact that General Chiang is proposing to attack Hankow and is anxious to have the co-operation of those who also are desirous of suppressing the communists.

Marshal Chang requests the views of the Government in this connexion.

July 17.

The proposals made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek for an armistice were discussed at a conference of leaders of the Fengtien Party which took place last night. It is believed that a reply will be sent to-day indicating the terms on which a truce would be acceptable. Withdrawal of the Southern forces from Shantung and joint action against the extremists are likely to be the chief stipulations made.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE

Sun Chuan-fang on a Visit to Peking for Discussions?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, July 18.

Retirement is now in progress along the Kinshan Line by the Mukden forces. Up to late this afternoon the main army had fallen back as far as Tingchow, halfway between Paotingfu and Shiehchia-chwang.

It is stated that the retirement will proceed much farther and, to prepare for it, the director of the military transportation on the Kinshan Line has moved his office from Paotingfu to Peking.

This may be connected with the peace moves now under way. Mukden does not wish to afford the slightest excuse for an incident.

A strong feeling exists that Yen Hsi-shan should take up the question of mediation between Peking and Nanking on the single plank of anti-Communism.

All other matters could be adjusted, it is said, if that plank were recognized sincerely on both sides.

The last effort was far too belligerently expressed and left Peking without any face at all. Yang Yu-ting is the leader of the peace movement in the Ankuochun. At the conference on Friday night he said that nothing could check the Sun Yat-sen movement and that the Ankuochun should recognize this, especially now that Nanking had declared unremittent war on Communism.

Some observers think that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is in Peking for the purpose of combating the proposal for a truce between Peking and Nanking.

Another important visitor is General Nan Kwei-hsin, from Taiyuanfu, who has arrived with General Ho Cheng, resident delegate for Chiang Kai-shek in Shansi. Both of these emissaries are in almost constant conference with the leaders of the Ankuochun.

A feeling of confidence in the development of the peace move is shown to all inquirers at headquarters.

Armistice Apparently Near

Peking, July 17.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang arrived here from Shantung at 8.30 o'clock to-night for the purpose of making arrangements with Fengtien leaders regarding a compromise with General Chiang Kai-shek.

July 18.

The Ankuochun spokesman states to-day that conversations between the Fengtien delegates and those of General Chiang Kai-shek and General Yen Hsi-shan are progressing favourably here.

The Fengtien authorities are hopeful that they will result in joint action against Hankow but foreign authorities appear to consider the exactions of the Nanking Government as being far more important at present than the moves and plans of rival factions.—Reuter.

NANKING ARMIES

"FED UP"

Discontent With Too Much Fighting: "Terrible Defeat"

Shanghai, July 18.

According to a message from Nanking dated July 14, received in Shanghai to-day, General Ho Yin-chin, the Commander of the First Army, has returned to Nanking from the front together with troops of various divisions of the Army, and General Hsia Tou-Yin has also arrived there from the upper reaches of the River, while the Political Department of the 40th Army now in Shantung has filed a petition to the Nanking Government, stating that the 40th Army desires to return to Nanking as it has engaged in battles for a long time. The railway station at Pukow is filled with several thousands of soldiers belonging to the 27th Army who appear to be fatigued, while the 1st Army, some 4,000 men strong, left Nanking for Anking on July 13 aboard the C. M. S. N. Company's steamer Kiangshin, adds the message.

According to the same message, rumours are current in Nanking to the effect that the Southern forces in the region along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have met with a terrible defeat or that the Wu-Han troops will soon make a descent on Nanking, and moreover posters in favour of co-operation with Soviet and Communists have begun to appear within the Wall. Owing to this, it says, the Government authorities seems to be nervous and are endeavouring to arrest and remove Communist elements.—Toho.

Movements on the River

MONDAY, July 18.

According to intelligence reports from the Yangtze, a further phase has developed in the strategy of Chiang Kai-shek. While telegrams report that he has endeavoured to open a peace parley with the North, the despatches above alluded to suggest military activity in another direction. The reports in question state that concentration of troops belonging to Nanking with a view towards moving on Hankow continues, while Wuhan troops are reported to be in possession definitely as far down the river as Hukow. Fighting is expected between that point and Kiukiang where a large influx of Wuhan troops has taken place during the past few days from up-river and where disturbance is considered extremely likely in the near future. These troops are congregated all over the Concession, and an anti-British speech was made outside the Consulate on Saturday while a large procession, presumably anti-foreign, was being prepared for yesterday according to Saturday's despatches.

Chiang Kai-shek is holding the river as far as Anking which is becoming the concentration point for higher officers for the advance against Wuhan, and troops continue to arrive by China Merchants' vessels from down river on the way up, embarking at Wuhu. On the evening of July 16, General Wang Pu with about 10,000 troops of the 15th and 27th Divisions left by China Merchants' transports for Anking. Otherwise the situation in Wuhu continues quiet.

Nanking is also reported quiet, with however, considerable movements of troops, all of which activity points definitely to the fact that Chiang Kai-shek's offensive will be launched in the immediate future. A complete seaplane was sent ashore at Nanking on Saturday from a Chinese steamer. At Chinkiang, 2,000 troops belonging to the 3rd Division of the 1st Army crossed from the north bank to Chinkiang on Saturday, all these troops being on their way to Kiukiang, according to reports from that vicinity.

Armed Troops at Chinkiang

TUESDAY, July 19.

A report from Hankow states that strict censorship is being imposed on all telegrams.

From Chinkiang comes additional information regarding movements of troops. A large body of them, consisting of about 2,000, crossed over from the North Bank to Chinkiang on Sunday. They were all armed and belonged to the 2nd Division of the 1st Army, and most of them had already been started on their way to Nanking by train when the



A REGRET AU REVOIR

message was received in Shanghai. The China Merchants' str. Kiang-an, Kiangshum and Kiangyi left Chinkiang at 8.30 Sunday evening for Shanghai. These steamers are being used as transports. The C. M. str. Kiangshin, full of troops, sailed from Wuhu up river at 11 p.m. on Sunday.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

At Chinkiang troops continue to pass through, those already having done so on their way to Nanking being the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions of the 1st Army. A few of these troops have also gone to Suchow. A message sent late on Monday from Nanking states that during the last 24 hours a considerable number of troops had arrived in Nanking from the Grand Canal area, and also large numbers by the Pukow Railway from Hsuehchow. They are reported to be the 40th Division.

Soldiers Drowned

FRIDAY, July 22.

Yesterday's reports from Kiukiang indicate that 3,000 soldiers landed from up-river on Wednesday. In the course of the landing one junk was capsized and about 20 men were drowned. The large number of troops, all armed, who were ranged alongside the British Concession there are now reported to have moved away and the situation is quiet on the surface at least.

An official Nationalist report from Nanking points to the conclusion of an agreement by Feng Yu-hsiang to assist Nanking if attacked by the Hankow Army. Four armies, 7th, 10th, 13th and 15th will be concentrated off the Wu-hu-Anking area, according to the terms of the agreement, within one week and the 20th Army will be held in reserve.

It is anticipated that Hankow will attack on the Anking front in about one week, and that the Nanking armies will then counter-attack, assisted by Feng.

The situation at Chinkiang is regarded as peaceful, although foreign property continues to be occupied by troops. Information obtained from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Chinkiang is to the effect that 20,000 troops are in the town and in the vicinity. There have also been rumours in reliable circles of a retirement down the Grand Canal.

No Hopes of Peace

Peking, July 21.

Competent foreign observers at Hankow declare that stringent measures against the extremists there will not mean peace between Hankow and Nanking. It is considered by them that the Hankow Government saw that General Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist measures were gaining him much popular support so they began to imitate him

in order to gain similar sympathy and thus strengthen their hands in attacking him.

Some foreigners in Hankow are also of the opinion that Generals Ho Chien and Teng Seng-chi, having got rid of the Reds, may break away from the Kuomintang altogether and establish an independent military government at Hankow.—Reuter.

HSUEHCHOWFU NOT YET RECAPTURED

Northern Army Preparing for Drive: Shantung Optimistic

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsinanfu, July 13.

Apparently the announcement that Hsuehchowfu had been captured was premature. On the other hand it is now admitted that there is a withdrawal movement at the front on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, though it is stated that a renewed advance will be launched in the next few days.

The military authorities appear confident and state that they expect to occupy Hsuehchowfu within a week. Of the three armoured trains now on the southern front one is undergoing repairs at Tsinanfu and two, recalled from the Pukow line for the purpose of assisting in the suppression of rebels near Tsingtao, are still at Weihien. It is expected that in a few days they will be proceeding again to Yenchow to assist in the new drive.

It is announced that Marshal Sun's rebellious troops at Kiaochow will be reorganized and immediately transferred to the Tsinpu Line, and ten trains have been ordered on the Kaotsi Railway to transport them.

Gen. Chu Yu-pu has been at Weihien for some days. Two trainloads of his guards passed Tsinan yesterday, proceeding to Weihien, and, though it has not been announced, it would appear as if Chu were taking over command of positions vacated by Marshal Sun.

Sun Chuan-fang's main forces are stationed at Tsin. There are no indications that his troops have been in actual contact with the enemy, but the local newspapers report that his 22nd Division has gone south to Yenchow, to take up a position between there and Feihien.

According to the local Chinese Press the northern general, Fan Yung-chang despatched a messenger from Ichow, in south eastern Shantung, who arrived at Tsinanfu yesterday by motor, went to Kaomi and reported to headquarters that Ishui, Chuchow, Junchow and Feihien had been entirely cleared of Southerners and that after 20 days' fighting in eastern Shantung, the southerners retreated on July 10 to Tancheng and Haichow. He claims

that the Southerners had three divisions in the field, losing 4,000 killed and 1,000 captured. This may be taken for what it is worth.

Three Southern spies were executed last night.

The general feeling of optimism is in decided contrast to the pessimism of two weeks. Many anticipate that the whole of Shantung will be recovered soon. Provincial notes are somewhat stronger.

WAR PREPARATIONS AGAINST SOUTH

Tupanate of Anhui as Prospective Reward for Good Work

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, July 17.

Tupan Chu Yu-pu went from the general headquarters at Tsinan on July 14 to Yenchow for the purpose of holding a final conference with the commanders at the front, in preparation for the forthcoming advance, and returned to Tsinan on the night of the 15th.

General Hsu Kun, originally commander of the 7th Army has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the whole front and immediately after the conference with Chu Yu-pu, proceeded with two trainloads of guards to the front headquarters at Chiehho. On the 16th Hsu Kun removed his headquarters to Tenghsien.

Your correspondent arrived at Yenchow on the 15th, finding the station crowded with troop trains, side by side, seven deep, all of which, it was officially stated, would move to the front immediately, except for three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry which would remain at Yenchow as a reserve force. The armoured trains, Peking, Changtien, and Taishan are still north of Yenchow, but it is expected they will be at the front before the advance commences.

The centre of the advance along the railway will be covered by the 6th and 7th armies. The 13th and 24th will advance on the right flank from Shanhsien in a direct drive on Hsuehchow and the 3rd and 5th will be on the left flank, while the 22nd division will act as an independent unit as needed.

Brigade Commanders' Treachery

The Northern armies had advanced the 7th and 8th armies to a position near Hsuehchow when a temporary withdrawal was necessary, due to the treachery of two brigade commanders. Brig-General Tu Hsien-chien, of the 22nd division, was found to have been in communication with the enemy and to have supplied arms to the bandits behind the front with the idea of making an attack on the Northern rear. At the same time Brig-Gen. Ho Wen-liang, of the 6th Army, refusing to retreat forward, started a precipitate retreat which caused temporary alarm amongst those not knowing the reason.

It was found necessary to withdraw to a position just above the railway branch just north of Lincheng where the armoured trains remained, until the position had been consolidated again.

The plot failing, both Tu and Ho were apprehended and executed at Yenchow on July 13.

The operations of the northerners have been much hampered by the bandits who have been increasing tremendously since the southern invasion of the province. They are harassing the people unmercifully and attack small isolated groups of soldiers for the purpose of securing guns. It is also said that the southern agents are offering the bandits large bribes to stir up a commotion in the country and cut the railways wherever this is possible.

The maintenance of the railway service under these conditions and the strain of extensive military movements is very creditable, but the concentration of the troops has been much delayed.

The part to be played by Sun Chuan-fang's army in the present operations is something of a mystery. It is certain that 70,000, if not 100,000 is claimed to have been sent along the railway from Tsinanfu, but there is no evidence that any large numbers have proceeded south of Taian at which place, however, only two divisions remain.

What is Marshal Sun Doing?

On the other hand, residents at Taian aver that many of Sun's

troops detained there and marched into the country both east and west of the railway. It would seem that if his troops are to have a hand in the drive now developing they must reach the front by marching overland, and in view of the congested conditions of the railway this does not seem improbable.

It may be that they will be chiefly active as support columns behind the front lines guarding the country behind the advance from the operations of the bandits and hostile Red Spears.

All the troops who have reached the front lines up to the present have been Shantung and Chihli armies who appear not so well equipped as these under the command of Marshal Sun, and it would seem that the presence or absence of Sun's troops is calculated to have a considerable effect on the success or failure of the front line operations.

There is some talk that four divisions of Sun's men are reinforcing the right wing and are said to have travelled west of and parallel with the railway, swooping down upon the bandits, which seems to be the truth of the supposition that the whole army is marching overland from Taian, but of this there is no clear authoritative information.

Armoured trains are running daily on inspection trips between Tenghsien and a place near Lincheng. There are no appreciable southern forces at Lincheng or for some miles south, where a sort of no-man's-land seems to have been established.

Seven trains passed Tenghsien to-day going to the front.

There is every indication that action will commence on an extended scale very soon.

NORTHERN COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

Consolidation of Front to be Completed Before Drive

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, July 17.

In a very interesting interview at the front headquarters at Tenghsien, Gen. Hsu Kun made a clear and frank statement regarding the position on the Southern Shantung front.

Gen. Hsu, who was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Ankuochun Army, has also been appointed commander-in-chief at the front and also Tupan of Anhui as soon as he succeeds in recovering it from the southern invaders.

He said he may return to Chiehho or further north from time to time for conferences, but he had established his headquarters at Tenghsien whence he would direct the campaign for the present. He frankly stated that the consolidation of the combined Chihli troops and those of Sun Chuan-fang had not yet been completed, but there were only a few more divisions to be brought to the front, after which he expected to commence the drive down the railway in the next few days.

He pointed out that the reorganization of all the forces in Shantung, in accordance with the plans reached at Peking involved the very extensive movement of troops to and from all points in the province, and, in spite of many handicaps, this had been carried out, as planned, in good time and with very little confusion on the railways.

Pressure on Both Flanks

One of the greatest drawbacks to more rapid consolidation on the front, he said, was the pressure on both flanks so that it had been necessary to move troops overland both east and west of the railway. Until recently the centre of the line had been ahead of the advance on both sides, but on July 9, the Southerners had been forced to retreat from Ichow towards Hsiehchow which made it possible to clear the whole of eastern Shantung of all southern troops and bandits.

On July 15, the 13th Army after hard fighting from Kinsiang captured Shanhsien on the right flank, thus easing the situation in that direction and making it possible now to undertake a general advance along the whole front. In the advance, the general said, the forces in Shanhsien would make a direct drive overland on Hsuehchow from the west.

MUKDEN LEADERS ON THE HONAN FRONT

Photos by Ariel L. Vargas.

International Newsreel Corporation



THE CAMP FOLLOWERS OF A CHINESE ARMY CONSISTS OF AN EXECUTIONERS' SQUAD ARMED WITH MEDIAEVAL CHINESE WEAPONS.



GENERAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, SON OF CHANG TSO-LIN



GENERAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG ADDRESSES HIS TROOPS AFTER AN INSPECTION.

He further mentioned he had found great difficulty in coping with the plain clothes southerners who had penetrated the province from both east and west, organizing bandit armies and urging them to create havoc in the provinces, promising them money and arms. There are now, he said, 50,000 bandits east of the railway and still others to the west.

Asked whether the Southern occupation of cities in eastern Shantung had been made by regular Nationalist soldiers, or bandits, the General said that they were mostly bandit forces inspired by small units of Nationalists, "but," he laughingly added, "there is not much difference after all."

Gen. Hsu is exceedingly bitter against the Communists.

"They are ruining the country here," he said "Wherever they go, they incite the people to plunder the landowners and wealthier classes, instead of quietly carrying on their own work. And the country people are too ignorant and too foolish to see that they are only making themselves miserable to advance the interests of the Nationalists' military rulers, who themselves plunder the rich wherever they can gain a foothold with the people."

As to the disposition of Sun Chuan-fang's troops the general is less definite. He said that some were west of the railway, but the greatest strength was east, where it would co-operate with the Chihli forces on the Kiangsu border.

In his concluding remarks the general said "Now that the fan-like movement has swept through the province from the north ending in the establishment of a solid front all along the southern border, we are ready to commence a real offensive which will be launched immediately."

Gen. Hsu is modest in his statements as to what he hoped to achieve, but it is easy to see that he feels very confident and one may well believe that he has high hopes of soon gaining a foot hold in Anhui and establishing himself in that province as Tapan in fact.

BANDIT RAID ON TENGHSIEN

Outlaws in Pay of South Creating a Diversion

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, July 18.

The bandit chief, Liu Hei-chih, in the pay of the South, with a force of 20,000 men in the mountains to the east of Tenghsien, has been threatening the city for several days past.

At midnight he launched an attack from the east and encountered two outposts in villages a mile from the city wall, numbering 1,000, who stood their grounds.

A small engagement in the dawn lasted about half an hour some few thousand rounds being let off by the soldiers as well as 15 rounds from the artillery.

The military casualties include three killed, and a similar number wounded. The killed include the garrison field commander, Fung Hsiang-yi, who met his death by mistaking some of the bandits for his own men in the darkness, thereby walking into a trap.

Liu Hei-chih has been giving much trouble by his sudden raids from his retreat in the mountains behind the northern front for some time. He has been supplied with many arms by southern agents and his force has increased tenfold since the invasion, figuratively crucifying the peasants over an extensive area. They blame the fact that the bandits have not been suppressed on the Northern militarists and are welcoming the Southerners as deliverers.

Of the bandits two were found dead, but the soldiers claim that many others were killed and wounded, but carried away by their fellows.

Most reliable reports state that the Southerners are withdrawing from Lincheng and further south to Hsuehchow.

THE PEKING PEACE PARLEY

Chinese and Foreigners Alike Sceptical of Any Good Result

Peking, July 20.

Despite the encouraging pronouncements of Ankuochun officials Chinese and foreign observers are equally sceptical with regard to the possibility of a satisfactory settlement emerging from the peace parley now proceeding in Peking between the Mukden, Shansi and Nanking factions.

Much will very likely depend upon the attitude of the Tapan of Heilungkiang and Kirin who arrived here this morning to contribute their views to the discussion. They belong to the conservative wing of the Fengtien party and are likely to want definite proof that General Chiang Kai-shek is sincere in his protestations and not merely seeking a breathing space in his Northern campaign in order to consolidate his position on the Yangtze.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang in Shantung is apparently not permitting the Peking parleys to hold up his operations for the capture of Hsuehchow for there are definite indications that a fresh Northern offensive is developing in that direction.—Reuter.

REPORTED PEACE PARLEYS

Nanking's Denial: Overthrow of Militarists Still the Aim

Nanking, July 21.

With regard to Peking reports that General Fang Pen-jen was carrying on negotiations with General Yang Yu-ting for a compromise between the South and the North the Central Information Agency is authorised to make the following statement.

"General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by a representative of the Central Information Agency yesterday, declared that the reports were entirely false. No instructions whatsoever had been given to General Fang Pen-jen to negotiate for peace with Peking and no peace negotiations were contemplated by the Nationalist Army, as the overthrow of the militarists is one of the chief objects of the Nationalist movement.

"Any attempt to negotiate for peace with the militarists would be not only ridiculous but utterly impossible. General Chiang said the reports must have been manufactured in Peking, evidently with the intention of creating a misunderstanding in within the Nationalist ranks and to mislead the public".—Reuter.

A Reason for Denial?

Peking, July 21.

As a result of a conference held by leaders of Fengtien faction including Generals Wu Chun-sheng and Chang Tso-hsiang, the Fengtien faction have asked the representatives of General Chiang Kai-shek to transfer Hsuehchow to the Fengtien faction, because the Lunghai Railway is most necessary to Fengtien for the purpose of military transportation in case the Fengtien faction realize extermination of the Wu-Han régime in cooperation with the Nanking faction which is the fundamental condition of the compromise now under consideration. Although Fengtien repeatedly explained to Nanking that the request implied no ambition regarding a sphere of influence, representatives of General Chang Kai-shek disapprove because such an attitude in their opinion, means nothing but that Fengtien is making a demand in accordance with the agreement which was reached between the two parties during May but which was impossible to carry out. The negotiations which were hitherto regarded hopefully, have again reached a difficult stage.—Toho.

MUCH DESTRUCTION ON KIN-HAN LINE

Authors of Damage Unknown: The Mystery of Yen Hsi-shan

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, July 20.

The conditions on the Peking-Hankow Line are much worse than were at first reported. It is difficult to secure exact information as all the foreigners have been withdrawn from Honan and the southern Chihli section, but I gather that in addition to tearing up much of the track between Tingchow and Shihchiachuang many bridges have been destroyed farther down the line.

It is understood that the station at Shunthefu has been burned. Whether this was done by the Red Spears, by an advance guard of Feng Yu-hsiang's army, or by the withdrawing soldiery is not clear. The Kinhan administration is in touch with points on the railway only as far south as Tingchow.

The Red Spears have been extraordinarily active in the last few weeks. Information has reached Peking that they recently occupied one of the towns on the line between Shunthefu and Shihhsiang, where Feng Yu-hsiang's men were last reported to be.

Why is all this destruction taking place?

Some quarters say the main idea is effectually to block any attempt by Feng Yu-hsiang to come northward. Yet that seems unsatisfactory as an explanation, for it has been Peking's assumption for a month past that his real objective was Hankow which he

hoped would fall into his hands after further attrition had been caused in the Kuomintang ranks by an appeal to arms between Nanking and Hankow. Other observers feel that the destruction is merely wanton.

In any event, by the withdrawal from Shihchiachuang, Mukden has put Yen Hsi-shan between themselves and the "Christian" general. If Feng's men come any farther north they will have to interpret the degree of their alliance with Yen before they can hope pass beyond Shihchiachuang.

Nerves are very frayed in Peking. Apart from the example on the Peking-Hankow Railway, a scare has arisen over the activities of Shang Chen beyond Kalgan.

The through train service to Kalgan was suddenly stopped yesterday. It was feared that Shang Chen intended to retain all the rolling stock that entered his bailiwick.

Then we have been treated in the past few days to rumours of the death of Yen Hsi-shan. This is strenuously denied, although it has been admitted that he has been ill enough to call for several visits from Dr. Dipper, of the German Hospital here, during the last two months.

On the other front, Shantung is considering the tempting offer of Hsuehchow. Is it advisable to penetrate farther south? The most disinterested advice is to the contrary, but Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's voice has been raised in its favor and this has persuaded some observers that if such a course were taken, the Devil's brew in Shantung would probably boil over.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AT NANKING

Ammunition Blows Up Near Railway Pontoon

THURSDAY, July 21.

A huge explosion, this being the second in a short space of time, occurred at Nanking at 8 p.m. on July 18, in the vicinity of the railway pontoon on the Nanking side of the river. A fierce fire followed the explosion which set off four subsequent explosions, apparently of ammunition. The fire was still burning at a late hour on Tuesday when the message was sent.

FRIDAY, July 22.

A further report from Nanking states that the damage from the fire on Wednesday was extensive. Trucks, munitions and petrol were completely destroyed as was part of the railway shed.

BREAKING THE SILVER EMBARGO

British Destroyers Probably to Carry Sycee from Shanghai

SATURDAY, July 16.

It is understood that arrangements have been made to counteract the act of the Nationalist Government in imposing an embargo on the shipment of silver from Shanghai to other ports. It may be remembered that several days ago permits to ship silver on the part

of the foreign banks were refused, and, as it was known that Tientsin requires silver, a position of great difficulty occurred. Various temporary measures were resorted to, but it is understood that the present needs of the northern port for dollars are too imperative for these to be anything like fully effective.

Tientsin, it will readily be understood, is in need of large stocks of silver at particular times of the year. Considerable amounts of produce arrive there for export to Europe and America, and it is necessary to produce hard cash to pay for these. Such is the position at present, and obviously there would be a serious curtailment of trade were such silver not to be forthcoming.

As we have stated, permits to ship silver were refused, and it devolved upon the banks to make other arrangements. In the circumstances it is understood that the permit difficulty will, if necessary, be overcome, by shipping the money from British banks aboard British destroyers.

It will be interesting to see how many destroyers will be required for the purpose. At present no estimate has been made of the total amount required, but it is expected that this will be considerable. It has to be borne in mind that destroyers have no cargo accommodation, and that probably the only way in which the white metal can be carried will be on deck. One lakh of taels in sycee in cubic measurement comes to 1 ton 32 lb., while its actual weight is 33 tons. If, as is suggested, the total comes to a few million taels, the work might necessitate the employment of several boats.

Within a few days it is expected that an announcement will be made as to whether this means of breaking the embargo will be put into effect. While it is believed that not only British but Japanese destroyers will be used for this work, it is not yet certain whether American vessels will also co-operate.

Embargo on Foodstuffs

In addition to the embargo on silver from Shanghai, it is announced that the Nationalist authorities have placed an embargo on all food exports from Shanghai to "enemy ports", meaning Tsingtao, Tientsin, etc. Three principal items are mentioned, namely flour, rice and sugar. Hitherto an enormous business has been done in flour in Shanghai, this being imported here from America and transhipped to the north where little rice is available. It will now no longer be possible to ship cargo from Shanghai, but arrangements are being made, it is understood, to carry on such operations at Hongkong or elsewhere. The same applies to sugar and rice from Saigon, and apparently the embargo will have little effect, although for the time being there may be a shortage of the commodities mentioned in the north.

THE EMBARGO ON SILVER

Rumours Shipments Being Permitted: Exports by Local Bank

TUESDAY, July 19.

It was freely rumoured yesterday that the embargo on the movement

SCENES WITH THE ANKUOCHUN ARMY IN THE NORTH

Photos by Ariel L. Vargas, International Newsreel Corporation.



A NATIVE TRANSPORT PREPARING TO CROSS THE YELLOW RIVER



THE TRANSPORT REACHES ITS DESTINATION. A DAMP-DISEMBARKATION



TROOP TRAIN ARRIVING AT TSINAN FULL TO OVERCROWDING WITH SOLDIERS FOR THE HONAN FRONT



ANKUOCHUN PATROLS SEARCHING FOR SPIES AND AGITATORS OF THE NANKING ARMIES IN A VILLAGE NEAR HANCHUANG

of silver was to be withdrawn and that shipments to outposts was to be permitted as usual. On making inquiries, however, it was ascertained that the Nationalist Government at Nanking has no intention of lifting the embargo, although it did give permission to the Bank of China to export some eight lakhs of sycee to southern ports—Amoy and Swatow—on Saturday.

British and Japanese banks completed arrangements for the transportation of sycee to their Tientsin houses, some three million taels of sycee being forwarded. This will enable the northern branches to carry on for the time being at all events, and the northern trade will not be held up for want of finances.

THE EMBARGO ON SILVER

Piece Goods Auctions Suspended as a Result

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

The three firms holding regular weekly auctions of piece goods have advised their buyers both through the native press and by notices exhibited in their salesrooms of the foreign banks decision not to release cargo after July 31 against the usual 5-day native order.

Purchases at auction are subject to three week clearance, and as the bulk of cargo purchased at auctions this week might become due for payment after July 31, such purchases could only be cleared on presentation of cash orders.

Under these circumstances the auction buyers association have suggested that for the time being further sales should be suspended awaiting some decision by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other representations of the trade. Accordingly there will not be any piece goods auctions this week.

In view of this stoppage of an important branch of the piece goods trade it is understood native banks are appealing to the Nanking Government asking for the removal of the embargo on the movement of silver to permit of business being carried on as hitherto.

NANKING'S HEART HARDING

Bankers' Petition Against Embargo: No Prospect of Relief

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

In the course of a joint petition to the Nanking Nationalist Government, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association and the Native Bankers' Guild are reported to have requested the lifting of the embargo on silver coins.

Shanghai, the writers say, is the centre of China's finances but, owing to continuous warfare, business had dropped considerably and finances have been thrown into a state of confusion. The present embargo is adding to the difficulties of doing business. The Chinese are obliged to remit their money to the outposts through foreign banks. Taking advantage of the situation, therefore, foreign bankers, on one hand, are refusing to accept native orders and are demanding hard cash, and, on the other, they are shipping silver away from Shanghai on board their gunboats. The result is evident. Prices rise. The financial market is thrown into a panic. Moreover, business is done in Shanghai with the dollar as the basis, so without the dollar it will be impossible to do business, the petition says. Shanghai's imports are greater than its exports and, that being the case, the lack of hard cash to meet the demand will mean the killing of China's foreign trade. The Government will then suffer because there will be a shortage of revenue. For the Chinese there will be nothing but suffering and loss but the foreigners will lose nothing. The Government, therefore, is asked to take notice.

The Government, however, is said in another report to be determined to enforce the embargo and will punish persons who commit offences against the rules governing it.

THE EMBARGO ON SILVER

Nanking Official on Why it has been Put On

THURSDAY, July 21.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Kuo Wen

News Agency, a leading member of the Nationalist Government in Nanking said that, by introducing the embargo on silver currency, the Nationalists were simply following an accepted principle of the various countries of the world. They hoped to defeat the Communists, who were fast losing their influence and were secretly sending away their ill-gotten silver to a third country, to the detriment of the Nationalist Government and the Chinese people.

The northern militarists, also, he said, were nearing the end of their tether and they wanted to secure as much hard cash as they possibly could from the people, to ship broad. Their aim was not to retire with their money but they wanted to purchase munitions with which to prolong China's civil warfare and oppose the Nationalist Government. The people would have to suffer far more than they would the inconveniences of an embargo.

The official denied that the aim of the Nationalist Government in proclaiming an embargo was to finance the Central Bank as that institution would be carried on independently and along the lines of the Bank of England.

FOREIGN BANKS AND NATIVE ORDERS

Usance Native Orders Not Acceptable to Foreign Banks

THURSDAY, July 21.

The members of the Shanghai Foreign Bankers Association have issued a notification stating that from August 1, 1927 deliveries of import cargo will be made against cash payments only, usance native bank orders will no longer be accepted.

As cash native orders must be presented for payment to the native banks before 2 o'clock, if payment is to be received the same day, deliveries against such orders cannot be made unless they are received by the foreign banks before noon.

According to the Chinese papers, there now are only 17 serviceable locomotives on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, out of 33 which it originally owned.

THE INCREASE IN TONNAGE DUES

Hopes of Securing United Action by All Nationalities

MONDAY, July 18.

Efforts are being made to combat the increased tonnage dues which have been announced by the local Chinese authorities. These came into effect on July 11, and so far it is stated that in the case of two ships only has the 50 per cent. increase been paid. What is now happening is that informal meetings are being held in the hope that shipping companies of all nationalities will agree upon joint action in dealing with the matter.

Up to the present one important suggestion has been put forward by certain British companies interested. It is to the effect that pending a decision from London following joint representations to the Powers, the amount of the increased dues should be placed in the hands of the British Consul-General to be retained by him until instructions should be received.

So far nothing definite has transpired, but developments, are looked for within a very few days.

SIR H. E. POLLOCK ON NANKING'S TXES

Britain's Duty to Resist the Demands

London, July 21.

Sir Henry Pollock, senior official member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, who returns to Hongkong in November, interviewed by Reuter in London expressed the opinion that it was imperative for the British Government to resist the taxation demands of the Nanking Government, which were a breach of the treaties. He said that these recent demands were the natural sequel to the prolonged Canton-Hongkong anti-treaty boycott, which had enriched its promoters and yet by lying propaganda was represented all over the world as an unselfish patriotic movement.

Sir Henry repudiated the apparently prevalent idea that British and Chinese interests in the Far East were mutually opposed.

He declared that if Nanking's demands were not resisted other local Chinese authorities would make similar disastrous exactions on foreign trade, devoting the funds thus obtained to more intensive civil warfare.—Reuter.

POSITION OF SALT GABELLE

Action of Nanking in Closing Inspectorate Offices

Peking, July 15.

With effect from July 1 the Nanking Government has ordered the closing of all Salt Inspectorate offices within its sphere of influence, thus terminating throughout a large part of the country the activities of a service which for a number of years has been one of the main supports of China's credit.

This action has been brought about by political extremists in the face of considerable opposition from many financiers of their own party, who realized that the unofficial discussions which have been proceeding would have served as the basis of an arrangement whereby Southern finances would have benefited immediately while the country's credit abroad would not be irretrievably damaged.

Security for £40,000,000

Not content with thus indicating its intention to abolish throughout China a service which forms the security for foreign loans amounting approximately to £40,000,000, the Nanking Government is now endeavouring to raise, on the security of the "salt surplus" of Kiangsu and Chékian alone, a loan of \$60,000,000.

In view of the existing situation and the heavy obligations for which the salt revenues of the whole country, under solemn international agreement, already form the security, it is obvious that the security is not of the first class.

It is pointed out here that there is less excuse for the action of the Nanking Government, even from the point of view of Nationalist policy, in that the Salt Inspectorate is not a foreign organization imposed upon China but was constituted by agreement, freely entered into by the Chinese Government and highly profitable to China until its peaceful operation was interrupted by the militarists and in the Inspectorate service the principle of absolute equality between Chinese and foreigners in respect of power, responsibilities and privileges has been strictly maintained throughout.

The salt taxes in the south will in future be collected by nominees of the Nanking Government who are already ejecting officers of the Inspectorate from their functions.

There seems to be no alternative in the very near future to paying off the Inspectorate staff, with the exception of a small nucleus throughout the south. The staff in Kiangsu alone amounts to several hundred.—Reuter.

TAMPERING WITH SALT GABELLE

Statement Issued by the Chief Inspector

Peking, July 15.

Mr. Hussey-Freke, the foreign Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Department, has issued the following statement with reference to the remarks reported in Shanghai to have been made by Mr. Y. M. Chien, Vice-Minister of Finance in the Nanking Government:—

"It is true that the Nanking Government has issued an order abolishing all district inspectorates of the Salt Revenue Department in the area under their control. These inspectorates were established under specific provisions of Article 5 of the Reorganization Loan agreement of 1913 as a part of the machinery for the collection of the salt revenue for the whole of China, which under that, and previous loan agreements with foreign banks, was pledged the security for loans of which an amount of approximately £40,000,000 is outstanding.

"Until a satisfactory provision has been made by the Chief Inspectors for the service and loans in question there cannot be a salt surplus. I can only regret the repudiation by the Southern authorities of an

agreement freely entered into by the Government of a United China with the banks and investors of five foreign powers.

"Their action is the more incomprehensible as every provincial government has in recent years benefited largely from salt revenue collections, made under the district inspectors' supervision, as soon as loan obligations have been met.

"I do not understand Mr. Chien's statement that the loans secured by salt revenue are properly protected. The amount at present held by the banks at the Chief Inspector's disposal is \$3,290,000 and foreign loan payments due from salt revenue in September this year amount to \$5,800,000, and there appears no likelihood of making good the difference during the next two months. I leave Chinese and foreign investors to draw their own conclusions.

A Regrettable Action

"The districts under the control of Nanking are not contributing a single dollar to the loans served by the salt revenue. On the contrary they are using the security pledged to prior obligations to float a new loan of \$60,000,000, at the same time indicating their intention to abolish the service which has been one of the main supports of China's credit and which was founded by solemn undertaking of the Chinese Government.

"The action is the more regrettable as the service has, I think, under my distinguished predecessors achieved results which have been of the greatest benefit to China and provided an example of what can be accomplished by Chinese and foreign colleagues whose powers, responsibilities and privileges within the service have been in all respects equal."

Talking it Over

July 16. It is understood that the Ministers connected with the Reorganization Loan this afternoon called on Mr. Pan Fu, the Premier, in connexion with the Nanking action concerning the Salt Gabelle.

It is understood that the diplomats and their Governments are still discussing the Nanking taxes, loans and silver embargo but most of the Legation officials still emphasize that it is useless to send a note of protest unless the Governments are prepared to back up such a note. Possible strong measures are being considered.—Reuter.

CHIHLI PROVINCE AND THE SALT

Reported Decision to Resist Attempts to Take Over

Tientsin, July 16.

The Chinese authorities in Chihli, following the example of other Provinces in the seizure of salt gabelle, have notified the representatives of the Powers concerned to the effect that the Chihli Provincial Government will make the salt gabelle in the Province, which amounts to \$12,000,000 per annum, its revenue as from to-day.

The Ministers of the Powers concerned, as a result of discussions on counter-measures, have come to the decision that several officers be despatched to Tangku in order to prevent the Chinese authorities from seizing the salt gabelle.

Officers of the Powers concerned proceeded to Tangku to-day.—Toho.

FOREIGN OFFICE FRICTION

Settled by Intervention of the Military

Peking, July 23.

There has been considerable friction between the Foreign Minister here, Wang Yin-tai, and the Vice Minister, Wu Ching. The former stood for a maintenance of *status quo* in matters of foreign policy and the personnel of the Wai-chiao-pu while Wu Ching favoured fundamental changes.

There was a conference at which Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and General Yang Yu-ting and others attended and the Minister and Vice-Minister were both invited there. It was decided to support Wang Yin-tai and hence the incident has now ended and Wang Yin-tai resumes his duties to-morrow.—Reuter.

NANKING SPOKESMAN OF JAPAN

Baron Tanaka's Speech on Policy in China Criticized

Nanking, July 16.

Interviewed in connexion with the recent reports from Tokyo of Baron Tanaka's speech on Japan's China policy at a conference at the Foreign Office a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said to-day.

"If the statement of Premier Tanaka is correctly reported it would appear that not only China, but all the Powers having relations with China, are confronted with a new phase of Japanese policy towards China. The world has been led to believe that the policy of Japan as enunciated in the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 had been considerably whittled down and definitely curbed.

"It would seem however that with the formation of the new administration in Japan an attempt is being made to revive against China a policy which is by no means calculated to improve relations between the two countries.

"As far as China and the Chinese people are concerned while no official notice need be taken of the utterances of Baron Tanaka to his subordinates—which are, in a sense, a purely domestic pronouncement—it may be said, nevertheless, that the Nationalist China cannot view with indifference such a pronouncement as that by the Japanese Premier.

"Students of Far Eastern politics will not fail to note Baron Tanaka's attempt to advance a more extensive claim even than that of 1915 concerning Japan's so-called 'special position' in Manchuria and Mongolia, especially the Three Eastern Provinces. Japan also appears to be taking upon herself the gratuitous task of making these regions places of safe residence for both Chinese and foreigners."

"The significance of that claim will certainly not be lost upon the rest of the world. It means nothing less than an attempt to reassert in a more intensive form the doctrine of 'spheres of influence' so fruitful in the past in arousing resentment in China and creating rivalry among the Powers.

Advice to Japan

"By sending troops when none were called for and in the face of repeated protests, first to Tsingtao and later to Tsinanfu, Japan has brought on herself widespread indignation. The Chinese nation, which had responded sympathetically to the conciliatory policy adopted by the Japanese government in the past year or two, is surprised and shocked by the sudden change of front and is showing a resentment which every self-respecting nation would show when its territory is violated by alien soldiery.

"The Japanese government threatens to take self-defensive measures to protect Japanese interests which it may consider to be endangered. While doing everything in its power to hold in check the righteous indignation of the people at Japan's illegal and provocative action the Nationalist Government cannot in the least admit on the part of Japan any such pretext for intervention.

"It is necessary to go into all the objections both to substance and to the phraseology of Baron Tanaka's instructions to his subordinates, as would have to be done if a diplomatic document were concerned. But whatever bargaining understanding may have taken place between the Japanese authorities and the bandit-militarists of the North it is regrettable that Japanese statesmen have not fully realized that with an awakened Chinese Nationalism the best policy in dealing with China is the cultivation of friendly relations between the Chinese and the Japanese peoples."

July 17.

With reference to the despatch from Tokyo stating that the Japanese Government had invited General Chiang Kai-shek to send observers with the Japanese troops in Shantung, Dr. C. C. Wu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, while confirming the fact of the invitation, stated to-day that General Chiang had not sent observers.—Reuter.

THE HUKUANG BOND PAYMENT

Chinese Bankers in Favour of London Scheme

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, July 15.

The payment on the German portion of the Hukuang Bonds is still held up. A meeting of local foreign bankers ten days ago advised the Chinese Government to accept the London scheme of allowing the use of funds already released for the payment of drawn bonds of June, 1925, instead of interest on the coupon for December, 1925. It is understood that the Chinese bankers have expressed themselves in favour of this manner of disposing of the money but the Ministry of Finance has still to be heard from.

It is understood that in order to pay the interest on the December, 1925, coupon, the Chinese would have to raise \$600,000 more than the amount already allocated. At a time when there is practically no cash in the Peking treasury, this point may influence an agreement with the London proposal although there are many Chinese who in conversations do not hesitate to assail the attitude of the foreign bankers in London. Foreign bondholders in general agree with them, arguing that it is a late time of the day to talk about regularity in connexion with the German portion of the Hukuang loan.

THE HUKUANG LOAN PAYMENT

Ministry Stubborn as to How Money Shall be Applied

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, July 20.

The Ministry of Finance has informed the Consortium bankers that it will insist on the use of the money already allocated in connexion with the German portion of the Hukuang Loan for the payment of the interest coupon of December, 1925.

It will be recalled that the London bankers contended that in the interests of priority, the funds should be used to meet the bonds drawn in June, 1925.

The Chinese point of view has again been communicated to London.

NANKING'S MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Assumption of Office With Impressive Ceremonies

Nanking, July 14.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui was installed and took the oath of office to-day as Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government. The impressive ceremony was attended by General Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Hu Han-min and other prominent Nationalists.

Dr. Wang was recently a judge of the World Court at The Hague. He graduated as a Doctor of Civil Law from Yale University and is a barrister of the Middle Temple, London. He was the first Foreign Minister of the Republican Government at Nanking in 1921, being afterwards President of the Law Codification Commission and Premier of the Peking Government.—Reuter.

CHU CHAO-HSIN AND THE LEAGUE

Avowals of Eternal Enthusiasm with Certain Conditions

Geneva, July 17.

In a statement to the press prior to his return to China on the instructions of the Nanking Government, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, erstwhile Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, addresses his best wishes to the League and expresses his conviction in its efficacy for world peace. He will, he says, remain an "eternally enthusiastic" supporter of the League, on condition, however, that the League recognizes fully the prerogatives of China, resulting from her geographical position and her importance from the economic and political point of view.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE ON THE YANGTZE

Foreign Secretary's Replies to Mr. Looker in Commons

London, July 18.

Replying to Mr. Looker (Conservative) in the House of Commons to-day regarding conditions of British trade on the Yangtze region, the Foreign Secretary (Sir Austen Chamberlain) said that arrangements had been made for a further investigation next month of the possibility of a resumption of British residence and trade at Ichang. When the state of the river was more favourable the inquiries would be extended to Chungking and Changsha. In the meantime the residential and trade situation at Yangtze ports above Hankow was being constantly watched.

Mr. Looker asked if the British policy under the present conditions was to confine all the trade of this region to Shanghai. Sir Austen said that the policy of the British Government could be better defined by saying that the object was to protect British trade in the second instance.—Reuter.

MADAME "MIKE" BORODIN

Reported to be at German Legation

Peking, July 15.

Though a number of Chinese plain clothes military police constables were sent to the Soviet Embassy in order to keep a strict watch over Madame Borodin, the Chinese authorities say that Madame Borodin is staying in the German Legation.—Toho.

Legation Quarter Patrolled by Chinese Police

Peking, July 17.

Chinese plain-clothes police continue to patrol the Legation Quarter in their search for the elusive Russians, whose whereabouts are still a mystery.—Reuter.

(It is possible that the above cryptic message has been censored as the censors are active in suppressing news concerning Mrs. Borodin and the Russian couriers who were recently released in Peking.)

RECOGNITION IN CHINA

British Government in Touch with Powers

London, July 19.

Replying to Colonel Josiah Wedgwood (Labour) in the House of Commons to-day regarding simultaneous recognition of any new *de facto* Government of China, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, said that the Government was in constant communication with the Japanese and United States Governments on all matters of joint interest. He should have thought, he said, that at present there was no risk of anybody recognising any Government in China. He assured the questioner that the British Government would not recognize any without consulting the other Governments, but he was unable to say that that would be the policy of the United States.—Reuter.

SHAFORCE'S COST TO BRITAIN

War Secretary's Statement in House of Commons

London, July 20.

Replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan (Labour) in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, said that the extra cost of the Shanghai Defence Force to Army funds, excluding the marine battalion, was estimated to March 31, 1927, at \$950,000, and subsequent to March 31, 1927 at approximately \$1,000,000 for capital and transport charges and at approximately \$250,000 a month for extra maintenance charges.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE COMMERCE

Proposal to Extend Treaty Another Three Months

Peking, July 21.

As the three months prolongation of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty expired yesterday the Wai-chiao-pu is addressing a Note to the Japanese Legation here. It has not yet been published but it is believed that the Note proposes an extension of a further three months, at the same time expressing the hope that negotiations for a new treaty will be concluded within that time.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE REBUFF TO CHINA

Demand for Rendition of Macao Flatly Refused

Peking, July 17.

According to a report made to the Peking Government by the Chinese Minister to Portugal, the Chinese demand for the restoration of Macao has been flatly refused by the Portuguese Government.—Toho.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN HANKOW

Chinese Officer's Revenge for Being Fined After a Brawl

Hankow, July 20.

At 10 p.m. this evening eight Chinese soldiers armed with rifles walked up to the Chinese corporal of the French police Guard on duty at the entrance of the French Concession Police station and shot him. Four shots were fired in all, one being effective. It caused a nasty flesh wound in the stomach.

The soldiers then attempted to shoot a Chinese Police interpreter but he dodged them and managed to escape. The soldiers then withdrew.

The occurrence is believed to have been due to the fact that an hour before a Chinese officer in civilian clothes had been arrested and fined a dollar after quarrelling with a richa coolie. It is believed that the officer changed into uniform and returned with the soldiers.

Immediately after the occurrence armed French marines were called out and are now guarding the streets of the French concession.

The armed Chinese troops here are lawless and irresponsible and are daily creating disturbances and intimidating the Chinese public.—Reuter.

EAST YOKOS TO STAY IN CHINA

Peking, July 19.

The 1st Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, which was being transferred to India next November, has received orders to-day to remain in North China for another year.—Reuter.

PUTNAM WEALE'S APPOINTMENT

Peking, July 19.

Mr. Lenox Simpson has been appointed an adviser to the T'ayuan-shuai, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin.—Reuter.

Major-General Sadao Araki, head of the first section of the Japanese General Staff, Colonel Katsura Hayashi, assistant chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Department, and Mr. Masayuki Tani, section head of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, have left Tokyo on an inspection tour in Shantung and North China.

THERE is an interesting comparison in the following items from the Chinese press:—"All officers under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, both civil and military, are being given an advance of \$20 each on their monthly salary which will be deducted later." and "Marshal Chang Chung-chang has given rewards amounting to \$150,000 to the troops, under the commands of three divisional commanders, who were responsible for the re-capture of Teng-hsien, Lin-cheng, Hanchuang and other places."

LEADING ARTICLES

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CHINA'S WASTED MONEY

July 18.

The Kuo Min News Agency informed the world on the 12th instant that "in order to meet the enormous military expenditure incidental to the rapid progress of the northern punitive expedition a financial conference was called at Nanking" at which it was decided that \$20,000,000 per month was the sum necessary to finance the operations of General Chiang Kai-shek's army and that it would be necessary to raise a loan of \$60,000,000 to meet the expenditure necessary for the latter half of this year. The "rapid progress" of the expedition is not visible to our civilian eyesight, but the rapid increase of taxation under the Nationalist régime is apparent enough. We seem to recollect that we were told, while the National Army was yet far in the South, that when its success was assured there would be untold benefits accruing to the people. Taxation would be reduced to a minimum because the vast sums then being squandered by the militarists and the equally large sums appropriated by corrupt officials would all find their way into the National exchequer and be used for constructive purposes. This may still be the hope of the people's party, and we are not disposed to cavil overmuch because this war to end war has been no more successful than another of which we have had knowledge. But during the present lull in field operations it seems to us that the leaders might pause to consider whether all has not been gained that can be gained at the point of the bayonet. Chang Tso-lin has proclaimed his adherence to the Three Principles. If there be any of the other war lords who have not already followed suit it probably would not be difficult to secure a like confession of faith from them. It would seem as though it were possible, under these circumstances, to transfer the debate from the field of war to the floor of an elected House of Representatives and there work out a policy of peace, retrenchment and reform for the good of the people.

Twenty million dollars per month is a large sum of money. And when it is remembered that this is the cost of but one of seven main armies, with sporadic bands that do not count as armies thrown in, it is evident that China is paying heavily for her indulgence in jingoism. It used to be said that it took a ton of lead to kill one soldier; we do not remember to have seen it stated how much money has been found necessary to accomplish the same purpose; at a rough guess we would say a thousand pounds more or less. Anyway, we are sure that killing men is a very expensive operation. We would suggest to the Nationalist Minister of Finance at Nanking that he should sit down with a pencil and calculate how many men his army has killed in the course of its campaign and what has been the total expenditure needed to put an end to so many lives. A simple calculation will then

show him what the death of a single soldier costs. He might even go a step further and consider whether, if the said sum were given to the man instead of being used to kill him, it would not enable him to live as a useful member of society. A certain wise king once asserted that a living dog was better than a dead lion and it is beyond dispute that a living, industrious worker is more valuable to his country than a mangled corpse on a battlefield.

Alternatively, another line of investigation might be equally fruitful of results. This great land of China is crying out for development. The existing railways are in a shocking state of disrepair. Millions of dollars could be profitably spent in putting them into a condition of efficiency. Many more millions could be spent on the conservancy of China's wonderful riverine system. Millions that would bring a handsome return in increased crops could be won from reclaimed land and the prevention of floods due to faulty dykes. The money that now goes to Siam for rice and to other countries for flour would be saved to the benefit of the nation and the increased prosperity of the population. The Grand Canal still excites the wonder of those who consider its great length and the fact, that, with the rudest mechanical help, junks traversing it cross two of the largest and most unmanageable rivers in the world. But it would seem that since the days of Kublai Khan nothing has been done to keep this triumph of man's workmanship, not in repair, but in existence. Its banks are crumbling away year by year and when the water is high launches may not navigate it lest their wash should destroy all that remains of its former utility. Here, too, money could be spent, and well spent, for the people's good and the national benefit. And so we might go on indicating ways and means of lifting China to a higher plane of civilization and paving the way for her advance to greatness. But can this thing be done? Is it not all vanity and vexation of spirit even to speak of it? Let us take an illustration from the past. Two thousand three hundred years ago Mencius visited the king of the state of Liang. The king asked "How can the Empire be settled?" The sage replied, "It must be unified." "Who can unify it?" asked the king, and Mencius answered "He who dislikes killing men; he can unify it."

To dislike killing people does not seem a very exalted state of virtue, but a ruler with even so much elementary compassion for his subjects could not be found in Mencius' day; it is problematical whether he can be found now.

THE SHANGHAI PROBLEM

July 19.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," has, according to an article published elsewhere in our columns, continued to seek for British errors in the handling of the Shanghai problem. Again, there is the proposal to find a solution of the differences of opinion between the Shanghai Municipal Council and a body which calls itself the Chinese Ratepayers' Association by that curious compromise of taking the International Settlement away from the Council and withdrawing it from China by making it a free city after the fashion of Danzig, which is governed under the general sup-

ervision of the League of Nations. Such proposals as this one usually emanate from a definitely known Chinese political quarter and are always rejected by all responsible Chinese as a breach of China's sovereignty and by most responsible foreigners as further complicating an already to complex political problem.

Were the Foreign Settlement the whole of Shanghai, the question of its relationship to China might be simplified, for that relationship involves the question of expansion. This is the only consideration which justifies thinking about the "neutralization" of the Shanghai area. The fifth port of the world must expand and there is plenty of room for such expansion, but curiously enough, that expansion seems to take place almost entirely within the narrow bounds of the Foreign Settlement. The lower end of the French Concession has been made attractive to commerce and business but they have not gone there, preferring the more costly premises within the confines of the Settlement. Dr. V. K. Ting evolved a reasonable plan of attracting commerce and industry to the northern part of his territory—in a region between Kiangwan and Woosung, but nothing came of that. Chapei and Nantao as they are now constituted are not likely to be able to assimilate surplus enterprises from the International Settlement. Yet, it is absurd for a city to expand upward towards the sky when there is so much cheap ground on its very boundaries. The argument in favour of "neutralization and amalgamation of political entities" can be supported from this one standpoint alone. Beyond that, it is at every point unsound.

The difference of opinion between the Chinese and the foreigners with regard to the Foreign Settlement is so fundamental that it is difficult to find a makeshift compromise. The Chinese say that the land is theirs and that even if their ancestors gave it to the foreigners as a dwelling place and for their commerce, they can at any time and in any way they decide, take it back or modify the foreigners' tenure. They do not, therefore, request representation on the Council, nor are they willing even to discuss the foreign view. They demand now not an equal voice but a superior control after the fashion of the settlement of the Hankow Concession in accordance with the Chen-O'Malley agreement.

The foreigners on the other hand, claim that they were given the Settlement because they were unwanted in Chinese territory. They were thrust upon a swamp and told to live there as they pleased. They spent 50 years or more turning that swamp into a wonderful city. It was clearly defined as their place to live, their ghetto, as it were. No one interfered with them. The Chinese officials did not assist them to build this wonderful city. The Chinese who came into it, came as refugees from the oppression of their own officials, or because their lives and property were unsafe during civil commotions, or because they preferred its order and cleanliness and general safety to the chaos where they came from. In no instances were they invited to come or asked to stay. Yet, it is admitted that their coming has increased the wealth of the place, has added to land values and has brought about such economic results as are usual with increased population and increased purchasing power.

These two points of view are irreconcilable in logic and fact. All measures taken to reconcile them have ended in failure. The only political possibilities in the

situation are the maintenance of the *status quo* or a change of contractual relationships by the negotiation of a new treaty between China and the Powers concerned with regard to Shanghai. A temporary expedient may be worked out with a view towards giving the Chinese residents a voice in the management of the Foreign Settlement, so that during this transitional period in China's affairs when there is no responsible Government with which the Powers can negotiate a treaty, the Chinese residents of the Settlement, those who pay rates and have interests here, may make themselves heard in a manner more dignified than the holding of meetings by the youth of Chapei and Nantao at the West Gate Recreation Grounds. But the effort of the Council to find such a voice has proved futile, because Chinese politicians have sought to utilize this proposal as a means for winning a diplomatic victory on the noise of which they could climb into an official position in China. Since these Chinese politicians have been using the "Shanghai Question" as a means of boosting themselves individually, the Council has naturally grown more wary in its negotiations, for the Foreign Settlement must be kept out of China's internecine politics at any cost.

Now, the "Manchester Guardian" and other so-called liberal-minded organs seem to believe that the foreigners in Shanghai enjoy quarrels with their Chinese neighbours and delight in having their business spoiled by irritating politics. They do not seem to grasp the fact that the one thing the foreigners crave is peace and an opportunity to resume the friendly commercial relations for which they came to this country. Such proposals then, as include further invasions of China's territory except under the direct necessity of protecting life and property, lead to nothing but irritation and bad feeling. Were some "die-hard" organ of opinion to suggest taking a rich and populous area of China and handing it over to the League of Nations, it would be regarded by the Chinese as imperialistic, but the "Manchester Guardian" has a reputation for liberalism and, therefore, the sting in the proposal is delightfully camouflaged. It is there, however, and we who live in Shanghai, would soon enough know its presence by a steady agitation against us were such a proposal to find official sanction. As for the Chinese who favour neutralization, one sometimes wonders whether their suggestions in this direction are not made with the deliberate purpose of making more trouble in the Settlement, so that they might fish more easily in our troubled waters.

REPRESENTATION

July 20.

The Municipal Council's reply to the deluge of mendacious propaganda that has been opposed to the two per cent. increase in rates, disposes of the majority of the war cries of the trouble makers with such a finality that little sincere criticism of the increase is to be expected in the future from the great body of sensible Chinese commercial people. We must all be prepared to find, however, that this will not make much perceptible difference in the tone or substance of the propaganda against the Council nor serve materially to discourage the campaign. Opposition to the rates did not emanate, in the first instance, from the Chinese commercial community, as we have a hundred ways of knowing, but like all these obstructive demonstrations is a purely artificial hullabaloo raised by the usual unrepresentative and ever-host-

ile minority, which now happens to be in league with the political group that is trying to loot the Settlement under our noses.

A Chinese official in the Council's place would prove this in purely Chinese fashion by putting an end to the whole clamour within twenty-four hours. The promoters would either beg for grace, fade away or go the way the Communists have recently gone between the rising and the setting of a single sun, which the populace applauded the local ruler's efficiency and determination. But the foreigner does not do things this way, and the masses of the sensible Chinese people never repudiate a minority group that can successfully heckle the foreigner; so the clamour goes on and will be in no wise abated by an appeal to reason nor by the countering of mendacity with statements of fact. When there is no reasonable motive behind a movement like this, it is futile to attempt to stem it with argument, and such a statement as the Council has given out is only useful in that it makes the right and wrong of the case clear to the onlooking world as a preliminary to the introduction of more effective tactics.

This being the case, we must regret that the Council's recognition of the character of the movement in opposition to the increased rates was not made clearer, particularly in the paragraph that dealt with Chinese representation on the Council. We shall not feel that the Council is irrevocably pledged to defend the security of Shanghai until there has been an official statement made, pointing out that while Chinese representation on the Council was endorsed by the ratepayers in 1927, such representation cannot now be discussed for the simple reason that changed conditions have made it impossible. The agitation against the rates is going to be carried far beyond Shanghai as one phase of the general anti-foreign campaign, and the war-cry abroad is going to be "taxation without representation." Unless we want, therefore, to discover shortly that the whole Occident endorses a scheme of things which would provide for representation on the Council of the forces devoted to the ruin of Shanghai's administration and pledged to anti-foreign endeavour, we must face squarely the fact that *bona fide* representation of the Chinese commercial community in the Settlement is at the moment utterly impossible, and we want a frank statement from the council showing why it is impossible.

About twenty-one years ago the Chinese community within the Settlement was offered representation on the Council and refused it in alarm. The reasons were at once made clear. The administration was excellent, and whenever it came into conflict in any way with Chinese officialdom in the environs of the Settlement, the position that it took was in support of the public weal and in opposition to official ambitions which ran counter to the community's welfare. Those were days when the merchant of standing had great concern for his "face" and no prominent Chinese resident of the Settlement would have had the face to take a seat on the Council and then use his position to work in with local officialdom against the welfare of the Settlement. At the same time none of them had the courage to take a post which, if conscientiously filled, would inevitably bring him into conflict with officialdom and jeopardize his interests and connexions beyond the boundaries of the Settlement. The same conditions, intensified tenfold, remain to-day—a barrier between the big element in this Settlement whose participation in the administra-

tion would be welcome and helpful and responsible representation. The only difference in the situation is that there is now a class of professional politicians in Shanghai which is ready at a moment's notice to elect itself the body representative of Chinese opinion, to propel its leaders into positions of authority and then to work without scruple or mercy with any rapacious outside force against the welfare of the Foreign Settlement and the eight hundred thousand Chinese within its boundaries.

Representation is nowhere an unmixed blessing. The representation of the ignorant, the illiterate, the pauperized and the semi-criminal elements in a state has never been in any country a contribution to the success of democracy. Representation of destructive elements does not make for constructive government, but smooths the way for corruption, mal-administration and the perversion of justice. If we cannot get the best elements in this Chinese community represented on the Council, we are not ready yet for Chinese representation; and we know that we cannot get these people, so we ought to say so. If we are certain to get as Chinese representatives the type of men who meet in the precincts of the Chinese General Chamber and foment opposition to the Council as the representatives of the Chinese community, then we ought to be flatly and openly opposed to the whole idea of "representation," which takes that it has to be put between inverted commas.

No foreign resident with his eyes open can believe at this juncture that any Chinese would or could accept a position on the Council who would not be prepared at every turn to serve the aims and purposes of the Nationalist organization; nor is it possible to believe, after observing the ease with which many millions have been extorted from this community in subscriptions to the Chiang Kai-shek war loan, that there would be any organized repudiation of misrepresentation on the Council. Disapproval would manifest itself as in Hankow through a quiet cessation of business and the evacuation of persons and capital, because the respectable Chinese is never so much inclined to fight evil as to move away from it. Agitation here and abroad is going to force us sooner or later to confess all this to ourselves and explain it abroad. We cannot help feeling, therefore, that it would not only be the courageous and honest thing, but the wise thing as well to anticipate agitation for a change and elicit from the Council a frank acknowledgment of the impossibility of Chinese representation as the Occident conceives it.

CARRYING ON FOR MOSCOW

July 21.

There would seem all about us to be much visible evidence of the failure of the Soviet enterprise in China, and there is no reason to hide the fact that this is the occasion of public and private rejoicing in all Chinese and foreign circles. Chang Tso-lin's raid on the U. S. S. R. Embassy in Peking contributed enormously to the Soviet's loss of face throughout the world, and in conjunction with the raid on Arcos House in London, the spiteful and murderous reaction to these developments in Russia, and other revelations of Red policy and practice, has served to shame pinkish labour and the expensiveness of what is aptly called "parlour Bolshevism" into at least temporary silence. Since the beginning of April, moreover, there has been a revulsion of feeling throughout south and

central China against Soviet control of the destinies of the Kuomintang which has taken the form of a war upon Communism and the avowed adherents to Bolshevism. This has had the effect of making everything Red exceedingly unfashionable, to say the least. The upshot of it is that outside of the little coterie controlled by Borodin in person it would, at this moment, be very difficult without the expenditure of much wealth or the tempting offer of military supplies to find influential Chinese in any part of the country who would openly confess to cooperation with Moscow in anything. All of which would be very fine if the mental attitude and the tactics which so many thousands of Chinese acquired from their assiduous Bolshevik allies and instructors were as thoroughly discredited as the actual personnel of the Soviet organizations in China.

The unhappy feature of the situation is, however, that very little of what Borodin would consider his best work has been undone. He came here with the very definite purpose of making an economic assault upon Japan and the Occident by catering to certain Chinese prejudices, by cajoling the Chinese on to their own ruin, whence the ruin of the foreign economic establishment in China, whence the embarrassment of industry abroad. China was to be used as a pawn in the Soviet game against civilization and, from his point of view, Borodin's success has been phenomenal. Northern militarism is a heavy burden indeed upon trade, industry and communications, but the economic life of the country pulsed on after a fashion in spite of it. The Bolshevized militarism of the south, however, with its frenzied anti-foreign bias, crushes the life out of every commercial community upon which it encroaches and where Borodin's methods are in full force, trade and industry lie prostrate, glad to simulate death even where the spark of life still feebly glows. Where Bolshevist methods survive the official repudiation of Communism therefore, Borodin's success is lasting. His personal influence may be dead but, like John Brown, his soul goes marching on.

The point to all this is, that while the Nanking organization disowns and denounces its former Russian friends and mentors, banning Communism as black magic, it clings with tenacity to much of the Red practice that the leaders learned from Borodin and his army of subordinates and thereby serves Moscow as faithfully in all essentials as though it were taking direct orders. The Chinese have such sublime faith in their own superior cleverness that they are never able or willing to see that they are being used. The Kuomintang people in Nanking and Shanghai are at this moment highly elated to think that they used Soviet Russian money, Munitions, expert military advice, tremendously efficient methods of propaganda, corruption, subversion and "bluff" to get as far as the wealth centres of Yangtze Valley trade and then cast off Borodin and the Soviet just when the Bolshevist hold upon the direction of their affairs was beginning to be a source of annoyance and embarrassment. They cannot and will not see that in pursuing Borodin's approved anti-foreign tactics in their campaign against the integrity of this Settlement and the outlying foreign communities, where they have made trade and residence impossible for foreigners, and in their ruthless raid upon capital, in and out of the Settlement, they are draining off the last of their country's economic life blood to the infinite satisfaction of Moscow.

Shanghai is the last refuge in the whole Yangtze basin for unburied capital, untrammelled commerce and industry, and for unmolested native enterprise. While Shanghai can be defended against the terrorism, extortion and demoralization that have blotted out all legitimate ambition wherever "Nationalism" has marched under Soviet guidance, China cannot be utterly ruined and Moscow's victory in this country is incomplete. Nanking has, however, shown a determination during recent months to finish Borodin's work for him here, which proves that the exorcism of the Communist spirit from this branch of the Kuomintang has been a futile bit of ritual. Borodin's spirit marches on in the unabated campaign against the foreign control of this Settlement which is the only barrier opposed to the economic ruin of the port. His passion for destruction survives in the wild orgy of ruinous extortion and taxation. Bolshevism rubs its hands in glee when capital takes wings and flies abroad, when mills close down and thousands are thrown out of work, when shipping passes by a port and eschews it, when little men quietly sell out and decamp and big men lay off old employees and advise them to go elsewhere while they have the price of a passage. And these are Nanking's actual achievements in this community from day to day. Nothing could delight Moscow more in China than the arbitrary control of the Customs and the Salt Collectorate in violation of treaties. This involves debt repudiation in emulation of Soviet Russia. Forced loan subscriptions, the blackmailing of capital and confiscation of property when blackmail is resisted, are tributes in themselves to the efficacy of Communist educational methods. They will be accepted in Russia as evidence that Borodin's work was by no means in vain—that it was worth all it cost.

Their self-satisfaction will not allow the Chinese to see any of this. But they are going to see results very shortly which will force upon them an appreciation of what they are doing to this community. Thanks to their ingenious taxes and embargoes, Shanghai is already a place to avoid. Silver from America destined for this port is being transhipped at Kobe and is going to Tientsin. Flour from other ports does not pass through local hands and flour from abroad, like silver, is transhipped from Kobe to Dairen and Tientsin for distribution. No Saigon rice will now come here but goes on north in direct shipments. Sugar from Hongkong and Java passes Shanghai now and is going on to Dairen and Tientsin. And so it goes with all commodities. In a very short time trade will be in the habit of avoiding Shanghai and the machinery of commerce here will stop. "Nationalism" looks upon Shanghai as an inexhaustible silver mine from which funds for war elsewhere can be drawn forever by methods learned from the Red prophets of destruction. The "Nationalists" think they can wreck the foreigners' economic structure here to China's glory, not realizing that every time they loosen the foreigner's grip upon the security of this port, native confidence totters. The Soviet agents who beam on Nanking's performance know that native confidence is the one great root and source of Shanghai's prosperity and that when it collapses Shanghai will be no more than a pile of masonry on a mud flat. We wonder whether the gentry in Nanking, who think they have cut loose from Borodin and Communism, will realize how faithfully they continue to serve Moscow, to China's ever increasing cost, before or after the damage they are doing is irreparable.

THE DEATH OF KING FERDINAND

July 22.

The event which has been long expected and equally feared, the death of King Ferdinand of Rumania, has occurred. King Ferdinand governed his country well through an extremely difficult period which included wide changes in the Balkans and the events of the Great War, and so long as he was on the throne it was safe to say that the country would pursue the even tenor of its way. His death, however, brings up the question of succession and a possible long regency during which the allegiance of the people will not be towards a personal ruler so much as towards a political principle. And the position in Rumania is especially difficult not only because it will be long before the heir apparent, Prince Michael, can succeed, out from the peculiar position of the ex-Crown Prince. From to-day's telegrams it will be seen that the Government is determined to proceed with the regency until Prince Michael comes of age, and has informed ex-Crown Prince Carol of this step. The question of first importance now is what Prince Carol is prepared to do: whether he will stand by his renunciation of the throne made in 1926. A great deal depends upon this, and there are the makings of endless complications.

In connexion with this all important matter Mrs. Dorothy Hanbury, writing in the "Nineteenth Century" recently said:—

I think the possibilities of Prince Carol succeeding are remote. He has a certain following among the younger officers of the army, but the army as a whole may be trusted to remain loyal to the Government. Except for the rather disgruntled Transylvanian Party, he appears to command little political support, and this party uses the succession question chiefly as a pretext for making difficulties for the Government. Various alarmist articles have appeared in the Press from time to time regarding the possibility of a revolution in Rumania in the event of the King's death. In such a possibility I do not believe, both for the reasons given above and also because the Rumanian is by nature a peace-loving and easy-going individual."

When one considers that two of the political parties who had formed a sort of artificial alliance some time ago split upon the question of the succession of Prince Carol, and that such a statesman as M. Bratianu is at the head of the Liberal Party and likely to take a very strong attitude, it is possible to believe in the hopes held out in the above view.

One danger is always present, and that is, should Moscow have an opportunity to go fishing in Rumanian troubled waters she may be able to bring about a situation fraught with infinite danger. She has already attempted to bolshevize the new province of Bessarabia, but there met with a conspicuous failure, but that does not mean that she will not try to do so again, especially were any spark likely to set that particularly inflammatory part of Europe into a blaze. For this reason as much as for anything the ex-Crown Prince may contemplate doing in the way of making a bid for the throne, Rumania is likely to find herself the most interesting centre of European politics during coming weeks, and in exactly the same way the chancelleries of the European capitals be busy with a problem that will overshadow all others. There is good reason to believe that common agreement exists among the Powers as to the most satisfactory course to be followed. Since Prince Carol's renunciation of the throne and then his rather equivocal attitude during exile, events there have been watched

with the most scrupulous care, and while there can be no direct interference in Rumania's domestic politics, steps are certain to be taken with the object of preventing any disturbing influences there from spreading in a way which might promote an international conflagration.

NANKING AND AFTER

July 22.

Our attention has just been called to another editorial paragraph in the "New Outlook," the organ of the United Church of Canada, this time in the issue of June 8, in which contemptuous comment is again made upon the "North-China Daily News." The actual text of this is reproduced elsewhere. It will be remembered that in its last attack upon us the "New Outlook" made some effort to belittle the Nanking outrage and went out of its way to remark that because the "North-China Daily News" reported the Nanking affair as a very serious incident that was no reason for believing that outrages did actually take place. As we pointed out editorially in our own defence the Canadian Association for China supported us in a vigorous telegram to Dr. Endicott, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, while the decidedly offensive attitude adopted towards us by the "New Outlook" has since been duly resented by thirty-six Canadian missionaries writing from Peitaiho to their church organ. Their letter was reproduced in these columns.

It will be seen from the text of the editorial comment which we now reproduce that the "New Outlook" is still intent, for some reason, upon making as little as possible of the Nanking outrages and, from the tone of the paragraph, it will be noted that publication of the ghastly truth of that Nanking performance, rather than such pleasanties and facetious anecdotes as the editor of the church paper has extracted from returning missionaries, is bitterly resented.

In view of the position which we know that Canadian missionaries in this country have taken, it is very difficult to surmise what can possibly be the inspiration behind these peculiar leading articles, since one would imagine that the editor of such a journal would rely chiefly upon the knowledge and judgment of the missionaries in the field for his guidance. The tone of his comment and the resentful spirit that manifests itself in gratuitous attacks upon the "North-China Daily News" are both uncommonly suggestive of the style and mental attitude of the Chinese student propagandist abroad. Such influences, working directly and deliberately against an understanding of the situation in this country, are now ubiquitous and all-pervasive and are no less glibly mendacious when professedly Christian, as we know from the work of some of the N. C. C.'s brightest Chinese agents abroad. We prefer to believe that some such influence is behind the "New Outlook's" determination to see the bright and cheerful, hopeful and playful side of the Nanking outrages, rather than that any missionary, here or in Canada, can be trying to mask a tragedy that is still not only grim but filthy in our memories with this wretched tooth-brush vaudeville.

The Native Bankers Guild of Shanghai has issued a circular to the effect that the duties of its members are to pay accounts on behalf of their clients only. The action of the foreign bankers, therefore, does not affect them but the importers. The Sugar Guild is reported to have made a statement to the effect that foreign merchants who refuse to accept native orders will be responsible for any losses they suffer.

CHINESE OBSTACLES TO RESEARCH

July 23.

There is no modern country in the world in which scientific research has had so many obstacles to overcome as China and yet this is an almost untouched field about which just enough is known by students, working along a dozen different lines of investigation, to make it fascinatingly attractive. For generations, as we all know, superstition and suspicion, prejudice and the physical difficulty of getting about in China, stood in the way of research work in almost every field. The most sinister interpretations were put upon archaeological, surgical, medical, metallurgical and topographical work, and suspicion was attached even to botanical and geological prospecting. It is less than a century since a study of the Chinese language by foreigners was profoundly resented by all Chinese officialdom and Chinese who assisted aliens to acquire a knowledge of the characters were looked upon as traitors and were threatened with heavy penalties. One by one such prejudices and superstitions were overcome as more and more Chinese were educated abroad, as mission and government schools familiarized thousands of youths with scientific teaching and as army and navy schools introduced technical courses which made clear the purpose of the mysterious and suspicious activities of foreign scientists. Confidence in foreign medical and surgical practice grew as countless thousands were benefited and scientific research in these fields was no longer traced by all Chinese to some devilish and malevolent purpose.

Whatever suspicions and prejudices were left as obstacles to scientific work in China seemed to be disappearing rapidly about the time of the revolution and, during the early years of the Republic, China began to attract scientists of all sorts and the country began to yield up a tremendous store of fascinating facts, substantiated by equally fascinating collections. One could go nowhere without encountering great or small expeditions of zoologists and botanists, archaeologists and anthropologists, geologists and entomologists, while hospitals arose everywhere through which contributions to medical knowledge were disseminated. Then came civil war and banditry, spreading year by year over a larger and larger area, developing from sporadic outbreaks into a continuous performance, until a butterfly hunt or the survey of an ancient city fifty miles from a railway became as much of an adventure in China as in the darkest heart of Africa. The dangers of civil war, the risk of being fired upon by pirates, of losing collections that were the fruits of hard work in primitive country, and the ever-increasing difficulties of transport through war-zones, began to deter some prospective investigators in China but by no means frightened all from their various fields; and scientific research might have gone on, over-riding obstacles as Chinese commerce does, taking long chances in the face of grave danger, had it not been for the development, a few years ago, of this all-stultifying anti-foreignism. This newly cultivated prejudice, founded in nothing that China has any reason to be proud of, sets scientific work in this country back almost precisely to where it was in the year 1827.

We reproduced on Tuesday a long statement from Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum of Natural History expeditions into Outer Mongolia, which is a vigorous

protest against the shortsighted, mean and petty spirit of "Nationalism" as it manifests itself in opposition to scientific expeditions in China for the sole reason that the investigators are foreigners. We should have been prepared to support Mr. Andrews, Dr. Sven Hedin, Mr. Langdon Warner of Harvard and Mr. Carl Bishop of the Smithsonian Institution and a dozen other scientists, not to mention the scores of medical men from up-country hospitals, who find it utterly impossible to carry on serious and important work, of real interest to the whole learned world, because of the vociferous opposition of ignorant and spiteful youngsters who pretend to be inspired by the spirit of "Nationalism", in very much stronger expressions of feeling than Mr. Andrews' statement. For the feeling that is behind opposition to bona fide scientific work in China, one finds it impossible to cultivate the least sympathy; for if there is any field in which the whole world belongs to all the world's peoples and in which barriers of prejudice and ignorance are resented, it is the field of scientific research. Next to the campaign against Christianity there is nothing that will eventually contribute more to the alienation of international goodwill from China than this spiteful campaign against scientific study. Even Soviet Russia has had the sagacity throughout her most hydrophobic periods to make as smooth as conditions would permit the path of the scientific investigator and has even gone out of her way, by providing for conferences of scientific men in Russia, to prove that she was not altogether barbarous. In old Imperial Russia there were areas so strictly guarded against espionage that the ordinary traveler had almost to be a personal friend of the Tsar to get permission to cross them; but over these areas almost any scientist with credentials could

wander as freely as a Cockney holiday maker in Thanet.

The pretence that scientific expeditions rob China of treasures which Chinese expeditions will some day recover and conserve for the nation is idle and irritating. The bungling and destructive diggings of Chinese curio hunters in such provinces as Honan, Shensi and Shansi, destroy more historical evidence, lost to science for all time, in a single year than a dozen archaeological expeditions could bring to light in a decade. And "Nationalism" would prefer it so. The spirit behind opposition to scientific expeditions is such that the "patriots" would rather see every monument to China's antiquity splintered, every ancient site ploughed into complete confusion, than let the alien excavate material which would throw light on China's ancient past and illumine history. No foreign expert has ever been able to get official permission to excavate an ancient Chinese grave, but throughout North China there are thousands of professional grave robbers eternally active, destroying forever archaeological material which China cannot replace, just to harvest a few bits of bronze and pottery for curio dealers or the collections of Chinese officials.

During the past quarter of a century some astonishingly fruitful archaeological work has been done in Chinese Turkestan, by British, German, French, Japanese, Swedish and Russian scientists, yielding manuscripts of inestimable value to the scholarly world but of no intrinsic worth to the treasure hunter. Among other discoveries were the manuscript fragments of the Tokharian language, an Indo-European dialect resembling more closely the languages of classical Europe than any language in Asia. To the most scholarly Chinese these are no more than barbarous scrawls, while to the hundreds of treasure diggers who now

swarm over all the sites visited by the European scientists and over many that they have discovered themselves, destroying infinitely valuable material, such manuscripts are less than waste paper. The "Nationalists" would say that some day China will send her own expeditions to uncover and collect these treasures and that meanwhile any European who trifles with them is violating China's sovereign rights. The real feeling is: "We are not going to let you make 'face' by doing in China what we are unable to do or are not interested in doing." And with this attitude there is no reason why the scientific world should have the slightest patience.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Innocent Penalized

The ways of club committees are at once inscrutable and illuminating. An example of this is the recent ruling of the Columbia Country Club denying certain of its lady members the privilege of introducing guests into the club. This decision, which doubtless was taken only after mature consideration and strictly with a view to the best interests of the organization, applies only to unmarried lady members and hence is a legitimate subject for public comment. It is not for us to pass upon the reasons which led the committee to act, but solely to speculate upon this distinction between the wives of members and the not inconsiderable number of spinsters to whom the club offers the most convenient, of not the only means of repaying social obligations without too great expense. It is so excellent a thing to have provided such facilities for the office worker who would otherwise be hard put to it for a place in which to entertain, that it seems a great pity to rescind or even restrict the privilege. It is quite pertinent to inquire why the spinster is thus discriminated against to the disadvantage of the wives of members

who in the majority of instances have excellent homes in which to entertain. It is probable that the unmarried woman's sole reason for joining a club is this desire for a place to which she may occasionally take a guest. It is not difficult to surmise what is at the bottom of it all—the inevitable abuse of privilege by one or two for whom all the rest are now made to suffer. Nor are we unsympathetic with those upon whom devolves a problem of this kind. One cannot but wonder, however, why club committees are so prone to legislate to the radical disadvantage of the unoffending rather than discipline the offenders. Is one to construe the restriction of the spinster's privileges while placing the married at a double advantage as a reminder to her of the desirability of the holy state of matrimony?

Entertaining the Troops

We must confess to a certain degree of surprise at a question which is at present being asked in a few quarters. It is being pointed out that the Durhams and Gloucesters have been entertained on the occasion of their departure from Shanghai, but why is nothing being done for the Punjabis? The question apparently pre-supposes the idea that the people who arranged the entertainment for the English troops have taken no thought of their Indian comrades in the brigade, but this is surely a frame of mind on the part of those responsible for the query which does very little justice to the understanding and outlook of the members of the committee in charge. The reason for entertaining only the Durhams and Gloucesters at the present moment is that these are the only troops which are leaving us just now. Incidentally their departure has been postponed only till next Saturday. It is expected that fully two months will elapse before the Punjabis and other details of the Jhansi Brigade will be going, and it has all along been the intention of those who have been instrumental in arranging the fête for the English battalions to pay a similar compliment to the other units of Colonel Com. Sangster's brigade. Most of us thought that it would go without saying that this would be the case, but apparently a number have felt that here has been some favoritism. Nothing of the kind. When the brigade arrived it was natural that the work of the foreign committees in looking after the welfare of these men should appear to be concentrated upon the English troops, yet when inquiry was made it was at once found that, working through men who know what is required for similar efforts among Indians, equal attention was being paid to them. In exactly the same way steps will be taken to give a send-off to the remainder of the Jhansi Brigade in every respect as good as that to the Durhams and Gloucesters.

The Appearance of Venus

The appearance in the sky on Tuesday afternoon of Venus is said to have a particular significance politically speaking, in the Chinese mind. So far as we know Venus and certain others, known as "day-light" stars, make frequent appearances when the sun is high in the heavens, but curiously enough Chinese in Shanghai state that not since 1911 has this particular star been seen from our streets. Those who were here in 1911 will remember the interest that Chinese took in the case, and it will also be recollected that in that year the reigning dynasty came to an end. Hence the tradition has arisen that Venus appears only in the afternoon when some striking change in the government of the country is about to occur, and there is now full expectation that such will happen during coming months. Nobody would be surprised to see certain radical alterations in the condition of affairs long before the end of the year in China, for although in this country an uncertain equilibrium can be prolonged far beyond the limits usually given to it elsewhere, it cannot go on indefinitely. In 1911 the star apparently ushered in a period of unrest and turmoil, and what would like to see is the star of 1927 bringing with it success from all that has happened during these years and a régime of peace and prosperity for the country.



ABOARD OF A FLOTILLA LEADER
Types Seen on H. M. S. Keppel

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE RECENT WILD RUMOURS ABOUT TSINGTAO

How the Report of the Landing of the American Marines Became Noised About: A Very Much Better Cock-and-Bull Story

FROM OUR HAICHOW CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, July 11.

It would be a courageous scribe indeed who would undertake to "tell the truth about Tsingtao" or any other place in China at the present time, but even a visitor can contradict practically everything that has appeared in the Shanghai papers in reference to the "fall of Tsingtao." For in the more sensational (and Pro-Nationalist papers) we have seen huge headlines announcing "Nationalists Seize Tsingtao," and even in the more sober ones announcements of the landing of 500 American marines. These statements can be denied in toto at the present moment, but it may be of some interest to trace out their origin.

General Chen Fades Away

There is (or was) a General Chen at the town of Chengyang, some 25 miles up the railway who staged a premature "go over." The Chinese press and rumour have it that he received a message from Feng Yuxiang asking him to turn over to the latter, and Chen brought the matter to his staff, recommending that they should do so. All agreed but one who turned informer, and before Chen's plans could be matured his treachery had been reported to Sun Chuan-fang who took prompt steps. Chen evidently expected support of a material nature from the south across country from Haichow or Hsuehchow, but as such failed to materialize, he was unable to stand. He is reported to have fled by some, by others to have been beheaded but at any rate he has apparently faded out of the picture.

The American Mother Ships

The story of the landing of the American marines is as follows: On the night of July 4, as a precautionary measure the U.S.S. Beaver was ordered to get up steam. It should be explained that the Beaver and Canopus are submarine parent ships which have been anchored for month or two in the quiet waters of the inner harbour, using only a small amount of their boiler capacities for auxiliary engines. It had been duly announced in the paper that the Beaver was going out for manoeuvres. In the meantime word of Chen's defection had been passed round and the Chinese as usual got panicky, sending off their families and all their goods. Next morning not only the Beaver but the Canopus and all their families of submarines moved to the outer harbour, taking up a position just off the front pier in plain sight and easy reach. The very fact of this precautionary move, intended to inspire confidence, has evidently had the opposite effect. It is true that shore leave for all classes was cancelled for a few days but the "landing force" consisted of about a dozen orderlies and messengers who came

ashore simply to facilitate communications between the Consulate and shore headquarters with the fleet. The only arms these men were were their automatics, and they were evidently bored by the necessity and after two days discarded them gladly.

Yesterday full shore leave as usual was granted and the sailors of American and British fleets celebrated the same with apparent satisfaction. The only serious inconvenience was the postponement of the ball game fixed for last Saturday, and the 10 o'clock curfew law.

Rare Yarn About Japanese

We wonder why the papers failed to get the real cock-and-bull story that was current here last week and is still believed by some. This was to the effect that Chang Chung-chang had hired Japanese troops to take the front line trenches at Chengyang, that the Southerners had attacked them with loss of 500 and with 200 Japanese killed and wounded. Men said to be reliable declared they had seen the Japanese wounded with which their military hospital was filled. It was declared that the Japanese, aghast at the encounter and its possible effects on the general situation were keeping the matter secret and denying it in toto.

But in the meantime it was admitted by the same men that the Japanese military forces had after this supposed encounter proceeded to Tsinan, and that too without opposition.

The Shantung Sense of Humour

A letter received from Tsinan yesterday stated that the Japanese, with an eye to business, had opened godowns in the city for the storing of goods. Also that they insured the same against loss. Strange to say, the Chinese people were the first to avail themselves of that opportunity. So while the Nationalists in Shanghai are shooting themselves red in the face over Japanese aggression, their "ting pao" brethren in the neighbouring capital are confiding their goods to the keeping of these same Japanese. It might be thought that the much-heralded approach of the Nationalists from the south along the T.P.R. would have filled the Shantungese with heavenly thrills of liberty, equality and fraternity, but unfortunately the acquisitive nature of these same Nationalists has been heralded abroad also. But we may rely on the Shantung sense of humour, which is the keener in all China. Once they have in their possession a receipt for the properties in Japanese godowns, guarded by Japanese bayonets and machine guns these Shantungese will solemnly join the rest of China in their denunciation of Japanese Imperialism! It's a great country this.

PICKETS STILL BUSY IN CANTON

Chinese Passengers on British Steamers Molested

Shameen, July 19.

Last week Chinese passengers arriving here in British steamers were subjected on arrival to maltreatment by pickets, who even violently handled women passengers. As a result representations were made yesterday to the Police Commissioner by the British Consul and also by the Hongkong & Canton Steamboat Co.

This afternoon a strong force of Police arrived on the Steamboat company's wharves and it is hoped they will prevent further ill-treatment by the pickets, who, however, continue to restrict movement of Chinese passengers when boarding steamers.—Reuter.

PAKHOI CEMETERY DESECRATED

Work of Rowdies Instigated by Labour Union

Shameen, July 15.

A message from Pakhoi states that at the instigation of the General Labour Union a body of rowdies recently repeated last year's desecration of the protestant cemetery. They broke down the gate and broke into small pieces the various monuments, scattering the fragments.

In the protestant as well as the French cemetery the vandals attempted to dig up a foreign grave. The cemetery trustee applied to the General commanding the troops there for protection of the cemetery after which there was no further desecration.—Reuter.

THE POSITION AT HANKOW

Conflicting Reports of Trade Conditions: Debenture Interest due in June

News from Hankow is most confusing, on one hand one hears of changes in the political and military situation which may or may not bring about better industrial conditions. On the other hand firms which contemplated returning members of their staff to Hankow have altered their plans on receipt of advices from Hankow indicating that conditions were such that normal business could not be resumed. Simultaneously arrives a cable from a large industrial undertaking stating that all pickets have been withdrawn, and asking for the immediate return of full staff to permit of the immediate resumption of normal business. With such conflicting reports it is impossible to gauge the position at Hankow at all.

Municipal Debentures

Cheques on an individual account of the Central Bank for payment of full municipal debenture interest due at June 30 have been presented to the bank in exchange for which the usual Central Bank discredited notes were offered. We understand these notes have not been accepted in discharge of payment of due interest and that holders of these cheques are addressing the debenture holders concerned asking for their instructions in the matter.

HANKOW'S WATER

SUPPLY

Inadequate Service Compels Councils to Act

Hankow residents in all concessions and areas, are complaining bitterly on the inadequate water supply. Residents in first storeys are unable to get water delivered through the mains, and all complaints addressed to the Hankow Waterworks & Electric Light Co., Ltd., have failed to bring about any improvement.

The agreement between the company and the various municipalities calls for a constant and effective service, but with the gradual growth of Hankow with higher buildings and greater consumption of water the company has not kept pace. The company intimated some considerable time ago that it intended laying additional mains to cope with the greater demand for water, but, apparently, these are not yet available. The supply has become so limited that the efficient service of the various fire brigades is seriously threatened.

A joint protest signed by directors and chairmen of the various areas and concessions has now been presented to the waterworks company stating that as the terms of the agreement are not being observed by the company these various areas reserve the right to withhold payment for supply until such time as the agreement's terms are properly carried out.

The Hankow water mark on July 12 was standing at 42 feet 9 inches, less than four feet from the Bund level, so there is no excuse on the ground of a low river, and it will be interesting to note what steps the company takes to remedy matters now that it is threatened with suspension of payment. Water supply in Hankow is delivered to each area through that area's main meters, each area being charged for its total supply and recovering from its various occupiers their individual consumption recorded by separate meters. Thus the company, as far as the original foreign areas are concerned, renders but five accounts for its main consumption, and if these are to be withheld it will find itself seriously embarrassed.

The post of assistant director of the plans division of the naval staff has been filled by Capt. G. F. B. Edward-Collins, late in command of H. M. S. Comus in the Atlantic Fleet. Capt. Edward-Collins was promoted in December, 1923, after duty on the Weihaiwei Rendition Commission, and in 1919-22 he was fleet navigating officer in H.M.S. Hawkins in China.

HONGKONG FIGHT AGAINST STRIKES

Chinese Endorsement of Bill to Check Illegal Stoppages: In No Way Repressive

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 10.

The Chinese and unofficial members of the Legislative Council are strongly in favour of the Bill prohibiting illegal strikes.

Hon. Sir Shouson Chow said in parts:—"We consider this Bill timely and necessary and we therefore support it wholeheartedly. If and when it becomes law, it should go a long way towards preventing recurring strikes, and strikes which specially aim at the economic life of the Colony, such as those we experienced in 1922 and 1925 and from the effects of which we still are suffering. The proposed measure is not class legislation, because it affects employers as well as employees, nor is it in any way racial discrimination, for it concerns all, irrespective of race or creed. The fact that many of the sections are taken from the Bill now before Parliament proves conclusively that the Government has no intention of treating the Chinese differently from the British. If this Bill in any way savoured of class or racial distinction, we should have been the first to oppose it.

For Peace and Order

"We do not want Bolshevism or Communism. We cannot afford to have the economic and financial structure of the Colony periodically shaken or undermined. What we want are peace and good order, and the right to follow our callings without hindrance. The Bill is in no way a repressive measure. It will not interfere with law-abiding workers; it does not even make economic strikes illegal and, furthermore, it does not prohibit sympathetic strikes as such. In the event of a wage dispute between employers and employees, the mediation of the Government can be invoked by the two parties, to bring about a satisfactory settlement."

Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton endorsed the Bill in the following remarks:—"It is needless for me to point out that Hongkong is peculiarly situated on the borders of China and that, in the heat of an industrial movement, it is particularly sensitive to political emotion. It is essential in this Colony that we should entirely control our own house. It is equally essential that there should be no interference from without. It is also essential that we should preserve some control over our own people and their connexions and associations outside the Colony. This ordinance places no restriction whatever on genuine trade disputes, nor upon the common law rights of individuals. It merely provides that lawful objects shall be carried out by lawful means."

Crown Service Clause

The following clause has been added to the Bill:—"A person who is employed in the service of the Crown shall be deemed to break his agreement for service under the Crown if he absents himself from duty without leave and without having given to the head of his department one month's notice in writing, terminating with the last day of the calendar month, of if he wilfully refuses duty, or if he wilfully omits to perform his duty, provided that the provisions of this sub-section relating to notice shall not apply to any person who is engaged by the day, or who is daily paid."

HONGKONG BATHING FATALITY

Young Soldier Drowned: Gallant Attempt at Rescue

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 13.

A young soldier, Private Maurice Prince, was drowned at Tai Wan beach while swimming. He belonged to the K.O.S.B. and was only 23 years of age. Though a weak swimmer, he went too far out and became entangled in the chains by which a small raft was anchored. A gallant attempt to rescue Prince was made by Guardsman J. Leslie.

A HONGKONG JURY'S STRONG COMMENT

Chinese Pilot Held Responsible for Fatal Collision: Warrant for Manslaughter

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 12.

The jury has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the pilot of the str. Leung Kwong, who is to be changed. It will be recalled that the steam launch Moonshine and the str. Leung Kwong collided in Capsuimun Pass, in which the latter was sunk and more than 100 persons were drowned.

The following are extracts of the finding of the jury:—

"After a review of the evidence that has come before us, we find that F.E.A. Martin (Chief Officer) and many others unknown met their death through drowning as a result of a collision between the steam launch Moonshine and the str. Leung Kwong, which took place in the Capsuimun Pass on the night of May 9, 1927, and whereby the latter vessel was sunk. We attribute the collision to the improper navigation of the str. Leung Kwong, which navigation, in our opinion as laymen, was faulty to the point of being grossly negligent. Our verdict is one of manslaughter against the Chinese pilot, whom we find, as a fact, to have been in sole charge of the ship's navigation at the material time.

"In view of the heavy toll of lives resulting from the collision, we feel it incumbent on us to make the following comments, which we wish to have placed on record:—The expert evidence advises us that a Master should be on the bridge while his vessel is passing through the narrow and dangerous waters of the Capsuimun Pass, and yet, on his own admission, the Master of the str. Leung Kwong handed over to the late Chief Officer before entering the Pass. We do not consider that a man of the advanced age of the Master in question should be in command of a passenger steamer and responsible for the care of more than 500 lives. From his own evidence, it is apparent that he took so little interest in his job that he had not troubled to acquaint himself with the Piracy Prevention Regulation of 1924; in fact, he admitted that he did not even know that any revision had been made till the advent of this inquiry."

The jury also found that the life-saving appliances on board were inadequate.

"The expert evidence called stated most definitely that the use of locking grilles over the hatchway leading from the steerage to the main deck is a highly dangerous one and constitutes a grave menace to life in the event of accident," the finding continued. "Seeing that all necessity for these grilles was obviated by the Revised Piracy Regulations of 1924, we fail entirely to understand why the Harbour authorities did not immediately take action and circularize owners of river steamers to the effect that the grilles in question must be removed. There is no doubt in our minds but that, in this particular case, such a grille contributed very greatly to the loss of life and that the life-saving appliances were useless to passengers in the steerage who, caught like rats in a trap, were unable to get them. We strongly recommend that prompt steps be taken to correct this serious omission."

The Coroner (Mr. R.E. Lindsell) said that he agreed with the verdict and comments of the jury and that a warrant would be duly issued for the arrest of the pilot of the Leung Kwong.

PEKING, July 16.—Following a meeting of the Cabinet to-day a mandate was issued dismissing the Chief Justice, Mr. Shen Chia-yi.—Reuter.

Prince clutched Leslie's legs and dragged him under but Leslie managed to get free and, rising to the surface, seized Prince by the hair. Unfortunately, a strong current whirled Prince down and he sank before further assistance was possible.

The deceased was a native of Chesterfield.

SCENES ON THE ANKUOCHUN LINE IN HONAN

Photos by Ariel L. Vargas, International Newsreel Corp.



AN ANKUOCHUN FIELD GUN IN ACTION



INFANTRY FIRING AT ENEMY AEROPLANE

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS AND THEIR FRAGILITY

Objection to Scientific Expeditions Because of Misunderstanding of the Word: Swedish Scientist's Help to China:

Statement by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews

Peking, July 14.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, the well-known leader of expeditions to Central Asia, has handed Reuter the following statement on Chinese science and foreign scientific expeditions:—

"For more than a decade I have been conducting scientific work in China in the interest of the American Museum of Natural History. During all of those years I have received uniformly courteous treatment from officials and the utmost assistance and co-operation from Chinese men of science. Indeed, the working agreement which the Central Asiatic Expedition, under my leadership, has had with Chinese institutions doing similar work has been the subject of enthusiastic praise from scientists throughout the world.

"Imagine my surprise, therefore, when upon returning to my home in Peking early in April, I read in the 'Peking Leader' of March 11 an article circulated by Kuo Wen in which was given the joint statement of several scientific organizations in Peking announcing the formation of a United Association to fight the efforts of various scientific expeditions to search for the remains of ancient man and other treasure of geological and archaeological interest in different parts of China.

"The objection seemed especially aimed against the expedition of Dr. Sven Hedin into the desert region of Western China, according to the further contents of the news article. Since it appears that the originators of the United Association are labouring under some misunderstandings I feel that it is due to Chinese science and world science as a whole to endeavour to correct these misinterpretations.

The Meaning of a Word

"Let me then begin with the question raised by the word 'expedition.' The news article quotes the statement as saying 'the idea of exploration and conquest is contained in the meaning of the word "expedition." It may be right to apply it to a party to search for the ruins of Babylon or other ancient sites which no longer exist, but no independent country would tolerate for a minute the coming of an expedition in quest of its ancient relics.'

"It would seem that this entirely erroneous definition of the common term 'expedition' is the result of the narrower meaning carried by the Chinese word into which this term is rendered.

"The following is the authoritative definition of the word 'expedition' given by the Century Dictionary: 'An excursion, journey or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also such a body and its whole out-

fit, as the expedition of Xerxes into Greece, Wilkes' exploring expedition to the African coast.' The illustrations cited by the Century Dictionary therefore comprise one military expedition, one scientific expedition and one commercial expedition and thus show the universality of the term.

"It is unfortunately true that there are military expeditions, but there are also relief expeditions. America sent expeditions to China when flood and famine roused their sympathies. These expeditions came to help, not to conquer, and Chinese people were not slow in acknowledging the help of these expeditions. The people of many lands sent relief expeditions to Japan after the havoc wrought by the earthquake.

A Question Answered

"The statement, as quoted by the 'Leader', says: 'What would the Swedish Government do if a Chinese scientific expedition should be sent to her country? There is no doubt about the answer. The Royal Government would not only forbid it but would consider it derogatory to the sovereignty of Sweden.'

"About a year ago there appeared in the magazine 'Natural History' an account of the American Museum Expedition into Northern Sweden for botanical purposes. What did the Swedish Government do? Did the Swedish Royal Government forbid it and consider it derogatory to the sovereignty of Sweden? No, the Swedish Government and the Swedish scientists welcomed this expedition in the most cordial manner and gave it the utmost help that was in its power to give. The account in the journal is glowing in its praise of the courtesy shown by the Swedish Government and people to the expeditionists and of the manner in which they were entertained.

"I am sure that were China to send a scientific expedition to Sweden or to almost any other European country or to America to-day that expedition would be received with open arms and given any help in the power of the authorities. Indeed, before this year draws to a close one young Chinese geologist now in Europe expects to go to Sweden and make collections for the National University of Peking, and he is already assured of a hearty welcome. This same Chinese geologist has already made collections in France and Germany and he reports that he has the most cordial invitations from the scientific men in Bohemia to come and collect for China what their country has to offer.

"Chinese students are to-day collecting in the United States as well as in Europe and there are

museums in China enriched by collections made by Chinese students while abroad and by donations sent to these institutions by foreign scientific bodies.

Chinese Authorities on Ethics

"Let us now turn to the objects of the foreign scientific expeditions to China and the effect they are likely to have upon Chinese science. The report in the 'Leader' says: 'The Chinese societies characterize the action of Sven Hedin as ethically and culturally indefensible and detrimental to the advancement of Chinese science and scholarship. They propose to send their own exploration parties to the different parts of China as soon as conditions become more settled and will place the results of their investigations for the study of scientists throughout the world.' Let us examine the second part of the charge made against Hedin and the result of our examinations will answer the first.

"Is the expedition of Sven Hedin or any of the other scientific expeditions which have come to China detrimental to the advancement of Chinese science and scholarship? Since, as stated in the beginning of the article referred to, the efforts of the new association are directed towards preventing the search by foreign scientists for remains of ancient man and other treasures of geological and archaeological interest, we may confine our attention to this part of the field. What then constitutes the advancement of science? First, the collection of materials with critical observations on their occurrence. Second, proper preparation of the material; third, identification, description, comparison with other material and deductions therefrom; fourth, proper publication of results with full illustrations; fifth, proper care of material, including display in museums."

Dr. Andersson's Valuable Work

"It was Dr. J. G. Andersson, then Mining Adviser to the Chinese Government, who, in the early days of the Geological Survey when the attentions of the officials were fully occupied with the questions of the mineral deposits of China, called attention to the opportunity for, and importance of, collecting fossils and archaeological specimens, and the development of the more purely theoretical side of Chinese Earth Science. He was told that the survey was not financially prepared to give attention to these matters and that he might go ahead on his own account in the collection and study of this material. Though China then had many men trained in historical studies and in the understanding of objects of Chinese art, it had none who gave attention to prehistory or the remains of ancient animals of China. This was clearly shown by the absolute lack of knowledge of Chinese pre-history which the world at large was able to obtain until the want was supplied by the discoveries of Dr. Andersson. Andersson's 'Early Chinese Culture', published by the Geological Survey, was the first scientific contribution to this subject given to the world by China. It revolution-

ized scientific opinion and gave China its now recognized position in the part it has played in primitive culture and the development and migration of the human species. And it was the finds of Peres Licent and Teilhard de Chardin that first proved the existence of palaeolithic man in China; finds which none but the expertly trained student of palaeolithic implements in Europe could have recognized, as I can testify from personal inspection of the artifacts.

A Scientist's Self-Denial

"In those early days of the survey only one man among the Chinese scholars paid any attention to the fossils, and he was too busy with other scientific work to attempt their study. For centuries priceless vertebrate remains had been deliberately broken for the sake of the teeth which were required for medicinal purposes, and China's ancient vertebrate fauna remained entirely unknown until Professor Max Schlosser of Munich identified and described the fossil teeth purchased in Chinese drug shops. Dr. Andersson offered to collect this valuable material and have it described; a beginning might be made in Chinese vertebrate palaeontology; and he also offered to arrange for the training of Chinese students to carry on the work and promised that he himself would train others to collect this material. As there were no funds available for this work, work of such vast importance for the advancement of science in China, he surrendered a part of his salary as Mining Adviser to the Government, to defray the necessary expenses.

"But mere collecting of these ancient fossils would not suffice. A vast amount of labour was required to free them from the material in which they were embedded and this labour could only be entrusted to skilled workmen, trained in the art of fossil preparation. There were no such workmen in China. There are only a few to-day; these have been trained by foreign expeditions and are destined to carry on this work for China in the future. My expeditions in 1923-24 sent two young Chinese at our expense to New York and gave them a year's training in the laboratories of the American Museum of Natural History. We also established a preparatory laboratory in Peking where six Chinese have received instruction under an expert American preparator."

"The work of preparation completed, that of the man of science commences. The objects must be described, restorations must be made, their proper relations to known types and their positions in the scale of organization must be determined. And the man who would undertake this must have prepared himself by years of training of the most intensive kind in vertebrate anatomy and palaeontology. He must have access to museums for comparison of his material with known types and he must have at his disposal the complete literature of the subject. What opportunities could China offer in those days. What opportunities can it offer to-

day? There were neither trained men nor an opportunity for comparisons or the study of the literature."

The Retention of Types

"Yung men are being trained abroad now in vertebrate palaeontology, and literature is accumulating but it will still be many years before this work can be carried on independently in China. Even now it is necessary to send the material abroad for study, and much more was that the case in the early days. Was China prepared to pay for this work? Is China prepared to do so now? Clearly all this labour should be compensated. China would not want to be the recipient of charity even in science. What sovereign nation would? So an agreement was made that the types should remain in Sweden and duplicates returned to China, and this agreement has been conscientiously kept. It was further agreed that publication of these studies should be made in a Chinese scientific organ, though no such organ then existed. The men who did the scientific work asked for no extra compensation. They were not required to do this work. They had no claim whatever on the specimens. They did their work for the advancement of science, to make the scientific treasures of China known to, and appreciated by the world. And the Chinese who understand the work of these men, honour them for it, and appreciate the glory which has come to China because of it. It was not so much, however, because of the scientific work involved, but it was because the Swedish people in addition furnished funds to carry on the exploration, that the agreement that the types should remain in the Swedish Museums was fair and just. If Chinese scientists had described Swedish material they would consider it just that the types remain in Chinese museums, especially if they had supplied the means for collecting."

Sweden Helps Again

"The men who did the work agreed to publish their results in a Chinese publication, but China was not prepared to defray the expense entailed by the costly plates and lengthy scientific texts. China was hard put to pay even the salaries of its scientific men. And here the Swedish people again came to the fore. Through Dr. Andersson's effort funds were raised to defray the cost of publication of the long series of memoirs on these fossils and archaeological finds, and with the funds raised locally to cover the publication of the work on the invertebrates which from the outset has been carried on in China, it was possible to bring into existence 'Palaeontologica Sinica' as planned by the directors of the Survey, that publication which has made the Geological Survey of China, and the Ministry under which it functioned, known the world over, and which has brought untold credit to China for the excellence and high standard of the work issued under the auspices of its scientific bureau."

"Has this been detrimental to the advancement of Chinese science?

Has it not rather been of the utmost service to it? We may leave the answer to the men qualified to speak. I think their verdict will be that this has created palaeontological and archaeological science in China; or, at least enormously stimulated it. Again, has it hampered Chinese scientists? Has it not rather aided them and made possible the training of Chinese palaeontologists?"

"Mongolia has been traversed by thoughtful men for centuries. Among them were explorers, geographers and other scientists. The Ugra trail has been worn by many feet. Yet it remained for the Central Asiatic Expedition with its highly trained men and modern equipment to discover the scientific wealth of the Mongolian rocks.

Saving for Chinese Science

Can it be said that this has been detrimental to Chinese science? Instead, the way has been opened for Chinese scientists to do the work of the future and without doubt much more valuable work than we have accomplished in our short survey. Maps have been made and published with the exact latitude and longitude of each fossil locality and the Chinese have been invited to go there and carry on the exploration. Thus Chinese science has been saved many years of time and great sums of money. In the fossil fields we have but scratched the surface. Thousands of specimens are left and all the museums of China could not hold the fossils which are now ready for the taking."

"But these scientific treasures will not remain indefinitely. The news article states that the 'Chinese proposed to send their own exploration parties to the different parts of China as soon as conditions become more settled.' In discussing this matter with some of my Chinese friends they remarked that since the fossil bones had remained for millions of years in the rocks, they probably would still be there when peace in China had been established and Chinese were ready to carry on their explorations. Unfortunately this is not true. We seldom dig for fossils unless we see them. Those we find are exposed on the surface. Year by year the rock wears away by the action of heat and cold, frost and rain and blasting gales. As the rock crumbles and is blown off in dust the fossil bones likewise disappear. Each year the surface wears away to a new crop of fossils. The crop must be reaped or it is lost just as weather ruins a crop of millet left standing through the winter."

"The famous dinosaur eggs are an example. In 1923 we found every egg that could be seen. Our expert collectors went over the ground by inches on hands and knees. Two years later we returned and in the very spots which we had examined so carefully in 1923, a few inches of rock had worn away and other eggs were exposed. Had we not taken those which were on the surface the first year they would have been converted into Gobi dust and been forever lost to science."

Errors About Eggs

"And right here I wish to correct one more misunderstanding regarding those eggs. That relates to their fabulous commercial value. The winter after they were discovered I returned to America to obtain funds to carry on the work of the expedition. I needed a good deal of money and it was not forthcoming. In order to forcibly bring to the attention of the American people that we must have money or the work would have to stop, I announced that we would sell one of the eggs to the highest bidder for the benefit of the Expedition. The plan worked. We got much publicity and the egg was finally sold to one of my friends, Mr. Austen Colgate, for Gold \$5,000. He did not want the egg but he did wish to help the Expedition; he would have given us the money, egg or no egg. But the prevailing idea that all the eggs are worth \$5,000 each is ridiculous. They couldn't be sold for \$500. I know, because I tried to sell another last winter when we wanted more money. I approached two of the greatest museums of the world, one in England and one in America. They did not need an egg. Most museums are just as happy to have one of our plaster casts, which are so cleverly done that they can scarcely be distinguished from the original.

For exhibition purposes, they are quite as good as the 'real thing.'

"That one egg is the only specimen of the expeditions' collection that has been sold or that had any real commercial value. That value was due entirely to the publicity which it received and does not exist to-day. The 'united association' to fight the efforts of foreign scientists in China" considered demanding the return of the dinosaur eggs. They overlooked the fact that one of the original eggs was presented by us to the Museum of the Geological Survey at Feng Sheng Hutung, Peking. Also, that other original specimens from Mongolia and many casts which were prepared at the American Museum of Natural History at considerable expense were also presented to that museum. Moreover, that the American Museum of Natural History has agreed to present to the library of the Geological Survey a complete set of all its scientific publications, a gift amounting to many thousands of dollars. It shows how little the really splendid Museum of the Survey is appreciated by the public of Peking. Chinese scholars should be, and I know are, grateful for the pioneer work in scientific exploration which has been done in this country by foreigners. But this work upon which Chinese scholars are building their own researches, has been made possible by institutions, not by individuals. Is China content to accept from them all the money, all the brain power so freely expended for the cause of world science and give nothing in return? Surely not! And if these foreign institutions are content with a few out of the thousands of specimen waiting to be discovered, is China to grudge this small return when it has the bulk of the material still at home and when it has been shown where and how to get it and what to do with it when obtained? I am glad to say that in the past the leaders in thought in China have most generously recognized their obligation."

"In conclusion let me state that I have directed these remarks chiefly toward research and collecting in natural history and primitive archaeology. Monuments and historical objects of art and literature I have not discussed because they do not fall within the province of my work in China. Concerning their conditions are admittedly different. For many years I was a member of an association for the protection of China's ancient monuments, established during the regime of Yuan Shi-kai. One of the objects of this association was to obtain legislation to prohibit historical relics from being exported to foreign countries. The Central Asiatic Expedition never has concerned itself with objects of historical interest."

DUTCH VESSEL IN A TYPHOON

Badly Damaged After a Severe Encounter

Hongkong, July 19.

The J.C.J.L. str. Tjikandi (7979 tons), on a trip from Java to Yokohama, has arrived here with her superstructure badly damaged and has gone into dock for repairs. The vessel encountered a very severe typhoon in the Ballintang Channel on the 15th, in the course of which the wind attained a velocity of 100 miles an hour. Heavy seas continually washed over the bows and one huge wave swept away two quarter-masters, any attempt at rescue being hopeless.

The chief officer, Mr. Willemse, was thrown with great force against a winch with the result that his side was torn open and his hip-bone fractured. The 2nd officer and five sailors were also injured. Eventually the Chinese deck-hands got panicky and refused to venture on deck.—Reuter.

HANKOW Chinese papers state that General Chang Chung-chang has formed a new unit of Russian troops, numbering about one thousand, with a woman as commander. These Russians are said to have been recruited from the north of Manchuria. A band of three thousand men, called "the dare-devils", also has been recruited to combine with the Russian unit.

WAR FOR HOLIDAY-MAKERS

Trips to Tsingtao's Trenches May Become Popular: Friendly Soldiers Ready to Explain: Well-Built Works, but Wrongly-Placed Artillery

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, July 7, we left Tsingtao in a special six two-seater Studebaker car for a scout round the front of the Tsingtao defences, "we" being the "New York Times" correspondent, H.-O. Tsingtao; and the local "Times" man, a Chinese chauffeur at the wheel and the dicky seat well occupied in consequence. We reached Suifang, with its great factories in no time, called in at the station, which was entirely devoid of life, there not being even a sentry on duty, and thence went on to Tsangkou, passing on the way a surprising number of motor trucks and cars, all flying Japanese flags, and containing hefty loads of attractive-looking Chinese trunks, besides a plethora of human cargo. Evidently some people were getting nervous enough to convey themselves and belongings to Tsingtao. Tsangkou Station stands right beside the main road, and beyond it at no distance lies Kiaochow Bay, the railway line skirting its coast towards Kiaochow, in the big sweep of the westward curve.

The day was ideal, the weather for long had been dry, so that, when the wide-built metalled highway dwindled down to an ever narrowing earth road from Tsangkou on, the going still was good. No signs of troops had been seen, except that, just after leaving Suifang, we passed two companies of infantry making for the front, their banners giving them a picturesque appearance. Beyond Tsangkou we crossed the Liu Ho river-bed, there being nothing but a sandy expanse where, during a time of spate, broad waters doubtless flow. Beyond the river-bed, for some little distance, the road runs well enough conditioned, trees dotting the roadside here and there.

At length we came to where a long road branches off towards a waterworks, observable about a mile off upon our left front, in the direction of Kiaochow, and here we saw what evidently support line of troops, slated under the trees along it, but having no trenches at all. About 100 yd. in advance along our road, five soldiers were engaged in cutting down a small tree by the roadside, a piece of very unnecessary vandalism, since it in no way obscured forward vision, but *c'est la guerre*.

Women Escorted by Elders

We met a rather pathetic little group by the roadside at another point, a party of village maidens, evidently being removed to safety from some trenchline village region, each with her bundle of treasures in her hands, plodding along, and escorted by one or two elders. As the sea reaches the head of Kiaochow Bay, the land assumes a flatter outlook there, but at Kutaopu, the market village of that name indicates its nomenclature by the peculiar pointed hill which rises south of it by the sea, with a drum-like rock capping it. At length we reached Luting, a village of fairly large dimensions (really a market town) with a main street, and here we left the semblance of a road and, turning left, took our chance by country by-ways.

It was sometimes very difficult and rough going for the car from here, but we had gone twenty miles and Nanchengyang village ahead of us gave hopes of an early arrival at our objective, the front trenches of the defence. Passing through that place, we emerged once more into the open country, noting as we went that the village contained the first troops in billets we yet had seen. In front of us lay Chengyang, the railway line on our left passing just to the south of it, and reaching that town, we turned left down the main street to the railway station and entered the platform to chat with the officials. Here was one train just about to leave for Tsingtao in ten minutes. Only a few passengers were aboard, and practically no baggage. Beside the train stood, upon the next line, a line of freight cars occupied by a few troops, their enormous quantity of baggage entirely filling several cars. We thought of quarter-

masters at home and how rapidly a clearance would have been made of the greater part of the useless "junk", for soldiers are great collectors, wherever they may be.

The officials told us that, since the previous evening, six trains of Japanese troops had passed on towards Kiaochow and Tsinan from Tsingtao; and that the front defence line was only two li beyond the Chengyang railway bridge which crosses the Nanchuan or Shinhchia river-bed just west of the town. After a refreshing inquiry among the contents of our lunch-basket, the time then being 3.15 p.m., we went back along the main street and took the Taimo road, and it was only after going some distance north-eastward along this good road that we realized we would fail to strike the trench line that way, so turning back we made inquiry for the Kiaochow road; and shortly afterwards got to a track turning right, which they said was it. This we followed for about a half-mile, till it dipped down into the river-bed and showed before us the Shiehchia stone causeway leading across it, the Chengyang railway bridge over it being a mile south of us. Over the river the ground rises to higher banks, capped with the Tien Ho Kung temple, and here our car stuck in the sand. Some soldiers appeared in the temple, and ran down kindly to help us out, which was done in no time, and upon our inquiring for the trenches they replied that we had arrived at them. Mounting the rise, we stood upon the ridge and took in the situation.

Well Built Trenches

A mile westward of the Chengyang bridge run the trenches. They commence from the bay, half-mile south of the bridge, and run due northeast to Taimo, and, taking advantage of the lie of the ground locally, they command a clear view of all the land in front for miles. The trenches themselves are very well made indeed, being rivetted throughout and dug to a depth of five feet; the face is raised two feet above ground level. A fire step and little places to deposit cartridges, etc., are made inside the walls, and every 100 yd. or so communication trenches angle their way up to the front line. We were followed by soldiers from the temple, who kindly took us round, and we made our way to a commanding eminence in the trench line from whence we could see on all sides. This site is about a quarter mile north of where the trench-line crosses the railway and is crowned with a quick-firing gun position containing a one-pounder gun and crew. We noticed that every little way along the trench-line is a quick-firing gun or trench-mortar in position.

To understand how light is the defence, we saw nobody on duty except the gun crews and not an infantryman or rifle in the trenches at our particular point of investigation, over an area of a mile or so. The troops were in whatever billets were obtainable behind the lines, and those strolling about told us that the enemy are distant about 40 li (13 miles) from this trench line. On our way back from the trenches to Tien Ho Kung Temple, to rejoin our car, we met Captain Ma, in command of that sector, and conversed with him. We were particularly struck with the courtesy of all the soldiers we met. One party asked us if we were proceeding one to Kiaochow.

Artillery Protect Hinterland

We commenced the return journey about 5 o'clock and till that time absolutely had failed to discover any artillery support to the line. We therefore returned by another route, keeping more towards the hills, though the roadways there were worse than those by which we had gone forward. However, eventually we struck the Tsangkou-Taimo road and went homewards along it till we came to where a good road turns off it over the Tangshanling Pass, through the hills leading to Litsun. All the way up towards the hills, we passed through thick orchards,

THE NANKING GOVT'S PROCLAMATIONS

No Rejoicing in the Interior over Their Effect: Missions Still Occupied

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Yushan, Kt., July 11.

We hear that a number in Shanghai are rejoicing over the proclamations sent out by the Nanking Government. It is a good thing that there are some who can get satisfaction out of these and similar proclamations, for we in the interior certainly do not come in for any share of that joy. We have long since lost faith in all fair promises. Far from looking through rose-coloured spectacles, some of us are wearing black ones; I am afraid, for everything looks darker than ever.

Although the soldiers passing through have all the time taken possession of our premises, even the officers most opposed to us declared that the soldiers stationed in the place could not remain in the mission premises. When Peh Tsong-lin in the early part of the year passed through, one "lien" of soldiers were left in Yushan to protect the place and fight the bandits. But Gen. Peh ordered them out and they were stationed in the temple, some distance away. But in June the Independent Division came over from Fukien and Chekiang, and took possession without so much as saying "by your leave." They have been here for half a month and calmly say they are going to spend the summer here! Yet, they are under Chiang Kai-shek's direct orders! Proclamations are very nice and useful for throwing dust into the eyes of foreigners at the coast, but that is all they are good for.

On July 7 and 8, all business was stopped for two whole days, in order to show the opposition of the people and the military to Japan for sending troops to Tsinan. Processions, lectures, meeting and theatricals were going on all day long! Some one made the remark that it looked as if they were celebrating some joyful event instead of fighting for their country! For these meetings and theatricals they demanded our church seats, and when we gently suggested to lend them others, they got mad and took them by force, a thing that has never before happened. That too was done by the soldiers. The people of the place felt ashamed of it and made many apologies. There is no end in sight, as far as soldiers and their rule are concerned.

the grapes, apricots, and apples hanging in clusters ripening in the sun. High up on the hillsides and just beside our road, we came at last upon artillerymen digging gun emplacements, and just over the first ridge a battery of field-guns into position. We learned the defence of the pass is considered of much importance, and that other passes similarly are guarded all the way to Chiu Shui (Nine Waters) half-way up the Laoshan valley.

We considered the artillery position ten miles behind the trenchline was too far back to afford support to the infantry in the trenches, so must have been intended solely for guarding the pass, excepting in the case of a retirement, when they would come into action to cover a retreat. As an offensive position in support, that of the battery we saw was wasted. We had come to the conclusion at the front that the enemy were inactive for fear of an attack from the north upon their flank and rear, since we knew that Marshal Chang was sending reinforcements under his Chief-of-Staff, General Li Teh-yin, to attack the enemy troops at Kaomi and relieve the Tsingtao defending force.

Leaving the Tangshan Pass, we returned back through Litsun, well pleased with our reconnaissance, and learned on our return that a British lady and her husband had the previous evening also taken a jaunt in their car and visited the trenches before us. This confirms us in the belief that Tsingtao summer visitors will discover a new pleasure in addition to the treat that Tsingtao has to offer in the form of visits to the front.

OUR TOKYO LETTER

Dry Spell a Portent of Disastrous Floods: Peers Hard Hit Financially: Effort to Save Kawasaki Dockyard: None to Provide for Ku Hung-ming.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 2.

Although officially this is the rainy season in Japan, the weather has been unusually dry this year. The mercury already has reached new record marks and, what with the normal humidity of a country like Japan, the sultriness is little short of tormenting. The meteorological authorities set down the lack of rain and the abnormal heat to several black spots on the surface of the sun. These, it is said, give strength to the atmospheric pressure on the sea and, as a result, little, if any, rain falls.

Farmers are alarmed over the lack of rain. This is the season for transplanting rice and, for lack of water, this important phase in Japan's agricultural industry performance is being postponed day after day. In several of the rural districts, statues of various gods are being taken in procession and shrines are crowded with devotees, all imploring but one favour—that the skies weep. Fights between groups of rival farmers trying to secure water from dwindling riverbeds have been reported, and the authorities have reinforced the village police.

A feeling is gaining ground that this erratic weather is the precursor of natural phenomena, especially of heavy floods, which, the old folks say, will afflict the country towards the end of the summer or early in the autumn. In Nikko, hundreds of foreigners, including a number of China residents who have come here to spend the summer, are enjoying unique and superb weather conditions. The inhabitants of this beautiful mountain city, however, do not share the joy and enthusiasm of the visitors. For them, the rainless rainy season means possible heavy floods, such as they have experienced only too often in the past, and the people there have already petitioned the Central Government to take time by the forelock and be prepared to cope with the floods which will result when the mountain torrents become swollen by cloud-bursts at an unexpected season.

Princes Lose Fortunes

The recent bank smash in Japan has affected Prince Matsukata and Prince Shimizu very badly. The failure of the Fifteenth Bank (Peers' Bank) has had widespread repercussions. Prince Matsukata, who was the managing director, has shouldered the responsibility for the failure and has decided to part with all his property, even the wealth and estates inherited from his father, if such be necessary, in order to readjust the affairs of the bank. As may be inferred from its more popular name, the Fifteenth Bank had a large number of members of the peerage who patronized it and its failure has reduced a number of the more or less impetuous to a most unfortunate condition. So penitent is Prince Matsukata that he also has offered to resign his title and become an ordinary commoner. Prince Matsukata is the son of the late Prince Matsukata, one of the most brilliant statesmen of the Meiji era and one of the pillars of modern Japan.

The case of Prince Shimizu is different. He had deposited the bulk of his money in the Fifteenth Bank and its failure landed him in serious difficulties with his creditors. It is said that his deposits in the Fifteenth Bank amounted to over one million yen, while he also was a big shareholder in the Kawasaki Dockyard, which has been in a precarious position since the Fifteenth Bank failed. Consequently, Prince Shimizu proposes to dispose of all his property, including the palatial residence in which he now is living. The Shimizu family once held property and shares said to be worth over ¥50,000,000, but the depression following in the wake of the Great War and the earthquake dealt them several hard economic blows. A thorough re-adjustment was made and then came the failure of the Fifteenth Bank and the closing of the Kawasaki Dockyard. Wholesale dismissals of employees of the Shimizu family are said to be the

order of the day, while several firms in which the family have been the mainstay have wound up their businesses.

Kawasaki Dockyard Plans

The Government is working hard to devise some means for saving the Kawasaki Dockyard, which is threatened with bankruptcy, having gone to the wall when the Fifteenth Bank, its chief creditor, failed. Many plans have been formulated, but none of these has been found acceptable to the Privy Council. The latest plan on which the authorities are working is to separate the shipbuilding department of the Dockyard from other enterprises, the reason advanced being that a breakdown in shipbuilding will jeopardize national defence. None the less, the Government seems to wink at the fact that it was the unsuccessful and unprofitable business of the Dockyard's shipbuilding department that really led to its collapse.

While the public are willing to acquiesce in a measure of Government assistance to put the Dockyard back on its feet again, there is general opposition to so doing, if such will mean merely the safeguarding of the shareholders. Relief for the Kawasaki Dockyard is inseparable from relief for the Fifteenth Bank and the public resolutely are against the funds of the Treasury being used for the latter purpose, on the ground that this would be discrimination in favour of the upper classes and that, if the Government extends assistance to the Fifteenth Bank, then it should, in justice, extend similar aid to all the other banks which still remain closed. There are persistent rumours that, when the House of Peers passed a resolution favouring the granting of a loan of ¥700,000,000 to enable the Government to meet the recent financial crisis, this was done on a tacit understanding that relief would be found for the Fifteenth Bank. As a consequence, if relief is not forthcoming, the Premier must be prepared to face considerable harassing from the Upper House when the Diet next meets.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming Leaves Japan

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, well-known in Shanghai and other Chinese cities, who has been living in Japan for the past three years, has left for China and does not expect to return to Japan. Clad in his mandarin robes, with his long queue, Mr. Ku was a familiar, if somewhat strange figure, in Tokyo. American tourists, especially those from the Middle West, thought Mr. Ku was part and parcel of the Imperial Hotel, where he used to spend a great deal of his time.

Mr. Ku, as is well known, has absolutely refused to change his clothes or to cut off his queue. He was brought to Japan by the Greater Asiatic Culture Society and it was then understood that he would live the rest of his life in this country, however, the funds to the Society began to dwindle to an alarming extent and it awoke to the fact that it could not afford to maintain Dr. Ku and his family any longer. Efforts were made to find out whether any well-to-do Japanese would receive Dr. Ku and profit by his culture and experience, but no one was willing. "It's a shame," said Dr. Egi, to a member of the press. "In olden times, the Japanese went out of their way to invite Chinese sages here. Now they have one, and nobody cares to profit by it." Dr. Egi is a former Minister of Education.

Interviewed by your correspondent, Dr. Ku refused to make any pronouncement about the civil conflict in China. All he would say was that Communism was threatening to ruin China and should be fought tooth and nail. He expressed the greatest admiration for Chang Tso-lin and said that the eradication of Communism from China really lay in the hands of "this uncouth and unlettered bandit." Before leaving Japan, one of Dr. Ku's last messages to the Japanese people was to beware of Communism. "I have nothing to

say to Japan," he declared, "except just this:—Communism is a dreadful thing and Japan should be very careful." Dr. Ku will spend some time in Dairen, after which it is believed that he will go to Mukden.

Origin of the Japanese

Much has been written with regard to the origin of the Japanese and, thus far, there has been very little agreement on the subject. The popular idea is that the Japanese are descended from the Chinese. Dr. Ku Hung-ming, for instance, always maintained that the Japanese were "the better type of Chinese." The tracing of the origin of the Japanese to the Chinese sustained its first vulnerable blow at the hands of Sir Charles Eliot, a former Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, and afterwards British Ambassador to Tokyo. Then came Dr. A. Neville J. Whyman, an authority on Oriental and Polynesian languages, who pointed out that the Japanese belong to the great Polynesian race and are far more closely related to the Maoris, the Kanakas and the Malays.

The latest contribution to this subject is from the pen of Dr. Takeshi Kitasato, who, after a visit to the Philippines, discovered that Tagalog, the native tongue of those inhabiting the island of Luzon, was basically related to Japanese. He further stated that Tagalog is a far older tongue than Japanese and, perhaps, is the oldest extant tongue spoken in the Far East. With regard to the origin of the Japanese, however, Dr. Kitasato differs from others. He declares that his investigations have led him to believe that the Japanese originally came from India. They were, probably, he says, the first Indian colonists and adventurers who spread through the Malay States, on to the Dutch East Indian archipelago, to the islands now known as the Philippines and then to Formosa and Japan. Other Indians also migrated to the Far East by land, coming over the bleak wastes of Mongolia into China Proper and Korea. Old Japanese script, he says, is a mixture of Sanskrit, Hindustani, Chinese and Korean and he explains this as due to the slow migrations across these countries.

KAWASAKI DOCKYARD CLOSING

Naval Authorities Taking Over War Vessel Construction

Tokyo, July 19

Owing to inability to obtain the necessary financial support, the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. has been compelled to discontinue its shipbuilding enterprise.

The Japanese naval authorities, therefore, have agreed to take over and complete the two cruisers and four submarines which the dockyard company is now building.—Reuter.

HEAVY FLOODS IN JAPAN

Houses Washed Away: Twenty-eight People Drowned

Tokyo, July 15.

Heavy rain-storms in the Fukushima Prefecture have resulted in serious damage through inundations.

Several hundreds of houses have been washed away and bridges and roads destroyed. Twenty-eight persons are known to have been drowned and a number injured.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OBITUARY

Loo Lim-yok: Chinese

Magna

Macao, July 15.

The Chinese magnate, Mr. Loo Lim-yok, died here to-day. Mr. Loo was a brother of the Shanghai Provisional Court Judge, Mr. Loo Hing-yuan.—Reuter.

The acting traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway announces that, on and from August 1, an all-round increase of 10 per cent. in goods rates will be put into operation.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER PIRATED

Bias Bay Gang at Work Again: Captain Seriously Wounded

Hongkong, July 21.

The Norwegian steamer Solviken which left Hongkong for Saigon on July 19 was pirated yesterday morning. The Solviken is a ship of 2,398 tons.

The pirates were on board as passengers and surprised the officers and shot down and seriously wounded the master, Captain Rickard Gentoft.

The second officer, Mr. Johnsen, grappled with two pirates but was shot through the arm and overpowered. The leader of the pirate gang, speaking in fluent English, ordered the Chief Officer, Mr. Konow, to steer a course for Bias Bay, threatening to kill all the white officers if his orders were not carried out.

When the ship arrived in Bias Bay last night two sampans went alongside the Solviken and the loot was transferred to them. This consisted of two boxes of gold bars valued at \$20,000, and the passengers' belongings.

The ship's comrade was carried off by the pirates, who got ashore by using two of the ship's boats.

When leaving one of the pirates said to the Chief Officer "You can tell them to send their aeroplanes but they won't find us."—Reuter.

JAPANESE-GERMAN COMMERCE

Treaty Signed at Tokyo after Two Years' Negotiations

Tokyo, July 20.

After two years' negotiations the first treaty of commerce and navigation between Germany and Japan since the War was finally signed this morning.

The treaty, which is for a period of three years, is based on the pre-War treaty and consists of 27 articles with a protocol and a memorandum regarding the import of German dyestuffs to Japan.

The tariff issue is still unsettled but it is expected that the conferees will reach a satisfactory solution shortly, when it will be published as a supplementary agreement.

Among the benefits accruing to Japanese business men in Kuantung is a reduction of the German import duty on bean-oil to a third of the present figure.

In view of Germany's central economic position the Foreign Office considers that the treaty will contribute greatly not only to the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries but also to general Japanese trade in Europe.—Reuter.

HONGKONG'S TRADE SLUMP

Chinese Merchants Blame it on to Bolshevism and War Taxes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 13.

At a meeting of Hongkong Chinese business men, members of the 24 associated commercial guilds, Mr. To Sze-chuen, the vice-president, voiced the belief that the present business slump has been caused by labour agitators who have caused a great increase in wages without any corresponding increase of profit. To the minds of merchants, such procedure is nothing short of Bolshevism.

Mr. Ho Lu blamed the chaotic conditions in the neighbouring territory, where the burden of taxes, in millions of dollars, is borne by the people in order to support expensive military campaigns. This heavy war taxation is responsible for the slackness in trade. He pleaded for an early unification of China by a common effort on the part of the merchants. Those who clamour for the "Three People's Doctrines," he said, merely are agitating as a means to fill their rice-bowls. He enthusiastically suggested co-operation with the Hongkong Government commission to study local trade conditions and to recommend various in the appointment of a special means of improvement.

A FLYING TRAGEDY AT HONGKONG

Flight-Lieut. L. H. Phillips Killed: Aviator and Machine Both Missing: Previous Escape

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 15.

Flight-Lieutenant Leonard Heneel Phillips, of the Royal Air Force, was killed when his aeroplane fell into the sea, but neither the body nor the machine have been found. The deceased aviator was flying a single-seater Flycatcher, about a mile from Cheung Chau Island, and after he had performed some evolutions in full view of spectators on the island, his machine dropped suddenly and rapidly at a steep angle, eventually crashing in the water not far from Dumbell Island. As the machine touched the water, there was an explosion, and both the aviator and his machine disappeared. The depth of the water in that vicinity is about six fathoms.

Some foreign residents on the island, mostly missionaries, actually saw the accident and said that the machine appeared to dive for some distance, apparently in difficulties, but it recovered for a short while and then plunged into the sea. Mr. Cadman, who is staying on the island, immediately put to sea with a friend in a sampan, but on reaching the spot they failed to find any trace of the machine or the pilot. Two floats subsequently were found by two Englishmen while cruising in a small boat, but nothing more has been seen of the plane or its occupant.

Unavailing Search

Immediately upon the receipt of the news, several planes from H. M. S. Hermes were sent to scout the sea, followed by H. M. S. Wanderer, which steamed to the scene of the disaster at 25 knots per hour. Two harbour tugs and the H. M. S. Hermes also went out. The Wanderer was able, it is believed, to locate the position of the sunken plane by some patches of oil floating on the surface of the water. The search went on until after dark, but all hope of finding the pilot alive have been abandoned. It is thought that Lieut. Phillips either was drowned as a result of being dragged down by the heavy machine, or that, as the falling plane struck the water, he was killed outright by the explosion.

This tragedy is the first of its kind in Hongkong, though Lieut. Phillips had a narrow escape from death in almost similar circumstances when flying on the day of the arrival of Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor. His machine then nosedived into the sea, but fortunately both he and his observer, Lieut. Mackintosh, were picked up by a passenger steamer. Lieut. Phillips was unmarried and, prior to his coming to Hongkong, lived in Surbiton, London. His next-of-kin is Mr. C. E. Phillips, of Endsleigh Gardens, Surbiton.

JAPANESE LABOUR MEN ARRESTED

Sequel to Recent Hankow Conference

Tokyo, July 21.

The police have arrested three of the eight delegates who attended the recent Labour conference at Hankow, and have seized a number of documents which, according to the "Hochi," show that the resolutions passed by the conference included the launching of a systematic movement of independence in Korea and Formosa. This, however, cannot be confirmed.—Reuter.

ACTING under instructions from the Nanking Government, the Customs is enforcing the embargo on flour, says the Chinese press.

Manila, July 15.—The Speaker, Mr. Manuel Roxas, has been appointed chairman of the committee to raise 70,000 pesos to purchase a plane and defray the costs of a trans-Pacific flight via Formosa, Japan and Hawaii to San Francisco by Donato Halili, the Filipino aviator.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEWS

DALBANK RAIDED AND SEALED

Action by Municipal Police on Mixed Court Warrant:
Authorities Preserving Reticence: Protest
Made by Soviet Consul

The Shanghai Municipal Police, headed by Chief Detective Inspector T. P. Givens, surrounded the offices of the Far Eastern Bank, better known as the Dalbank, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning and, producing a search warrant issued by the Provisional Court, entered the building and for four hours made a detailed search of the drawers, safes, account books, and practically all of the papers in the bank. At 7 o'clock on the same night they returned and placed a seal of the Special Provisional Court on the door.

Although the incident caused much excitement, it was so quietly managed that there were practically no outward indications of what was going on inside.

Although the police on Sunday refused to give any official statement about the raid, it was learned that in the party of police which entered the building were, besides the chief detective, a Captain Chow, representing General Yang Hu, the local Defence Commissioner, several well-known White Russians in the employ of the police department, several plain-clothes officers in the office of the Criminal Intelligence Department, and uniformed foreign officers.

As soon as all avenues of exit and entrance into the bank had been closed by the police, Inspector Givens entered and presented the search warrant and took charge of the operations.

Taken by Surprise

No resistance was offered by the officials or other employees of the bank and the right of the police to search was in no way questioned. Evidently the bank officials had been taken completely off their guard. Yet there was such an absence of bother that a visitor to the bank not knowing the police by sight, would not have known anything exceptional was occurring. Business was not interrupted.

Until between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a systematic search was made under the direction of the Chief Inspector, who directed his Russian assistants where to search and for what to look.

It is understood that none of the papers were either destroyed or removed from the bank, but a detailed account was made and it being indexed of all the bank's papers.

It is said that the drawers of the desks were first gone through and all their documents noted. The account books were also examined carefully, after which the safes were opened and gone through three times.

Besides these all the private accounts, current accounts, etc. were thoroughly inspected and a copy made of the bank's cypher.

It was first reported that the raid was instigated by Mr. Huang Fu, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, but on Saturday his secretary gave out the statement that this was wrong. Interviewed by journalists on Saturday night, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, declared that he was not back of the raid. The Commissioner said that the first that he knew of the affair was after the Soviet Consular officials had protested against the action. In this protest they are said to have branded it as an "outrage."

Chiang Kai-shek Blamed

It is understood that Mr. Quo has promised the Soviet Consul-General that he will make investigations and will attempt to clear up the matter.

In Soviet quarters it is believed that Chiang Kai-shek is behind the matter. They base this belief on the alleged facts that the military have gone over the heads of the civil authorities in asking that the search should be made.

The Soviets are also said to be of the opinion that the raid was the result of certain articles appearing recently in the foreign and Chinese press saying that the Dalbank was financing the Communists in China and the Wuhan Government.

Whether any documents which would divulge any valuable information to the police or to the Chinese officials were found could not be ascertained on Sunday from police, Russian, or Chinese sources. It was simply said that notes were made and that the police have a fair idea of what the bank contains. Should it be found that there was information which was wanted the seals may be lifted and the papers gone through thoroughly.

It was reported over the week-end that Dr. F. Wilhelm had visited the Chinese authorities and had been detained but, on inquiry from Dr. Wilhelm, the latter declined to confirm or deny the report.

At seven o'clock on Sunday morning a party of French police, together with several members of the Chinese military, raided the home of the manager of the Dalbank, at 69 Route Mayen. There were no arrests made, but the French police were silent as to whether incriminating papers were seized.

Speaking officially to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Monday, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, said that in the interests of public safety, it was deemed best that no official communiqué should be issued. There really was nothing more to say than was in the papers already, he added.

As a result of the search of the Dalbank, on Saturday morning, it is reported that evidence was found showing it to be a Communist centre. Much evidence was found showing that it is financing the Communist Party at Hankow, Shanghai and other places either directly or through other banks and commercial agents. Furthermore, Chen Yen-nien and Sze Ying, the two notorious Communist leaders, who were executed recently, had considerable deposits in this bank. With the sealing up of the Dalbank, the Communist Party lost one of its most important organizations.

STRENUOUS SEARCH FOR "MIKE"

Acting under the impression that the notorious Comrade "Mike" Borodin was about to leave Shanghai by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet's str. Henli for Vladivostok on Tuesday morning, a party of some 30 Nationalist soldiers belonging to the Eastern Route Army, under officers, boarded the vessel as she lay alongside Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.'s Pootung Wharf at about 4.15 o'clock on Monday afternoon and conducted a complete search.

According to an eye-witness, the soldiers went aboard the vessel, produced the necessary warrant, and began the search. Men were detailed to all places of importance and even some of the lighters which were alongside were boarded to see that nobody left the Henli without permission. A large and excited crowd of interested Chinese at once gathered but they were soon cleared away and the search was proceeded with. Nothing, however, was found, much less Borodin, but at the time of writing the soldiers were still on board. When a representative of the "North-China Daily News" went across to Pootung, he was not allowed on board and the soldiers, when questioned, declined to say anything.

A number of British marines were stationed at the wharf but they made no attempt to interfere with the proceedings.

The str. Henli, which is commanded by Capt. Springer, is a vessel of 708 tons and she runs between Shanghai and Vladivostok and vice versa. Although owned by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, she flies the Chinese flag. She has been in port for several days and was flying the "Blue Peter" on Monday.

When questioned by our representative, the Chinese authorities declined to make any statement and, indeed, one or two high officials in-

formed our reporter that they had not received any information of the search.

Six Russians Arrested

A later report states that fourteen Nationalist soldiers led by a Russian who was formerly Red, but has since changed his political views, visited the Soviet steamer Henli, and conducted the search. The soldiers are specially attached to Chiang Kai-shek's intelligence section.

After completely searching the vessel from truck to keelson the party left the ship, taking with them eight Chinese and a Korean, alleged to be Communists, and also six Russians, including Rulland, at one time a personal adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, Grishin, Dahlin, Tolstoi, Sergieff and Manivitch, all of whom were removed in handcuffs and leg-irons.

It is also reported that the party, as a result of their search, discovered a large quantity of documents, the nature of which has not been divulged, though they too have been removed for the purpose of translation.

The captives have been taken to military headquarters where it will be decided what course the authorities will take with them.

DETERMINATION TO FRUSTRATE TREACHERY

The seizure of the Dalbank, the arrest of six Russian Communists en route to Vladivostok and the detention of two German steamers, the "Rickmer" and the "Muensterland" are all events arising from a determination on the part of the Nanking military authorities that they shall not suffer undermining at the hands of the Communists. They claim that other military men have suffered from lack of intelligence work and spies, agents, agitators and that other dangerous persons have remained within their territory, disturbing the peace and making a military defeat inevitable. As they are fully acquainted with the methods of the Communists, they are determined to prevent provocation and spying here.

Among the six Russians detained is Comrade Rolland, next to General Galen, the most important of the Russian military advisors. According to the accounts published in the series of articles, "China in the Grip of the Reds," he has been with General Chiang Kai-shek even after the split. He and his associates are, therefore, regarded as particularly dangerous because they know the disposition of the Nationalist troops and have other detailed information which it is not desirable that the Communists should have at this time.

Anxiety to Get Borodin

In connexion with the detention of the German ships, Nationalist officials suggest that they had been informed that Comrade Borodin was not in Kuling but had come to Shanghai on a German boat. They felt justified in investigating such a report in view of the position which Comrade Borodin holds in the Communist movement in China. It is understood that should Borodin attempt to come to Shanghai, he will be arrested and sent to Nanking.

With regard to the boat from Hamburg, it is not so easy to explain the detention, except that several shipments of Soviet arms, literature and posters printed in Russia have made their way to Hankow, according to intelligence reports, by German ships. Some time ago, it was reported that the Soviet was sending a huge shipment of arms and munitions to Hankow to be used against General Chiang Kai-shek and that the Hankow expedition against General Chiang was delayed by the failure of these supplies to arrive.

It was not possible, yesterday, to learn whether anything had been found aboard the detained ships or whether it is true that the Nationalists had advance information leading to the conclusion that the Soviet had shipped cargo in this way, but it is said that the Nanking Government has established an intelligence service which extends to certain European ports and that Communist efforts to destroy the Government will be watched carefully.

The Hamburg-America liner Muensterland, inward bound from Europe, left Woosung at 5.30 a.m. on Thursday to come up stream to

THE LOCAL SHIPPING DISPUTE

Developments at Tientsin: Officers Leave Ships and Come to Shanghai: Company to Run Vessels with Staff Available:

Issue of Dismissal Notices to Striking Officers

MONDAY, July 18.

Inquiries made yesterday of the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China as regards the officers, and of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire as regards the China Navigation Co., show that there has been no startling development to the strike of officers which commenced on June 30 and which has since held up the majority of the China Navigation Co.'s fleet of 75 vessels.

The Guilds stated that so far as they were concerned the most interesting happening during the week-end had been the receipt of a telegram from Tientsin stating that the officers of the str. Fengtien and Shuntien had left for Shanghai and would arrive here tomorrow. According to the telegram, the officers had left Tientsin "to avoid criminal prosecution."

Refusal to Move Vessels

The secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild stated that the facts of the case were that the company wanted the vessels referred to, moved to some other spot, that the officers had refused, and at the same time had asked that they be allowed to sign off the articles. Permission for this had not been given, and it appeared that there was a prospect of criminal proceedings being instituted against the officers who had been logged for refusing duty. Hence they had decided to come to Shanghai.

Interviewed on the same matter, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that they knew nothing at all about the "criminal prosecution" referred to in the telegram to the Guilds. So far as they knew, all that had happened was that a situation had arisen at Tientsin similar in many ways to that which arose in Shanghai soon after the strike started, when three members of the company's floating staff who refused to move their ships were informed that refusal was considered by the company as tantamount to resignation. At Tientsin, it was desired to move the str. Fengtien to Tongku and to move the Shuntien to another spot preparatory to her sailing for Shanghai on July 20. The officers had refused, and had therefore been asked to leave the ships. They had refused to do this, and had therefore been informed that in that case appropriate steps would be taken against them.

There has been little change in the general situation. The company states that so far as they are concerned, there is nothing new, and the Guilds say that apart from the Tientsin incident everything is as before. Messages have been received from the outposts stating that all the striking officers remain firm.

C. N. Steamer Movements

The Poyang, which left on July 9 for river ports and Hankow, returned to Shanghai yesterday. The Tatung is expected to sail for river ports and Hankow to-morrow. The Shantung, which left for Hongkong on July 9, is expected to sail from Hongkong, on the return journey, on Wednesday. The Tungchow, which also left on the 9th, for northern ports and Tientsin, is expected back in Shanghai to-morrow. The Shuntien is expected to leave Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday. No further information regarding actual and projected movements of the company's vessels was available yesterday.

SINE QUA NON TO NEGOTIATIONS

TUESDAY, July 19.

Interviewed by a representative of this journal yesterday evening in regard to the position of the strike of the officers of the China Navigation Co., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that it had been decided to

make the best use of the resources available to the company and to commence running whatever ships were possible at the earliest opportunity, making use of such officers as remained on the ships, and of others whose services might be obtained.

It was obvious that at the present time at least only a proportion of the fleet could be put into operation, and such vessels as could not be used would definitely be laid up till opportunity came for their employment. It was proposed to bring back to Shanghai those vessels of the company the operation of which was based on Shanghai and which now were at Hongkong.

A definite decision had not been arrived at concerning the ships now laid up at the outposts, but it was not improbable, in the event of the officers on the ships refusing to bring them here, that the company would despatch sufficient staff from Shanghai to bring the ships in. It was too early to state exactly what vessels were likely to be put into service, as this was a matter for careful consideration.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated that the str. Tatung would be despatched to river ports and Hankow to-day, and the Poyang on Friday. The Tungchow, which was expected to arrive here from northern ports last night, would be despatched to Tientsin on Thursday. The Shantung was expected from Hongkong direct to-morrow.

What the Guilds Say

According to the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, who are looking after the interests of the striking officers, there has been no major change in the situation. Our representative was informed that yesterday the company had sent to each of the striking officers a letter in the following terms:—

"Dear Sir,

We regret that consequent on your refusal of duty your employment with the company has terminated.

"The company have given you full opportunity to consider the position and from now onward vessels will be run with officers who are now in their service, together with others whom they may engage. Vessels which cannot be run will be laid up.

"Any applications for return to the company's service will be considered individually and in relation to the circumstances at the time of such application.

Yours faithfully,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE."

Our representative was informed that although the Guilds considered the position still to be acute, they were open at any moment to receive any representations from the company, but that a *sine qua non* to any negotiations was the reinstatement in the company's service of the two masters and the chief engineer who had been dismissed soon after the strike commenced. The Guilds were afraid, however, that if the deadlock lasted much longer the company would be losing many men altogether, as quite a number were seriously contemplating leaving the China Coast for good at the end of the month.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the situation at Hongkong, our representative was informed that the position there was practically unchanged, but that it was not improbable that about 30 of the officers on strike there would be leaving for home on the N.Y.K. boat which sails for Europe at the end of the month. In this latter connexion, a ship's officer who arrived from Hongkong yesterday stated that the N.Y.K. had agreed to take a big party of officers at the special rate of £32 per head, second-class. The Guilds, while not able to confirm this absolutely, stated that they believed the information to be perfectly true.

Shanghai, and when a short way up the Huangpu was stopped by a Chinese gunboat which had followed her from Woosung, and was taken back to Woosung, under the escort of the gunboat.

The local offices of the Company were on Thursday evening entirely without information on the matter apart from the above, and have

no idea as to the reason for the Muensterland being taken back to Woosung, where she was apparently still detained the evening. The only information they had received was a brief message to the effect that the vessel, after leaving Woosung for Shanghai, had been taken back and was being held by the Chinese Naval authorities.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Organizers' Attempts to Tighten the Movement: Cases of Disobedience

The anti-Japanese movement continues to attract not a little attention in the Chinese papers and on Monday there were several items worth recording. They are as follows:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Japanese Boycott League was held in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Sunday afternoon when it was decided that lawyers looking after the interests of Japanese and others found guilty of breaking the rules of the League should be boycotted.

The case of the Teng Yu-kee dye shop was then brought up for discussion, it having been reported that this firm purchased a large quantity of dyes of Japan, after the boycott movement began. It was decided to levy a fine of \$2,500 on the offending shop and that this money should be remitted to Nanking to defray part of the expenses of the anti-Japanese campaign. The owner of the shop not having appeared, a warrant was issued for his arrest. After he is brought before the League, he will be sentenced to three days' imprisonment in the wooden cages especially erected for unpatriotic merchants. Pending his arrest, however, his portrait will be placed in the cage.

A committee on statistics was then appointed, with two experts as advisers. The business of this body will be to investigate Japanese trade, shipping, factories, population in China, etc., and to make charts for the information of the Chinese people.

As a number of merchants failed to send in reports to the Boycott League of their stocks of Japanese goods, it was decided that they should be given a week's grace to do so, failing which they will be punished.

LOCAL JAPANESE CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION

Shanghai, July 19.

The local Japanese Chamber of Commerce, as a result of a meeting of officers of the Chamber held this afternoon in connection with the anti-Japanese movements being conducted in Shanghai and elsewhere, passed a resolution, which was subsequently telegraphed to Baron Tanaka, the Premier, as well as to the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and the Nikka Jitsugyo Kyokai, an association of business men interested in China trade.

A literal translation of the resolution is as follows:—
"Towards the anti-Japanese movements which have been set on foot in various districts in South China with Shanghai as the centre since last month, on the pretext of protesting against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, we have been taking a very generous attitude and waiting for voluntary reflection by the Chinese people.

"But, judging from the existing situation, it is quite evident that the present anti-Japanese movements are of a political nature with communistic colouring, although they claim that the movements are popular ones.

A Government Affair

"In other words, various organizations of the Nanking Government, such as the Publicity Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the local Branch of the Kuomintang, the Political Department of the General Headquarters of the Nationalist Forces, the Political Department of the Nationalist Navy, and the Public Peace Preservation Bureau, taking the leading part of the movements, have organized a big 'League' to break off economic relations with Japan" embracing a large number of bodies by threats in spite of the unwillingness on the part of Chinese merchants in general.

"They have also created a registry office of Japanese goods and promulgated ordinances concerning the sale of Japanese commodities by auction and punishment of persons who may act against the movements. Their actions are not confined merely to an anti-Japanese boycott; they have laid down penal regulations to imprison in wooden cages those who may supply Japan-

ese with foodstuffs and other articles, to confiscate the goods of such persons, or to impose unreasonably heavy fines.

Prosecuting the Japanese

"Their activities are becoming more and more determined as days pass. They are endeavouring to prevent Japanese from importing and exporting foreign goods, not to speak of Japanese merchandise. They have more than once confiscated goods handled by Japanese.

"To make matters worse, they are cutting off the supply of foodstuffs to Japanese and forcing Chinese banks to refuse exchange of even ordinary coins. Such conduct as set out above can be construed as a rejection of the right to live. They are treating us as if we were people of a belligerent nation.

"We now find it impossible to tolerate such violent acts and such unlawful ordinances which entirely disregard international faith and humanity. What is worse, the Nanking Government recently, disregarding Treaties, began to impose sur-taxes on exports and luxuries, coal excise taxes and tonnage sur-taxes. The Government has also promulgated ordinances prohibiting exportation of silver and cereals.

Plea for Action

"Should we allow the situation to take its own course, it is quite clear that such illegal acts will become worse, and not only will the rights of the various Powers acquired by Treaties be trampled on, but the lasting welfare of the Chinese nation will be impaired.

"We, therefore, earnestly desire the Japanese Government to censure the Nanking Government with most strong and appropriate methods against the anti-Japanese movements and violent ordinances.

"We consider it is necessary for both the Government and the people of Japan to abandon the policy of patience and long-suffering now being pursued and to cope with the Nanking Government economically and, with other retaliatory means."

The telegrams addressed to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Nikka Jitsugyo Kyokai add that they are requested to use their good offices for the realization of these ends, as a similar resolution has been forwarded to the Japanese Government.—Toho.

WEDDING

Chang—Zunn

A wedding of great interest to Chinese society took place on Friday at the Majestic Hotel in the Winter Garden when Miss Suzanne Chang, third daughter of Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Kuomintang Executive Committee of Chékiang and Kiangsu, and the late Madame Chang, was united to Mr. Edwin Zunn, Motion Picture Director of the New Peoples' Production Company.

The ceremony was performed in modern Chinese style by Gen. Shen Yu-lin, chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Bureau of Public Peace and Safety.

The bride was a delightful picture as she walked up to the platform on the arm of her uncle, who subsequently gave her away. She wore a gown of ivory white embossed georgette, made ankle length. The long waisted bodice had half length sleeves of lace to match. The bridal veil was of white tulle caught from a coronet of orange blossoms and silver lace. She carried a bouquet of white gardenias and maiden-hair fern.

Miss T. K. Wu, the maid of honour, was a dainty figure in a gown of pale orange georgette and carried a bouquet of pink carnations which gave the required touch of colour. Mr. Li Zee-min of Hong-kong acted as best man.

After the ceremony, champagne tea was served in the dancing hall where some 400 guests of the elite of Shanghai danced and enjoyed the music.

General Chiang Kai-shek, who hoped to officiate at the ceremony, was unable to attend owing to his duties at Nanking; he sent a representative and a handsome wedding gift. Motion pictures, as well as formal portraits, gave the successful occasion a novel touch.

To-morrow according to the Chinese calendar, is *Ta-shu*, or the day of great heat,

THE STRUGGLE OVER MEN'S DRESS

Why Men are Formal and Uncomfortable in the Summer Heat

Shanghai's summer diversion of noting *negliges* effects in men's dress, either with an eye to admire or to disapprove, is raging at the present time. Whether "shorts" are or are not suitable items in a man's wardrobe has this season taken the place of the amicable combat engaged in last year regarding Lord Byron collars for office workers.

The die-hards are against even the concession of shorts on the tennis court. Their attitude is one aiming at maintenance of a high standard of conventionality for Shanghai men at all costs. Simmered down the argument of the die-hard proves conclusively that man and not woman is at heart the conventional element in human society. All aspects of the question show this element of his conventionality. Yet a Garadox is at once introduced by recollection of the British army now in our midst. It is to be assumed that the military can wear "shorts" without loss of that aplomb characteristic of the average man when he holds the knowledge that he is suitably attired for all occasions. The military must, therefore, be left out of the discussion which deals only with the average man.

The Formal Minded Man

One formal minded gentleman to whom the subject was broached by a representative of this journal declared that slackness in men's dress affected a man's whole life. The whole idea of man's dress being a formal one, as who can deny after a careful study of the irreconcilable stiff collar, any departure from the formal code affected morals, manners and mentality in general. Man is at his best, that is to say, when formal. Such elements as the unsightliness of certain points of a man's anatomy, notably the Adam's apple and the back of the knee, served only to strengthen the conviction of the "die-hard".

Man instinctively feels this, it was pointed out, and is therefore fortified by formal garb in a way impossible of achievement under a code of loose unconventionality. No man dressed in "shorts" can be entirely oblivious to his ridiculous appearance and this in turn reacts upon his poise in the same way that a knowledge that he is wearing a brass collar stud might easily give him an inferiority complex. Aplomb in business, if not in spot, automatically destroyed with the introduction of informal dressing in the office or arena.

The reasons why "shorts" for tennis are cried down is a little harder to fathom. The inference to be gathered from conversation with die-hards is that "letting them wear shorts on the tennis court is the first step toward a general and sweeping acceptance of the shorts idea." It is pointed out that Shanghai is not an outpost where informality is known to be the rule. A metropolitan city such as Shanghai cannot countenance the introduction of small town methods of comfort. We all know that a city brings in its wake certain discomforts and certain formalities, as well as obvious advantages.

No Worse than the Kilt

The Scottish version of the "shorts" question is that there is no argument against, "shorts" being largely a matter of habit which once definitely established are no more incongruous than the "kilt".

Another version is that only persons with unseemly legs should be denied the privilege of wearing "shorts". The psychology of this is well understood by the average woman, who, however, shortens her skirt if fashion decrees it regardless of comeliness of her nether extremities. The knowledge that she is in fashion counteracts in the average woman the knowledge that she is not at her best. With the average male on the other hand, nothing can counteract the knowledge that he is ridiculous. This knowledge of being ridiculous would, however, diminish in proportion to a general acceptance of "shorts" whenever the weather warranted.

A paradoxical aspect of the present argument is supplied by numbers of Shanghai women who never fail to belittle mankind for per-

mitting convention to make a change of collars necessary twice during an evening of strenuous dancing, and yet, who feel that shorts for men anywhere but on board a sailing boat should be prohibited by law. The reason given for this is that the back of a man's knee, like the heel of Achilles, is his most vulnerable point. Countering argument on this point is that what is fashionable for the goose might as well be fashionable for the gander. And still another point of view adds that one extreme is as good as another. "We had Oxford bags, hence, why not shorts."

SHANGHAI COLLEGE MIDDLE SCHOOL

Two Hundred Students Attend- ing Summer Courses

Nearly 200 students are enrolled in a summer school at Shanghai College under the new principal of the Middle School, Mr. H. K. Lo, B.A., assisted by a score of assistants. Dean F. C. Wilcox has worked indefatigably as promoter and adviser. Mr. E. Kelhofer has had to give up many hours of his vacation as business manager. Prof. T. Neil Johnson is busy continuously in directing the work of six American teachers in the English department. Mr. Wu Den-sheng heads the Chinese department, Mr. C. S. Chen, B.A., and two others teach mathematics, Mr. D. C. Chen, B.A., and others teach physics, general science, geography, social and political sciences.

The students have the use of the college gymnasium and swimming pool, and the tennis courts and other well laid-out athletic fields on the breezy banks of the Huangpu river. There are some seven or eight missionary families, and several scores of college students, besides those enrolled in the summer school, living on the campus this summer.

Mr. H. K. Lo graduated from Shanghai College in 1922 and has earned a good reputation since that time as a teacher in his Alma Mater and an efficient director of the Yangtseepoo Social Centre. For a year he has given his full time to the latter project, conducting both day and night schools and various other activities connected with the social centre.

ANOTHER CHINESE CELEBRATION

Anniversary of Commencement of Canton's Campaign

Last Friday was the first anniversary of the beginning of the anti-Northern expeditionary campaign and it was duly celebrated by local Chinese who had hoped for the presence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek but the Commander-in-Chief had other business to attend to in Nanking and he was prevented from coming.

Nevertheless, there were the usual celebrations in the form of mass meetings and so forth, but there were two additions to the ordinary observances and these were a lantern procession in the evening and a "boat procession." The latter, the public were given to understand, was to have been an imposing affair and was to have included several score of steam and motor launches and hundreds of junks and sampans. As it was, few of these took part and the "procession" which passed the Bund at about three o'clock, amid the beating of drums and the firing of paper bombs and crackers, consisted of a dozen steam launches, led by a small Chinese gunboat. All were covered with bunting but the procession did not strike one as being a success.

The day, we understand, will hereafter be declared a national holiday, of the many Nationalist gala days which have already been added to the calendar.

THE Shanghai Bureau of Public Peace and Safety have issued a proclamation to the effect that care must be taken to safeguard public health, especially during the summer months. The local police authorities are warned that they must propagate the importance of public health among the people and see to it that rubbish is removed regularly, failing which they will themselves be punished.

THE UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY

Interesting Letter of Thanks from Princess Louise Scot- tish Hospital

All members and friends of the Union Church Ladies' Society will be interested to read the following letter received by Mrs. Viloudaki, from the Princess Louise Scottish Hospital for Limbless sailors and soldiers, Glasgow:—

Dear Mrs. Viloudaki,—It gives me very great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 20 enclosing bank draft for £158.3.5 as a further contribution to the hospital funds from the Union Church Ladies' Society, which now brings the total contributions from the society up to the magnificent total of £3,844.9.10, a record involving much sacrifice by individual members of the society and worthy of the highest commendation.

My committee fully appreciated the vast amount of time and labour spent by your members in achieving this result. They wish me again to convey to all your members and friends in Shanghai their very grateful and sincere thanks.

Increased Expenditure

The report will convey to you some indication of the work done last year. Unfortunately there was a deficit in our accounts of £1,588.12.9, and on account of further expenditure approved by the committee last winter on the reorganization of the workshops, it is to be feared that there will be a further deficit this year. The reorganization of the workshops was necessary consequent on the changed conditions now prevailing and the necessity for them being equipped with machinery, tools, etc., as near as possible to a modern factory to enable them to compete in the open market for orders at economic rates. I should add that this increased expenditure was not sanctioned without giving the matter long and careful consideration, and after urgent requests from the Ministry of Labour to modernize the workshops, had been received. It is hoped, however, that by the installation of additional machines and equipment and improved layout of the workshops that in two or three years the financial results will justify the expenditure.

Work of the Hospital

As regards the hospital, more patients are now being sent to Erskine from other hospitals by the Ministry of Pensions, and at present there are about 50 under treatment. The hospital is gradually filling up with disabled ex-service men who wish to make their permanent home at Erskine, but no one is admitted under this category unless he bears a good character, is severely disabled, and whose home conditions do not admit of receiving the attention that his disability requires.

I think you will appreciate that the hospital still requires the continued support of all kind friends interested in the welfare of our disabled men, and my committee will be glad to continue to receive a share of the proceeds from your sales of work, etc.

I trust that by the time this letter reaches you the troubles and disorders in Shanghai from which you are at present suffering, will have ceased, and that no European lives will have been involved in the conflicts. At present, judging from the newspapers, it must be rather an anxious time for you all.

Again thanking you and to members of the Society for their further handsome contribution,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
T. A. Harvie Anderson.

TENANTS of the houses in Chapei which were burned down during the Nationalist occupation have been exempted from three months' taxation by the Nanking authorities.

APOLOGIES are offered for the unintentional and unfortunate omission to mention in the account of the Fourteenth of July celebrations that M. du Fac de Marsoulles (chairman of the Cercle Français) and Messrs. Galvin and Guilly, representative of the war veterans, laid a wreath on the War Memorial.

"NAFFY" IN SHANGHAI

Popularity of Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes: Splendid Organization

Since the arrival of the Shanghai Defence Force one of the favourite expressions of the British Tommy, many of whose expressions mystify the public to whom he addresses himself, is "Naffy." To learn the meaning of Naffy it is necessary to make a tour of inspection among the 53 canteens which have been opened in the various billets of the Defence Force by the Navy, Army & Air Force Institutes, which condensed makes "Naffy" for the British soldier.

Considerable publicity has been given to the recreational centres organized and operated by local committees and institutions to provide the service men with diversion for their off-duty hours, and with some of the comforts which living in barracks does not entail. The need for these centres was aptly expressed last week by Major-General Duncan himself at the opening of the latest garrison Institute of Naffy in the New World Building. "The men cannot have too many of these places," the General said.

It is safe to say, however, that the average resident in Shanghai interested in doing his bit towards making life as comfortable as possible for the forces which have come to his defence, knows nothing about the tremendous amount of organized recreational facilities which go on inside the camp itself, "Naffy" being largely responsible for the latter.

From Hungjiao to East and North

When permanent camps were constructed in various parts of Shanghai each building programme included the N. A. A. F. I. "hut." It was improvised in other places where no permanent accommodation was possible.

As a sample of the kind of work which is going on examples can be given of several representative "huts" in certain of the billets.

Beginning in the extreme western district beyond the Hungjiao Golf Club is the Rest Camp of the Devons. Here the regiment is under canvas and one enters the N. A. A. F. I. canteen by stepping among ropes and lifting the flaps of the tent. Wicker chairs and tables are scattered about in what is described as the coffee garden, that is to say, where the men can sit and sip their coffee and eat their "bun" while their roving eye can take in the contents of a shelf behind the counter and on which is displayed to the best of an experienced advertiser's ability the toothpaste and stationery, bootlaces and brilliantine, sweets and football boots and a score of other things which Tommy requires. Beyond this main room is another and somewhat smaller to be used as the "beer garden," and still beyond another space allotted to the corporals in the interest of discipline. That is in general the rule followed in all the canteens which have also their kitchens presided over by medically inspected Chinese. Both the rooms and the kitchen, wherever possible, are screened. Under canvas of course this is not possible so that screen receptacles and coverings are much in evidence. Electric fans in the recreation rooms are another feature.

The Race Course where the Suffolks are billeted has such a canteen on a somewhat larger scale, as does the permanent camp for the Devons in Great Western Road.

North Honan Road's "Naffy"

Going down the s.a.e. bit one can see how accommodation is provided in restricted areas. There is a Naffy at the temporary billets in North Honan Road where about 30 men are stationed to patrol the district. And old type of Chinese houses was utilized for this, and the available space was not conspicuous. A passage way, however, narrow and long, which communicates with an outer courtyard provided the necessary space for Naffy on a small scale and supplies are dispensed from there. No Tommy with the necessary amount of coppers need be without toothpaste or an orange as the case may be even here. Kegs of good English ale are also in evidence.

At the China Soap & Candle Factory, where the Jhansi Brigade

have been stationed, a large scale Naffy is situated in the permanent camp and another commodious one adjoins the buildings of the permanent camp in Kaiochow Road where the Coldstream Guards have quarters.

Regular meals can be obtained at the Naffy centres as well as special dishes and innumerable necessary articles which long experience on the part of the N. A. A. F. I. staff have proved to be in demand by soldiers. At the larger centres, moreover separate reading and writing rooms are provided as a lounge for the men in off-duty hours.

A Universal Provider

The way in which the N. A. A. F. I. works is interesting. The organization belongs to the Army and aims to provide the soldier in camp or barracks with a kind of club wherein he can obtain anything which he may happen to want. Its motto is "With the Services, for the Services." It pays its own way, however, and places no extra burden on the taxpayer. Its charges are at the current rate, and it stipulates that each year the service men shall receive eight per cent. of its sales profit. This goes back to them whether or why, and as the service man knows this he regards Naffy as indeed a part of himself.

About 100 workers comprise the local staff in charge of this branch of the organization. Of this number three are British army officers, 83 are men trained in the work and recruited from different parts of the world where the same kind of work goes on all the time, 48 foreigners are employed locally. There are also 76 Chinese employed on the personnel.

Major Hurford Tatlow came from England to organize the work and he is area manager, which includes Hongkong and various other areas in China where troops are not concentrated. Mr. Reginald A. D. Alltoft is assistant-area manager.

SHANGHAI JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

A Very Enjoyable Open Air Concert

A most enjoyable and highly successful concert took place in the grounds adjoining the Shanghai Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park on Monday evening. The affair, which was of a private nature was arranged between the officers of the 1st Border Regiment, the 1st Green Howards and the committee of the Junior Golf Club. The arrangements were in the hands of the two regiments concerned and were carried through without a hitch.

The chair was taken by Major Kreyer, D.S.O., O.B.E., of the Green Howards and the band of the Border Regiment by kind permission of Lt.-Col. E. Roche Kelly was in attendance and rendered selections, the items being extremely well chosen by Mr. O. W. Geary A.R.C.M. the popular conductor. Amongst the individual items, special mention must be made of the Rev. J. N. Lewis Bryan whose monologues tickled the large audience immensely. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scott with their duet and other items were much appreciated. Sgt. Elliott of the Green Howards gave some real Yorkshire "stings" and Irish combined, while Mr. Bert Stormes of Lancashire was in great form, his allusion to "Steve" being particularly well received by the "Boys." Bandsman Cunningham of the Borders in his rendering of "Cherie" with band accompaniment was the most popular turn of the evening, but as the whole programme was so well carried through it is hard to individualize.

The thanks are due to all those who took part, both in the programme and the preparations. A great amount of energy and thought was expended, and it is hoped to stage an even better concert (if it is possible) at an early date.

A NUMBER of Chinese in Chapel at the present time are busily engaged in cutting off the queues of Kompo men and other northerners who hitherto have refused to remove them. They style themselves members of the Queue Revolutionary Movement and it is stated that during the past few days no fewer than 150 queues have been cut.

ALL THE ARMY AT PLAY

Large Sports Programme at Grounds Specially Prepared

The quietly efficient way in which Wednesday's sports programme was carried out was its outstanding characteristic, unless one should add, also, the smiling oblivion to the intense heat which the contestants in the matches added to the occasion.

From the Hungjiao district in the west to Hongkew in the north and to distant sports arenas in the Yangtzepoo district, Shanghai was given over on its various sporting fields to the curriculum of the Army Sports Control Board of the Shanghai Defence Force.

The programme was a little later in getting into full swing than the published notice had indicated it would be, and an early round of visits to the various fields could not give an accurate idea of the numbers of spectators who put in an appearance later on. As the sun's rays held penetrative qualities even in the late afternoon, Wednesday, however, this slight delay was no drawback. No field had any particular advantage over any other in respect to the temperature and precautions had been taken to provide shelter of either matcheds or canvas where other arrangements were not available for spectators or for refreshments.

In the latter case, special features of Wednesday's events were the "at homes" which several regiments gave and which added greatly to the festivity of the afternoon. The Green Howards were "at home" by invitation on the Polo Ground at the Race Course where their cricket game versus the Police was in full swing. The regimental band played and tea was served "under canvas" to guests.

Hockey and Football

Likewise, the 2nd Bn. of the Suffolk Regiment and the 1st Bn. Border Regiment were at home on the Polo Ground No. 1 at the Race Course and the band of the Suffolks played during the intervals when the football game was not receiving the full attention of spectators. The regimental band of the 2nd Bn. Gloucesters played in Hongkew Park during the football between that regiment and H.M.S. Froisher, as did the band of the Durham Light Infantry, the 2nd Bn. of which played football against the Royal Marines in the Oval at Yangtzepoo. Other "at homes" by invitation were the 16th Medium Battery Royal Artillery at the Glen Road British Forces Recreation Centre, the 3/14th Punjab Regiment playing hockey in the Yangtzepoo Camp, and the 4/1st Punjab Regiment playing hockey in the Wetmore Road British Forces Recreation Centre. Wherever there was music of the kind produced by the various regimental bands of the Shanghai Defence Force, it is easily understood that an especially pleasant feature was introduced.

The Race Course offered the most striking example of sport on a large and varied scale. At all times the Recreation Ground inside the Race Course show energetic adherents to the art of keeping the pores open after office hours, and yesterday had added to this the British Tommy at his play. The whole was an edifying example of the pleasure and profit which can be acquired by player and spectator alike from organized sport.

The cricket matches were a special feature here and neither player nor spectator seemed to mind in the least the grilling sun which beat down even as late as 5 o'clock, which had no power to minimize the religious-like observance of the cricket ceremonial. Two cricket games were in progress during the afternoon at the Race Course, one between the Green Howards and the Police and the other between the Royal Army Service Corps and H.M.S. Culew.

Heat No Obstacle

Football giving the impression of strenuousness far out of proportion to the occasional cooling breeze which visited the Race Course was likewise in progress with its goodly showing of interested spectators.

Two games were played here, one between the 2nd Bn. Suffolks and the 1st Bn. Border Regiment on the Polo Ground No. 1, and another on Polo Ground No. 2 between the

Royal Corps of Signals and the Royal Air Force.

Hongkew Park and the Public School field in Hongkew were other focal points during the afternoon for football and hockey and the same sporting fixtures extended far and wide through the Yangtzepoo area. A tennis match between sergeants was also played in the Yangtzepoo Camp.

Hockey at Marble Hall furnished an example of the kindness of various local residents who had lent their grounds for the afternoon's purposes. The game was later in starting than had been announced, but the waiting hockey players seemed to enjoy the interval by lounging on the shaded slopes of the lawn. Preparations for tea on the terrace-verandah of Marble Hall were also in progress while the players waited.

The General Officer Commanding, Major-General John Duncan, visited the various districts during the afternoon, beginning at the Western and Central areas, with a look-in at Glen Road on the way to the Race Course and ending up at Yangtzepoo, a feat which involved a considerable covering of ground when the distances between points are recalled.

THIS SUMMER IS WARM

No Records Broken But Plenty of Time Yet

Although Shanghai heat records have not yet been broken, we of this port have been suffering, during the past week, the hottest period this year. We note from our files that the past week, viz., from July 8 to 14, inclusive, has been the hottest week for a similar period for some years.

The hottest day this year was Sunday, July 10, when the figure, recorded in a shaded part of the Holy Trinity Cathedral compound, was 95.4 degrees. The lowest figure on the maxima side that day was 89.4, whereas the figures for last year were 94.6 and 76.6, respectively. The general average shows a difference of nearly four degrees, 92.3 for 1927 and 88.5 for 1926, which, as everybody knows, means a lot in the summer season. On the minimum side, we find that averages are 75.6 for 1926 and 78.4 for 1927, respectively, making a difference of 2.8 degrees in excess this year over last. The lowest figure recorded on the minima side this year is 76.6 and the highest 80, whereas last year the lowest was 73 and the highest 79. In the period under review it only rained once this year against four days in 1926, when the downfall was exceptionally heavy, the record showing an average of 0.009 inches this year in comparison with 0.217 last year.

The following table will enable readers to compare the figures at a glance:—

	1927		
	Min.	Max.	Rain
July 8	77.5	90	nil
" 9	76.6	89.4	0.06
" 10	78	95.4	nil
" 11	79	95	nil
" 12	78	92	nil
" 13	80	92.2	nil
" 14	80	94	nil
	1926		
	Min.	Max.	Rain
July 8	74	79.8	nil
" 9	73	76.6	0.17
" 10	73.6	92.4	1.16
" 11	75.8	91	0.05
" 12	77	92	nil
" 13	78	94.6	0.13
" 14	79	93	nil

TELEGRAPHIC appeals have been received in Shanghai for relief work among the flood sufferers in Anhui. Many lives are said to have been lost, thousands have been rendered homeless, or are starving, and the losses sustained are immense.

THE Shanghai "Mainichi," a local Japanese newspaper, yesterday intimated that Nanking will frown on the activities of the anti-Japanese boycotters, and published an order by Chiang Kai-shek stating that the main purpose of the Chinese at the moment should be to unite and fight Communism and to forget their anti-foreign proclivities. This anti-foreign movement is premature, the order adds and anti-foreignism is a game in which the Chinese cannot indulge, because it is a boomerang. Subordinates have been instructed to punish severely any proponents of the boycott.

THE FAREWELL TO THE TROOPS

Large Crowd Foregathers at the Entertainment to Durhams and Glosters

The Committee of the entertainment to the departing battalions quite surpassed themselves in the fun and merriment provided for the troops, considering the remarkably short time they have had in which to make arrangements. It was long before 5.30 on Sunday that both the soldiers and their civilian friends started to arrive, and it was not long after that hour that the proceedings commenced with a thorough swing.

As they arrived at the barrier, many users from the British community were on the spot to drive the lads in to the sumptuous tea provided by the ladies.

The side shows were quickly got under way, the popular Sergeant-Major of the Volunteer Corps being in his element in charge of the coconut shy; balls shot right and left, the racing competitors on the grass course coming under a regular barrage, fraught with danger.

These races were in charge of Messrs. P. H. Baker and E. E. Tricker who, with the able assistance of the Boy Scouts, ran numbers of races, wherein the fun provided quite overwhelmed the competition of winning the prizes offered. Sack races, three-legged races and all manner of strange and unorthodox methods of running were organized by these two gentlemen and greatly did the troops enjoy themselves in these events.

Much excitement was caused by the goal kicking competition though we were unable to recognize the gentleman in charge, who was thoroughly disguised. The shooting gallery under the command of Capt. Anglesa-Sandels was well patronized, as was also the bowling competition, wherein a certain amount of 'siller' was placed on the stump. It is needless to say that the bar was not only well in demand, but also was in the able hands of Mr. J. F. MacGregor and Mr. C. E. Marden, whilst Mr. H. Y. Irvine had his work cut out to deal with the prizes. As chairman of the United Services Association, a great deal of the spade work has fallen on Mr. McMichael, his organizing ability being well to the fore.

One leaves the troops, who are greatly enjoying themselves, watching the excellent entertainment put up by Mr. Donne and his fellow-performers. Time does not permit of a thorough report, but if one can but judge by the shrieks of merriment that greet the ear, it is evident that Mr. Donne has once again surpassed himself in his vaudeville entertainment. As this is written, the sound of fire-crackers is heard, a finale to a fête, which has been thoroughly enjoyed. As a community we thank these lads for what they have done for us, and we hope they will bear in mind a memory that this conglomerate Settlement is not such a bad spot after all.

Troops Leaving

The 2nd Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion The Durham Light Infantry of the 9th (Jhansi) Infantry Brigade definitely will leave Shanghai for India to-day. The two battalions will embark on H. M. Transport Karmala during this morning.

The Glosters, who are billeted at Hongkew, will leave their billets at 6.30 a.m. and will arrive at Nanking Road at about 8 a.m. They will march to the Old Ningpo Wharf via the following thoroughfares:—North Szechuen Road, Soochow Road, Homan Road, Nanking Road, The Bund, and Broadway, arriving at the wharf at about 9 a.m.

The Durhams, who are billeted at Yangtzepoo, will march off at 7.30 a.m. direct to the wharf.

According to present arrangements the Karmala will sail at 4 p.m. to-day.

THE O.I.C. now has a complete set of testimonials from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the various units of the Shanghai Defence Forces, having just received one from the Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese Forces, Commodore G. Ivens Ferraz—who is going to Macao for the summer months on the N.R.P. Republica, and will return to Shanghai in September.

THE LATE MR. L. F. PATSTONE

Impressive Masonic Funeral: Many Tributes by His Friends

The funeral services for the late Mr. L. Fred Patstone, who died at the General Hospital on Wednesday, were held at the International Funeral Directors last Friday. As the body was cremated, there were no pallbearers, although the chapel was completely filled with friends and business associates.

The Rev. Mr. Cox, from St. John's University, read the funeral ritual and the Masons conducted the concluding portions. The American Troop attended in a body and the firing party remained outside. After the three volleys, the bugler sounded the Last Post.

Deceased who came to Manila as the first Government American engineer, at the conclusion of the Spanish War, remained there for 20 years and spent the last eight years in Shanghai. As engineer for the Asia Development Co., he supervised the construction of the Yellow River dykes, later becoming associated with Mr. G. C. Wootton.

During the war deceased had the rank of major in the Reserves and colonel in the Philippine National Guard. He is survived by his widow in Shanghai and several sisters and brothers at Home.

Among those sending floral tributes were:—

The American Troop, S. V. C.; Ash Temple, Tacoma Washington; Nomad Oasis; American Legion; American Troop; Sinin Lodge; American Chamber of Commerce; Shanghai Municipal Council; Ancient & Accepted Scottish Rite; Keystone Royal Arch Chapter; Staff of Wootton & Patstone, Ltd.; Chinese American Oil Products Co.; Dr. W. T. Findley; Mr. and Mrs. S. Lado; Leon Friedman; Mr. and Mrs. Mac; Friedman; Betty and Herbert; Herbert Bland; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ferdinand Arndt; O. B. Gainsborough; Tad and Val; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Wuller and family; Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Essig; May Parker; W. E. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lorton; Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Moody; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Britto; Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Focherra; Mr. Fred L. Robins; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooke; American Players' Contest; B. K. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Alexander and family; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bowen; Madge and Tish; Dr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Hara; Lady de Encarnacion; Kwank; Jean; Kwank; Vee-ye; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bauckham; Mrs. N. L. and W. H. Downs; Mr. and Mrs. H. Murray Hodges; Hubert S. Honigsberg; L. C. Lemos; Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Petersen; J. P. de Berry; W. E. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Virden Bernard; Mrs. Margie Wootton; Mr. and Mrs. Philip W. Giovannini; Charles and Harriet; Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss; Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus C. White; Mr. and Mrs. S. Moss; Mr. and Mrs. Warren; T. Manley; Marie Alexis Mendel; Mrs. Albert Mendel; Olivia M. Williams; Chen Che-ye; Mrs. Isabel Fowler and Mrs. Vida Parker; D. W. Murphy; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lunkey; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Marshall; Adele, Ed. and Mother Sherman; Board of Governors of the Columbia Country Club; Members of the American Club; Mr. and Mrs. Chaucery P. Holcomb; Peter; A. Viola Smith.

SHANTUNG ROAD HOSPITAL

Figures Showing Work Done During Past Six Months

We have received the following report of the excellent work which is being carried on at the Shantung Road Hospital from Mr. Chun Bing-him, who is a member of the Directorate. The figures relate to the first six months of the present year. The report contains the following figures:—

	Total
Out-patients. Total visits:—	
Men	16,236
Women	10,584
Chit and paying cases.	
Visits:—	
Men	5,675
Women	307
In-patients:—	
Men	1,140
Women and children	370
Casualties:—	
Men	2,080
Women	754
Attempted suicides:—	
Men	138
Women	301
Total	37,685

A DEPUTATION of employees of the Chung Hua Book Co., which was closed down some days ago, has left for Nanking, to bring their grievances to the notice of the Nationalist authorities.

BRAVE SHAFORCE SERGEANT

Presented with Gold Watch for Saving Life in the Huangpu

An interesting ceremony took place on Monday when Mr. S. Fessenden, on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Council, presented a gold watch suitably inscribed to Sgt. G. Martin, Royal Artillery, for gallantry in saving life. The circumstances of his brave act are as follows:—

At Shanghai on June 1, 1927 at about 9 p.m. Sgt. Martin, while walking along the river front, saw a foreign woman throw herself into the river from the Peking Road Jetty. Sgt. Martin immediately plunged in after her and, after swimming some 70 to 80 yards, reached her, and, in spite of a struggle on the part of the woman, succeeded in holding her up until the arrival of a sampan which had put off from the shore. The woman, now unconscious, was got on board the boat, and recovered after respiratory treatment by Sgt. Martin.

POLICE AND THE RATE DEFAULTERS

Withdrawal Watchmen on Refused to Pay Rates

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association is annoyed because, they say, according to the Chinese papers, the Municipal Council has withdrawn the police watchmen posted at the Laou Kao Lun Silk Store in retaliation of the refusal of the company concerned to pay the increased municipal taxation.

In the course of a letter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who is asked to lodge a protest, they say that, hoping to uphold China's sovereign rights, the company concerned refused to pay the increased municipal rates. "Now the Council," they continue, "has withdrawn the police watchmen, who are paid for and fed by the company. As it is the duty of the police to maintain peace and order, this responsibility cannot be avoided by the Council until the Settlement is handed back to the Chinese Government. The maintenance of order and the payment of rates are two entirely distinct matters. If, therefore, there are any robberies and the Council shuns its responsibility, it (the Council) must be held liable for damages sustained because it shows its powerlessness to act. We must, in this case, ask you to protest."

Council's Action Against Licensees

Licences issued to hotels, restaurants, foodshops and other establishments in general, stipulate *inter alia* that taxes levied by the Shanghai Municipal Council must be paid within 14 days of due date. Licensees also provide that in the event of non-performance of the conditions therein provided and which are part of the contract between the council and licensee, the deposit paid by the licensee may be confiscated and the licence withdrawn.

In view of the non-observance of their contract by many Chinese licensees, the council has found it necessary to take drastic measures to enforce payment of taxes, which payment has been withheld by ordinarily law-abiding licensees at the instigation of agitators.

On Thursday, squads of police accompanied tax-collectors in the Settlement and those who still refused to make payment of the legitimate taxes authorized by a large majority of ratepayers at the last annual general meeting, were informed that they would be given a further 24 hours in which to make payment. In the event of further refusal, licensees would be revoked and licensees' premises would be closed and a picket placed on the door to ensure the efficient carrying out of the step taken.

It is understood that quite a number of Chinese ratepayers realized their obligation under their licence contract and paid, a greater number still refused to make payment.

The King Lay Ham Shop at 33 Nanking Road has already been

DECORATED CARS AND TREATIES

Chinese Protest at Municipal Authorities' Recent Action

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs have been asked by the committee in charge of the celebrations for the first anniversary of the start of the anti-northern expedition to lodge a protest with the Municipal Council for insulting the Chinese flag.

The letter of the committee to the Commissioner (according to the Chinese press) says that, because of unequal treaties, motor cars which were to have taken part in the procession in Nantao had necessarily to pass through the "British Settlement" from Chapei. Application was, therefore, made for permission and, on the 14th instant, the "British Council's" verbal approval was obtained. On the morning of the day of the procession, the 15th, the "British Council" issued an order that no decorated motor cars were to be allowed to pass through the "British Settlement." All of the cars, in the meantime, had been decorated and fitted with lanterns. At the last moment they were refused permission to pass through the "British Settlement," because the "British Council" wished once more to put into practice British imperialism and to show their barbarous hearts. They held the Chinese in disrespect and showed that no justice prevailed. One motor car, on which were written the words "chief picket" and was gaily decorated, was held up in Weihaiwei Road. The decorations were pulled down and the two Chinese flags (one the Kuomintang banner) were torn away, thrown to the ground and tramped upon by the running dogs of the "British Council." This is an insult to the Chinese people, to the national and party flags, to the Nationalist Government and to the Kuomintang. We must, therefore, ask you to lodge a strong protest (the writers say) and demand the immediate removal of the barricades and a public apology within one week.

CHINESE DETECTIVE MURDERED

Shot on the Street by Loafers from the Radical Elements

Premeditated murder on the part of members of an organized gang of loafers, working, it is believed on behalf of the radical element in the Yangtzepoo district, brought about the death of Tsung Ming-tuh, Chinese detective attached to Yangtzepoo police station, on Tuesday morning. The shooting took place at 9.30 o'clock. One man was arrested later.

From the evidence obtainable on Tuesday it seems that the loafers had watched their man for some time and followed him to a tea shop, where they waited until he left. They approached him, drew their pistols and shot him without warning. He fell to the ground mortally wounded, was taken to hospital and died on Tuesday night.

Fortunately for the law, a traffic policeman, attached to Central police station, was in the vicinity and gave chase. He managed to catch one of the men. Whether the gunman was overpowered by the sight of a man in uniform is not known, for although he had two loaded weapons on his person, he did not shoot at the officer.

Tsung was known and respected by the law abiding community in the district for years and stood high in the esteem of his superiors. He was an active foe of the lawless element and of the rowdies in the mill districts.

More than \$10,000 came into the hands of seven armed men, when the party broke in to 18 Haining Road on Wednesday morning. Four of them carried pistols, another an axe, while the others, free to operate, as their comrades acted as guards, intimidated the occupants, ransacked the entire premises.

closed and police are posted at the door. The same procedure will be adopted to-day, in the event of further refusals by Chinese licensees to liquidate their just obligations.

TRANS-PACIFIC SHIPPING

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Vessels to Call at Los Angeles in Future

The N. Y. K. advise us that after prolonged negotiations with the U. S. immigration department, they are now permitted to carry all classes of passengers from Shanghai via San Francisco direct to Los Angeles. This is a great convenience to travellers to the latter port as it does away with the necessity of changing steamer at San Francisco, and of the expense involved in the transferring of baggage from steamer to train etc. This ruling will only effect the str. Korea Maru and Siberia Maru and should add to the great popularity of these vessels.

The present fares of G.\$270 and G.\$173 for cabin and Second class respectively from Shanghai to San Francisco, will only be increased by G.\$10 and G.\$5 making the fare to Los Angeles G.\$280 and G.\$178. The steamers now spend four days at San Francisco and holders of through tickets are permitted to remain on board as at all way ports.

In the reverse direction there is no difference in the fare charged from Los Angeles or San Francisco, mainly due to the short stay of one day the steamer makes at San Francisco on the way back to the Far East.

The Korea Maru and Siberia Maru, will be making Honolulu a regular port of call at the end of September and with the addition of Los Angeles will be particularly attractive to travellers to Europe via America, affording them a splendid opportunity to visit the best known tourist centres from Kobe and Yokohama, as the steamer stays from 14 to 21 days in these ports. First and second class passengers are privileged to travel by train between ports in Japan in lieu of steamer transportation.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel W.F.L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant S.V.C.

Shanghai, July 21.

No. 72.—Officers Leave.

Major M. Reader Harris, "A" Company, from July 27, 1927 to August 15, 1927.

Captain Y. C. Wang, Chinese Company, from July 20, 1927 to July 24, 1927.

Lieutenant H. D. Rodger, American Troop, from July 12, 1927 to August 1, 1927.

No. 73.—Japanese Cup.

The following are the first six units in the Japanese Cup for the year 1926-27.

A complete list may be seen at Corps Headquarters.

Unit	Total Order of Points Merit
Japanese Company	468.78
F. A. Battery (Hows)	445.55
Portuguese Co.	444.43
Machine Gun Co.	438.31
Shanghai Scottish	432.02
Reserve Co.	414.55

Owing to the assembly, Artillery, Machine Gun and Lewis Gun percentages have not been included in this year's score.

"GOVERNMENT servants in Kuala Lumpur will, we are sure, be shocked and annoyed to learn that they pay a good deal less for their electric lighting current than other consumers. On what principle this differentiation is made," says the "Malay Mail," "we have not been able to discover, but Civil Servants, who are a proud race, will certainly resent being subsidized by the humbler and less wealthy section of the ratepayers.—Malaya seems to be not so very different to Shanghai."

LADY Barton writes that, when she appealed through the columns of the "North-China Daily News" for books for the hospitals, some time ago, she received many which have helped to form the nucleus of a good little library. There now are five Military Hospitals in Shanghai, and she would like again to ask all those people who have books to spare to send them to the office of the B.F.R.C. at the Police Court, H.B.M. Supreme Court. The fact that her last appeal was so generously responded to, encourages her to ask again.

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has urged its members and their friends to subscribe, within the next 15 days, to the loan bonds issued by the Nanking Government with the special 2½ per cent. surtax as security.

IN view of the embargo placed on the export of foodstuffs to north China by the Nationalist authorities, a number of merchants dealing in such goods have decided to send their supplies of foreign flour to the north from Hongkong and their Saigon rice direct from the south.

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Nanking Government for the release of the rolling-stock of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways for the transportation of merchandise. They point out that, for a half-year now, the rolling-stock has been commandeered for military use and that the services have been thrown into a state of confusion, with the result that it has been impossible to move goods. Since the greater portion of the Tientsin-Pukow line has been captured by the Nationalists, the Chamber thinks there should be no further use for the great amount of rolling-stock which is being held.

EARLY on Thursday afternoon fire broke out in the Zung Zung godown at the extreme end of Ferry Road and four engines were despatched to the scene at once. Considerable trouble was had in running hose, as the nearest hydrant was between four and five hundred yards distant. Additional lines were sent to the fire. Despite the efforts of the brigade, who battled valiantly, the nature of the goods and the distance made it impossible to get at the seat of the trouble with the consequence that the fire raged until late. All during the night one machine remained damping down. It is understood that the entire building is gutted and contents destroyed, only a small portion of which was insured.

THE appeal of Sir Arthur Yapp on behalf of the Y.M.C.A. work for the Shanghai Defence Force should meet with a ready response from all old China hands and others who have interests in that much disturbed land, states the "China Express." Owing to the distribution of the troops over a wider area than originally contemplated, extensions of the work so well performed at Shanghai are now required at Weihaiwei and Tientsin. In the course of a letter to Mr. L. N. Lee, Chairman of the China Association, Sir Arthur Yapp points out that the naval and military organisation of the Y.M.C.A. was extended to Shanghai in response to a direct request from General Duncan, the Officer Commanding the Shanghai Defence Force, and with the full approval of the Admiralty. The work, which also has the cordial support of the Secretary of State for War, is needed because the space in the International Settlement is so restricted. In the ordinary way there is little or nothing for the men to do, and the home touch brought by the Association helps to counteract the many temptations to which the men are subject. The whole programme is designed to keep them happy and contented.

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For its wide range of usefulness and its instant healing power in injuries and skin ailments Zam-Buk is known as "A SURGERY IN A TWO-INCH BOX" Obtainable in handy boxes of dispensaries everywhere.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END LOCAL
CRICKETCricket Club Heavily Defeated:
Dynes in Form Again: Bright
Batting by Recs

There was some extremely interesting cricket on Saturday afternoon, with each of the two senior cricket clubs entertaining a team from the Defence Force. The Cricket Club, playing an 11 which had been got together by Captain Mirehouse, suffered a heavy defeat, as, after letting the Services hit up 206 with a wicket to spare, they were almost bundled out for 96, the only player to do anything at all worth while with the bat being Duckitt, who made more than half of the runs obtained by his side. The hero of the match was Lieut. Dynes, who made top score for his side with the bat and then took five Club wickets for only 30 runs. On the S.R.C. ground, the struggle between the Recs and Major Rawson's side was much more interesting; for though the home team won by a respectable margin, the Services team gave them a good fight throughout. The batting of the Recs was some of the brightest that has been seen this season, with Harry Ollerdesen, Rasmussen, Divecha and Gash all in good form. The Police, playing on their own matting, beat the Suffolks by 34 runs in an interesting game, one of the chief features of which was a bright display of batting by Wainwright.

Captain Mirehouse's XI 206 for 9
Shanghai Cricket Club 96

Scores and analyses:—

CAPTAIN MIREHOUSE'S SIDE			
Capt. Leventhorpe, c. Leach, b. Allison	45		
Lieut. Dynes, st. Gordon, b. O'Hara	67		
Major Gave, c. and b. Stokes	49		
Lieut. Walford, st. Gordon, b. O'Hara	8		
Major Sheppard, st. Gordon, b. Stokes	3		
Capt. Mirehouse, c. Gordon, b. Stokes	3		
Major Moss-Bundell, c. Allison, b. Stokes	1		
Lieut. Shaw, c. Howard, b. O'Hara	6		
Capt. Evans, not out	9		
Lieut. Boyll, b. O'Hara	9		
C. S. M. Shenton, did not bat	9		
Extras	9		
Total (for nine)	206		

BOWLING			
Rawthorne	15	1	43
Mansel-Smith	11	2	36
O'Hara	15	2	25
Leach	1	2	25
Allison	8	2	15
Stokes	8	1	22

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB			
E. R. Duckitt, c. Shaw, b. Walford	40		
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. Shaw, b. Walford	9		
W. Leach, b. Walford	11		
D. Mansel-Smith, c. Dynes, b. Walford	2		
L. F. Stokes, c. Shaw, b. Dynes	0		
J. T. Regarty, c. Dynes, b. Walford	1		
C. H. Howard, b. Dynes	1		
T. L. Rawthorne, b. Dynes	0		
H. W. Allison, c. and b. Dynes	0		
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, not out	0		
G. S. S. Gordon, b. Dynes	0		
Extras	16		
Total	96		

BOWLING			
Walford	14	1	34
Mirehouse	4	1	16
Dynes	9.5	1	39

Shanghai Recreation Club 231
Major Rawson's XI 184

Scores and analyses:—

MAJOR RAWSON'S SIDE			
Capt. Trew, b. Wilson	12		
Capt. Haynes, c. Gash, b. Ollerdesen	15		
F.O. Moody, c. Barton, b. Ollerdesen	43		
Lt. Anstruther Gray, c. and b. Ollerdesen	4		
Major Rawson, c. H. B. Ollerdesen	11		
Lt. Maxwell, c. Mancelli, b. Wilson	11		
F.O. Asborn, b. Rasmussen	0		
Lt. Edgington, c. Rasmussen, b. Wilson	23		
Lt. Edes, b. Divecha	6		
Pte. Walker, b. Divecha	0		
Col. Brownrigg, not out	0		
Extras	14		
Total	184		

BOWLING			
Wilson	14	2	53
Ollerdesen	17	0	59
Rasmussen	9	1	39
Divecha	5.4	1	22

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB
M. J. Divecha, retired 59

O. D. Rasmussen, c. Osborn, b. Anstruther Gray	33		
C. J. Smith, b. Anstruther Gray	0		
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Maxwell, b. Edes	8		
H. B. Ollerdesen, b. Walker	59		
S. V. Gash, st. Brownrigg, b. Edes	30		
S. Barton, st. Brownrigg, b. Edes	7		
W. Marley, c. and b. Maxwell	7		
C. E. Ollerdesen, not out	4		
T. Madar, st. Brownrigg, b. Edes	1		
A. Mancelli, run out	1		
Extras	10		
Total	231		

BOWLING			
Maxwell	9	1	50
Rawson	14	3	50
Anstruther Gray	7	0	59
Edes	5	0	50
Walker	6	0	25
Edgington	3	0	19

Shanghai Municipal Police 187
The Suffolk Regt. 153

Scores and analyses:—

THE SUFFOLK REGT.			
L/C. Blisset, b. Daniels	5		
Pte. Bishop, b. and b. Boddy	0		
Pte. Bishop, b. Boddy	0		
Corp. Crooks, b. Carnell	57		
Lieut. Elias, b. Carnell	5		
Lieut. Bazelgette, c. Isaacs, b. Ford	46		
Pte. Smith, b. Boddy	15		
L/C. Jones, b. Ford	15		
Pte. Inwood, st. Wainwright, b. Carnell	15		
Corp. Gates, not out	0		
Pte. Dalay, l.b.w., b. Boddy	0		
Extras	0		
Total	153		

BOWLING			
Boddy	6.3	12	4
Ford	13	0	65
Daniels	4	0	19
Carnell	6	0	22
Isaacs	3	0	20

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE			
J. A. Quayle, b. Smith	30		
J. Watson, c. Smith, b. Crooks	30		
Major Wainwright, st. Hotley, b. Dalay	60		
C. E. Baker, st. Hotley, b. Smith	6		
B. Boddy, b. Smith	0		
A. J. Daniels, not out	30		
F. Ford, not out	8		
J. Carnell, st. Robinson, J. Dickson, did not bat	0		
Extras	11		
Total	187		

BOWLING			
Crooks	14	1	74
Smith	15	4	23
Bishop	4	0	23
Dalay	4	0	32
Bazelgette	1	0	6

SUNDAY'S GAME
S. R. C. 161
H. M. Navy 86

The scores were:—

NAVY			
Lt. Deane, b. Wilson	0		
Lt. Comdr. Reed, c. Divecha, b. Wilson	23		
F.C. Elstol, b. Isaacs	22		
Capt. Spraggett, b. Wilson	4		
Capt. Cutler, c. and b. Wilson	4		
Lt. M. Simmons, b. Wilson	19		
Lt. Comdr. Allen, b. Wilson	3		
Lt. Wharry, c. and b. P. Madar	1		
Lt. Maitland, not out	4		
Lt. Scott, l.b.w., b. Wilson	2		
Lt. Fleming, b. Wilson	10		
Extras	10		
Total	86		

ANALYSIS			
Wilson	16	6	27
Elstol	12	1	35
P. Madar	4	1	6

S. R. C.			
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Whyatt, b. Reed	29		
S. Isaacs, c. Fleming, b. Elstol	14		
F. V. Reed, c. and b. Spraggett	4		
C. H. Ollerdesen, c. Whyatt, b. Spraggett	19		
C. J. Smith, c. Bone, b. Reed	22		
H. B. Ollerdesen, not out	13		
P. Madar, not out	9		
Extras	2		
Total for 5 wickets	161		

ANALYSIS			
Reed	13	3	49
Elstol	7	1	46
Spraggett	7	1	13
Allen	2	1	12
Whyatt	8	1	38

MR. BARNES' XI			
Mr. Barnes' XI	248		
Mr. Grimshaw's XI	171		

The scores were:—

MR. BARNES' XI			
A. J. W. Evans, c. Pearson, b. Grimshaw	117		
D. W. B. Murray, c. Douglas, b. Pearson	22		
R. Baxter, c. Tait, b. Sinclair	29		
H. W. Brady, not out	44		
G. S. Dunkley, run out	29		
Extras	7		
Total for 4 wickets	248		

ANALYSIS			
Murray	13	2	53
Peck	18	2	72
Brady	12	1	39
Baxter	1	6	3

ARMY BOXING

Green Howards Win from Royal
Marines by a 19-17

Score

In the finals of the Shaforce Inter-unit Novices' Boxing Competition on Saturday evening at the Drill Hall, the Green Howards emerged victorious with a score of 19, winning by two points from the Royal Marines. There was an excellent crowd out to see the last fights of the summer between the units, and no one interested in Army boxing could but have been pleased with the card, which consisted of 12 sporty fights.

Following the bouts Col. Com. Blake, commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade, presented the prizes in the absence Major-General Duncan.

The following are the results of the bouts:—

1.—Pte. Metcalf (Green Howards) beat Mr. Hammerott (R.M.) on points. Bantam weight class.	
2.—Pte. Lamb (Green Howards) beat L/C. Thomas (R.M.) on points. Featherweight class.	
3.—Mar. Kake (R.M.) knocked out Pte. Lawless (Green Howards) in round one.	
4.—Mar. Hill (R.M.) beat Pte. Manuel (Green Howards) on points. Lightweight class.	
5.—Mar. McCormick (R.M.) beat L/C. McGregor (Green Howards) on points. Middleweight class.	
6.—Cpl. Thomson (R.M.) beat Pte. Featherstone (Green Howards) on points. Welterweight class.	
7.—L/Cpl. Nicholson (Green Howards) won from Mar. Lynch. Welterweight class.	
8.—Pte. Fairless (Green Howards) beat Mr. Kirkwood (R.M.) on points.	
9.—L/Cpl. Foxton (Green Howards) beat Mr. Wood (R.M.) on points. Middleweight class.	
10.—2nd Lt. T.W.G. Stansfield (Green Howards) beat Lt. P. Phillips (R.M.).	
11.—Mar. Jackson (R.M.) beat L/Cpl. Dougherty (Green Howards) on points. Light heavyweight class.	
12.—Pte. Spritt (Green Howards) beat Mr. Lovell (R.M.) on points after an extra round. Heavyweight class.	

FOOTBALL

Second Test Won by Australia
from China

Brisbane, July 16.

The weather was perfect to-day for the second association football test match between Australia and China. At half time China were leading by three goals to two but they eventually lost by 7 goals to 4. Fung (2), Lee and Chan were the scorers for China.

In the first half the Chinese forwards were weak and erratic and many chances were missed. At seven minutes from the end of the game the scores were level but then Chue scored through his own goal to give Australia the lead and thereafter the Chinese lost heart and two more goals were scored by Australia.—Reuter.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING

King's Prize Won by Capt.

C. H. Vernon

London, July 16.

At Bisley to-day the King's Prize was won by Captain C. H. Vernon, late of the R.A.M.C., with a score of 292.—Reuter.

E. S. Jones, A. E. Green, T. G. Brady, H. C. B. Peck, and E. G. Barnes did not bat.	
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ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS			
Sinclair	9	1	58
Pearson	9	1	56
Grimshaw	7	1	48
Douglas	7	2	37
Simpson	2	2	26
Langley	7	2	16

MR. R. GRIMSHAW'S XI

P. V. Simpson, b. Brady	34		
A. C. Sinclair, run out	7		
T. C. Pearson, b. Murray	2		
A. H. Leslie, c. Evans, b. Murray	3		
J. H. Smart, c. Evans, b. Brady	41		
D. B. Tait, c. Brady, b. Peck	8		
H. Langley, b. Brady	12		
P. Douglas, run out	15		
R. W. Walkinshaw, not out	24		
T. E. March, st. Barnes, b. Baxter	6		
R. Grimshaw, not out	0		
Extras	1		
Total for nine wickets	171		

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS			
Murray	13	2	53
Peck	18	2	72
Brady	12	1	39
Baxter	1	6	3

POLO GYMKHANA

Enormous Crowd at the Race
Course: Durhams Beat Shang-
hai in Good Game

When the Shanghai Polo Club does a thing, it certainly does it well, and the Gymkhana staged on Saturday proved quite the most successful entertainment of that nature that one has seen locally. What is more, from the remarks one heard *en passant*, it appears doubtful if a better show could have been put on anywhere. It was only at the beginning of last week that it was decided to have this Gymkhana in honour of the departing Jhansi Brigade, and it takes no little time and trouble to organize such an affair. The arrangements, however, were left in the very capable hands of Mr. E. H. McMichael and Mr. A. O. Fisher, and, when these two gentlemen get to work, one can rest assured of an ultimate success. One is not sure whether it was the brave display of bunting that attracted the crowd to the polo grounds or whether it was really the promise of good fare in the way of entertainment; whichever it was, they stayed there till the twilight drew over the final proceedings and thoroughly did they enjoy themselves. As far as the members and their guests were concerned, the fair sex predominated and the fine music of the band of the Durham Light Infantry as well as the excellent tea provided contributed far to their better enjoyment.

Durham Light Infantry v. Shanghai
Polo Club

Spectators were agog to see this hard fought game, which proved a ding-dong battle throughout. In the first chukker the Durhams commenced pressing and soon scored. Beart, their No. 1, who was well mounted, again got away and scored with a long shot, Robinson being unable to catch him. From the ensuing throw-in, the same player scored with a very fine cross-shot, the chukker thus ending 3-0 in favour of the Army. In the next period Shanghai played up for all they were worth, and managed to equalize, though one has an idea that their success was greatly due to the Durhams No. 1 and No. 2 being less well mounted than they previously had been. Greig played the game of his life at No. 1, despite the fact that he was very poorly mounted, and the combination throughout was excellent. The third chukker saw Shanghai more on the defensive, though they got ahead by one goal in the early stages. One noticed Robinson playing a very cool game with clever brainwork, and McMichael in combination with him was doing a tremendous amount of work. Beart and Ware for the Durhams were very clever and between the two of them they managed to add two more goals to their score, thus ending the chukker 5-4 in their favour. The final period commenced with some non-descriptive play, when Percy hit a back-handler, which found Beart lying well up and unmarked, from which he was able to register an easy goal. One found out subsequently that the pony Beart was riding in this chukker was one that is excellent whilst on his own, but will not go into the rough play and *milée*. He certainly served his rider well for the Durhams were enabled to add three goals to their score, Kinahan, their skipper, scoring a particularly pretty goal with a shot under his pony's body.

An excellent match thus ended in the Durham's favour by 8-4. Now this is no disgrace to Shanghai, who have improved enormously in combination, and their stick-work was every whit as good as their opponents. Strangely enough, they appeared to be the worse mounted of the two teams, though their ponies may possibly have been the faster when it came to a chase, they were far less handy and very difficult to turn and get quickly off the mark. The better team won, there is no doubt, but the score is no criterion of what was one of the best games witnessed in this Settlement.

The teams follow:—

Durham Light Infantry
1. Capt. Beart
2. Lt. Ware
3. Major Hudson Kinahan (Capt.)
4. Capt. Percy

Shanghai
1. J. C. Greig
2. C. S. Franklin
3. E. H. McMichael (Capt.)
4. H. G. Robinson

YACHTING

Exciting Day's Racing in Ty-
phoon Weather: Two Boats
Capsize in Harbour

The fact that a typhoon was wandering about somewhere on the China coast and that there had been very strong winds for several days, did not suffice to call off Sunday's programme of the Yacht Club and exciting times resulted. One boat lost her rudder, two capsized and two more had their canvas carried away, but there was nothing worse than that.

The younger Neil earned further honours. The Mignon has been taken over by a mass of young enthusiasts, who have had her really beautifully done up, and, lacking experience, they wanted to know really how good she is and so persuaded Neil to stay off the Gnome for a day and sail the Mignon. This he did so well that she won both the out and home races in the miscellaneous class.

In the miscellaneous class at the start of the outward race to Woosung, the *Twit* gradually was moving up to where one would expect to see her, but off the Standard Oil installation her rudder fell away and she had to return to moorings in tow of a friendly launch. Thereafter, although it was exciting work for the crews, it was not much of a race, for the Mignon led all the way and won by about 3 min. from the Violet, who beat the Viking by about as much, the Rover bringing up the rear.

In the other class, the Pixie, Banshee and Gnome got away well together before the Hobgoblin had made the line, and even after she had started the Sprite still was working up to it. The Banshee soon took command from the Gnome, but the Hobgoblin was coming up at rattling pace, standing much higher than any of the others. She very soon overhauled the Pixie and at Wetmore Road she shot past the Gnome and Banshee and thereafter never was challenged, establishing a commanding lead and holding it all the way down to Woosung. The Gnome and Banshee had a ding-dong tussle, and the Banshee was able to make second. Pixie was fourth and Sprite last.

Recognizing that they were in for a real bucketting on the way back, the skippers all took in reefs, and all the Byrne boats except the Hobgoblin went double-reefed. For a while the Mignon and Violet jointly held the lead, but half-way through the riotous Astrea Channel, the Mignon got the better of a tack and thereafter kept the Commodore's boat under her lee and again won by two or three minutes. The Viking finished third and the Rover fourth.

It was the Byrne boats who had the real excitement. Just before the start the Sprite's jib blew out and she had to sail off independently under her mainsail only. Then, when they got away, the Gnome, who was well placed in front, just behind the Pixie, again made a mistake in trying to edge through the narrow lanes in the junk section and found herself hung up on an anchor cable and when she cleared it she was far behind. The Hobgoblin, well placed to windward, lost very little time in passing the Pixie and again stayed in the lead until the end. The Banshee, when passing the quarantine station, had to drop out owing to her mainsail ripping.

Off the Riverside Station, the Pixie shook out a reef, but, unfortunately, whilst this was being done a squall struck her and she capsized. A launch promptly shot out to her from one of the American destroyers and rendered every assistance. Thus it was left to the Gnome simply to sail through in her own time to claim second, but when she was no more than 20 yd. short of the line another squall got her and she also capsized. Launches from the River Police and H.M.S. Frobiisher raced up and soon towed the Gnome to safety. The few who remained to discuss events had a very pleasant surprise when after 7 p.m

BASEBALL

Club Wins July 4 Cup: John Scott's Return to Form

With John Scott in the form of five or six years ago—it was his masterly hurling and Clair's receiving which characterized the game—Shanghai won the July 4 Cup on Saturday on the Widow's Monument Ground, beating the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., by the score of 5-3. It will be recalled that on the American holiday the two teams, after an 11-inning struggle, tied at four-all. The replay took place on Saturday.

Stellar catches by the Marines in the seventh inning cut off a host of runs. Gill, as first up, popped a low fly, which Bishop on the mound could not reach, but Langley rushed in from behind first base and trapped the ball, as it passed his knees. On the next pitched ball, Almand, in right field, added further laurels to this fielding record. Richardson drove a liner to the lee-side of the fleet out fielder, who raced the ball, to reach it at the critical moment. Holding both glove and bare hand round the ball, Almand's momentum was too much for his feet, and he rolled over three times, to get up and show the ball tucked away in his hands. The applause was tremendous.

Shepherd then singled with two out. On the second strike he was off for the keystone sack. His perfect-away slide carried him to the outside of the bag away from a perfect peg. Clair drove a slow liner to right and Shepherd made for home. A still better slide on a closer play, took him clear of the waiting catcher. Some of the others might take lessons from him.

Shanghai's Run-Getting

Clair opened the second frame with a clean double to left, coming in on Posnecke's similar clout. Hyde and Posnecke got their signals mixed and in the resultant embroglio, Hyde was run out.

In the third, Scott drew four wide ones and went to second base when Richardson singled after Gill had popped out. Shepherd, taking a firm toe-hold at the plate, drove cleanly to left and Scott scored, Shepherd pulling up at second. Clair singled and the other two scored. Final score:—Shanghai 5, Marines 3.

At the conclusion of the game, Mr. S. Moss, for the Baseball Club, in the presence of the teams and those in the grandstand, handed the annual challenge trophy (July 4 Cup, contested for between the best U.S. service team in port and the Shanghai Club) to Scott. In so doing Mr. Moss drew attention to the July 4 game 15 years ago when Scott pitched for Shanghai, as on Saturday. The Marines furnished Shanghai first-class opposition and were sporty athletes, the speaker went on to say, and he complimented Col. C. S. Hill, on the sportsmanship displayed by his men. Col. Hill, in turn, said that he was always happy when the Marines met Shanghai, and congratulated "Jawn" Scott on his display, the veteran that he is.

Sunday's Game

Shanghai, although hitting none too strongly, had a splendid practice match with the nine from the U.S.S. Isabel on Sunday on the Pioneer Field, winning easily, score 5-1. The losers made their lone marker in the seventh and last inning.

Scratch Shanghai Team Defeated by Marines

Shanghai, fielding a patched-up team including all available substitutes and score-keepers, tackled the Marines again on Wednesday and were fortunate in getting away with a 6-3 defeat. Several of their rallies netted them three runs, Carson being instrumental in run-making.

WUGGLES probably is the first Shanghai-bred dog to earn laurels abroad. She is a Tibetan poodle who became somewhat famous in the summer of 1926 through allowing herself to be lost and then having someone break into poetry about her. Since then, Wuggles has crossed the ocean and, amongst 310 entries in the Del Monte Kennel Club show, California, she was awarded a first prize and trophy and a special prize. Wuggles was bred by Mr. Sogaard, of Shanghai, and is the property of Mrs. A. M. Kirk.

WATER POLO

Results of the Week's League Matches

This important league match was played last evening at the French Club before a large assemblage of spectators. The following were the teams:—

Rowing Club Otters—L. Goldman; R. L. Evans and A. J. Orton; R. W. McCabe; E. C. Leach, J. R. Johnstone and John Huxley.
Cercle Sportif—J. E. R. Harris; J. M. Sandford and C. Sullivan; G. Craigie Ross; L. S. Greenhalgh, N. M. Concoff and M. Peniguel.
Mr. J. H. McGregor refereed.

At the very start of the game, Johnstone secured possession, passed back to McCabe, who transferred to Leach, who took a shot and scored. In one way this was fortunate for the oarsmen, for it gave them an advantage that they never lost; but on the other hand, it seemed to galvanize Harris into exceptional alertness, and he brought off several wonderful saves both in this and the following half. During the opening moiety no further score was registered by either side; and the position at half-time was:—

Rowing Club Otters 1 goal
Cercle Sportif nil

In the second half play was, if anything, somewhat in favour of the home team, who more than once called upon Goldman to show his w.k. defence abilities, but it must be stated that the showing of the C.S.F. forwards was scarcely up to that of their opponents, while their defence line left little to be desired. It was towards the close of the match that Huxley made one more hole in the C.S.F. citadel, and the game resulted:—

Rowing Club Otters 2 goals
Cercle Sportif nil

Navy v. Army "B"

On Monday afternoon, at the Rowing Club, the Navy met Army "B," with Mr. L. S. Jemmett officiating as referee. A very fast and exciting game, in which honours were fairly evenly divided, resulted in a victory for the senior service by the narrow margin of 1 goal to nil.

The Army "B" team, during the absence in Japan of Lt. C. R. Temple, is in charge of Lt. Sainthill of the Guards, whose management was more than justified by the good showing of the side. Indeed, had it not been for the really excellent goalkeeping of the Navy custodian, the victory might well have gone to the military contingent.

The winning Navy team was:—Rudd; Brydon and Petty; Butler; Silvers, Smale and Marchant. Smale was the only scorer of the match.

Rowing Club Otters v. Royal Air Force

Immediately after the conclusion of the above game, the Otters met the R.A.F. in a somewhat one-sided match, and ran out victors by 9 goals to 1. For the winners, Huxley scored four goals, being in deadly form, while Leach notched three and Johnstone two. Mr. Jemmett again refereed.

The Otters' VII were:—Orton; Evans and Schuster; McCabe; Huxley, Johnstone and Leach. The team to represent the Otters tomorrow night against the Rowing Club Tadpoles probably will be:—Goldman; Evans and Orton; McCabe; Huxley, Johnstone and Leach. Reserves: Schuster, Avery, Tweedlie.

Otters v. Tadpoles

The seating accommodation at the Rowing Club was taxed to the utmost on Wednesday night, owing to the interest taken in the first meeting of the club's two leading teams, the Otters and the Tadpoles, in the local water polo league. The Otters suffered their first defeat of the season in this match, 7 goals being scored against them, and only 3 for them. At half-time the Tadpoles led by 5 to nil, but in the second period the Otters showed rather better form, and put through 3 goals while the Tadpoles added but a pair to their score.

Two young Chinese swimmers from Singapore, Chia Po-chong and Ko Mong-guan, have arrived in Shanghai to take part in the eighth Olympiad, which will be held in Shanghai shortly. The former holds the Singapore Y.M.C.A. record for 100 yards, his time being 54 seconds and the latter is his runner-up, having finished in 57.5 seconds.

LAWN TENNIS

The Shanghai Hong Doubles Championship

Last Wednesday evening at the Majestic Hotel court Canavarro and Ribiero of the Hongkong Bank showed their superiority over Pott and Roberts of the American Church Mission by beating them to the tune of 6-4, 6-3.

The tennis as a whole was good though the losers seemed rather out of practice. Pott in particular was very much off form as he made several double faults and in general his service was very erratic. At times his drives were very severe but his overhead was weak and many points were lost to his side through smashes finding the bottom of the net. Roberts played a very pretty game with his back hand a noticeable feature of the match and in patches his volleying was brilliant. Canavarro's agility and his ability to deal with anything overhead from any position was well in evidence but his service was rather patchy. Ribiero, as has been said before, should figure in the future in more of the local championships. He has a good service and showed himself capable of dealing with difficult shots even from the most awkward positions.

Exciting Play

One of the best matches seen in competitive tennis here this season was played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais on Monday evening, between Mansel-Smith and Leslie and Wade and Colloco, representing the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and Prebost, Hanbury & Co., respectively. After the very mediocre exhibition put up at the Majestic Hotel last Wednesday, it was a great pity that a larger public was unable to see this much more interesting game. As it was, the match attracted a fair crowd of spectators from the people who had been sitting on the club verandah. It is rather interesting to find that the match courts at this club now are equal to almost anything in Shanghai and this result proves the wisdom of the committee in holding over the opening of the grass courts for as long as they did. With careful treatment this winter, the French Club should escape for ever the reproach of bad courts which has been the players' bane in the past.

The winners owe their success to the fact that they forced their way to the net and kept their opponents at the base line, where they were compelled to adopt defensive tactics and had recourse to continual lobbing. These lobbs were, for the most part, of a very good length, but Leslie put most of them away, even from three-quarter court, with his top-spin smash and Mansel-Smith was seldom passed, owing to his great height.

Cricket Club v. Cercle Sportif Francais

It seems that though the committee of the Shanghai Cricket Club have deemed it inadvisable to enter the League this year they are not averse to holding friendly club matches from time to time. On Wednesday evening therefore a match took place between their first team and that of the French Club at the Cricket Club ground on the Race Course. It had originally been arranged to play the match under league rules with both first and second teams but owing to unforeseen circumstances the Cricket Club found itself unable to put up a second team so that this part of the match had to be cancelled.

The Cricket Club proved to be just too strong for their opponents and won eight sets to seven after a series of very hard and long drawn out matches. The results are as follows:—

Mansel-Smith and Goldman beat Sullivan and Klimanek three sets to love. Berents and Hawkins lost to Meise and Grant in three straight sets. Norman and Haselhurst beat Goulmy and Toewater three sets to love. Williams and Wright lost in three straight sets to Barton and Green. Piper and Roach beat Krenov and Robinson two sets to one.

S. C. C. Matches with Defence Force

On Sunday afternoon, at the Race Course, the Shanghai Cricket Club beat a team representing the Shanghai Defence Force by seven matches to five, in

BASKETBALL

East China's Wins Over U. S. Marines

The East China basketball team had a stiff work-out with the Fourth Regiment of the U. S. Marines on Tuesday afternoon at the China Athletic Field on the open court. The Chinese emerged victorious by 44 to 30. The game was played in four quarters and there were a great number of spectators witnessing the fast match.

In the first quarter the fight was very close, China gaining one more point than the Marines, 9 to 8. In the second quarter, however, the Chinese hoopers forged ahead and increased the margin to 24 while the Marines could only reach the 14 mark.

After crossing over the leather-necks retaliated and outscored their opponents by two points in the third quarter, but they fell off again in the last quarter. The Chinese substituted a fresh man in the last few minutes but the Marine quintette went through without any relief.

In the return match the East China basketball team staged a wonderful come-back in the second half and ultimately defeated the U. S. Marines by the score of 23 to 27 on Thursday afternoon on the China National Athletic Federation court in Rue du Pere Proc. It was the second victory that the Chinese scored from the Marines in the week.

THE DAVIS CUP

The European Final: France v. Denmark

Copenhagen, July 15.

The final match in the European zone of the Davis Cup competition between Denmark and France will be played here on July 21, 22 and 23. The probable Danish team will be Ulrich and Petersen.—Reuter.

Cuba Eliminated by Canada

Toronto, July 19.

By winning three out of five matches, Canada has eliminated Cuba from the Davis Cup competition.

Canada now meets Japan at Montreal on the 18th.—Reuter.

SHARKEY v. DEMPSEY

Intense Interest in the Bout to Take Place in New York

New York, July 21.

Amazing interest is being taken in tonight's fight at the Yankee Stadium here between Jack Dempsey and Jack Sharkey.

It is expected that 80,000 spectators will be present and that the receipts will total \$1,250,000.

Dempsey weighs 14 stone and Sharkey 13 stone 13 lb. Sharkey is favourite, the betting being 7 to 5 on.—Reuter.

DETROIT, July 17.—Sammy Mandell, defending his world's lightweight title, to-day won the decision in a ten-round contest with Phil McGraw of Detroit.—Reuter.

long and closely-contested sets. Although weather conditions hardly could be described as ideal (there being a high wind and it tried to rain from time to time) the play was of a high order and there was some really excellent tennis. Indeed, a more pleasant way of spending a hot Sunday afternoon than sitting in a comfortable chair in the Cricket Club's breezy pavilion, with a long drink at one's side, and watching such play, hardly could be imagined.

The Shaforce had a rather stronger side than they had against the French Club last week, so the local players did very well to win by the margin they did. As in the previous match, the first and second, third and fourth, and fifth and sixth played one another, but this time they played only the best of three sets instead of the full number of three sets, as is done in the league.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

Title Retained by Bobby Jones Amid Much Enthusiasm

London, July 14.

The first round proper of the British Open Golf Championship was concluded to-day, Bobby Jones retaining his lead with a score of 72, thus making his total 140.

Hodson of Newport returned the best card of the day, 70, and takes second place with a total of 142.

Next come Kirkwood, 144, Cotton, 145, Aubrey Boomer and Buckle, 146, Dobson, Allis, Ernest Whitcombe and Tom King, 147. Amongst the others are Robson and C. Gadd, 148, Montmorency, Harris and Stevens, 149, Cyril Tolley, Charles Whitcombe and Len Holland, 150, Nettieford and Barnes, 152, Kennett, 153, and Arthur Havers, 154.

All competitors with 155 or over are automatically eliminated, thus reducing the field by half to 54 players.

Notable failures are R. Whitcombe, Golias, Vardon, Storey, Melhorn, Nabholz and Anderson.

July 15.

The American, Bobby Jones, retains the British Open Golf Championship, which he won last year.

Leading the field in the first round proper with 68, he has maintained his form all through, taking 72 for the second round and 73 for the third. To-day he did the fourth in 72, to win with the record score of 285.

Aubrey Boomer and Robson tied for second place with 291, Ernest Whitcombe and Kirkwood coming next with 293.

Boomer did the third round in 73 and the fourth in 72, Robson in 69 and 74, Kirkwood in 75 and 74 and Ernest Whitcombe in 73 and 73.

Charles Whitcombe with 71 and 75 was sixth with 296, Hodson and Arthur Havers took 297, Cotton 298, and Rodgers of St. Anne's, Vickers of Heswall, Perkins, Tom Williamson of Notts, Allis, Herd and Torrance 300.

Other returns were: Barnes 72 and 77, 301; Stevens 302, Compton 303, Kennett 306, Tolley 77 and 80, 307.

There were unprecedented scenes at St. Andrews to-day. The crowd, estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand, watched breathlessly as Bobby Jones put his ball to the lip at the final hole from 30 yards and then softly tapped it down. A torrent of enthusiasm then broke. The crowd mobbed the American and carried him shoulder high to the club house, Jones waving his putter triumphantly.

In a speech later the victor said: "It is the greatest moment of my life, having achieved my life's ambition in winning at St. Andrews. I want you to keep the cup in the club."—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN GOLF

Close Fighting in "Glasgow Herald" Tournament

London, July 19.

The golf duel between the leading British and American players has been renewed.

In the qualifying competition of the "Glasgow Herald" £1,000 Tournament, the leaders to-day were Charles Whitcombe with 69, Young of Sonning, Twine of Bromley and Melhorn and Kirkwood of the U.S.A., all with 70, Arthur Havers with 71, Archie Compton, Braid and Aubrey Boomer with 73 and George Duncan and the American, Nabholz, with 77.

July 20.

The leaders at the end of the qualifying round of the Glasgow "Herald" £1,000 Golf Tournament are Melhorn, who did the second 18 holes in 70, making his total 140, Archie Compton (69—142), Tom Barber of Cavendish (69—142), Twine (73—143), Stewart Burns of Cruden Bay (71—143), Charles Whitcombe (76—145), Young (75—145), Kirkwood (77—147), Ernest Whitcombe (72—147), Braid (76—149), Ted Ray, Havers and Aubrey Boomer (150).

Duncan qualified after tying with nine others at 154 for the last five places, thirty-two competitors qualifying.

Nabholz played indifferently and did not return a card.—Reuter.

MEETINGS

THE SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.

The twenty-first annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., was held at the head office of the company on Monday.

Mr. H. W. Lester presided and was supported by Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, director; Mr. D. Turnbull, manager; and J. A. Dawson, secretary. There were 649 shares represented.

The chairman said:—

The conditions under which industrial concerns in Shanghai have had to work during the last 12 months have been full of difficulties and The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd. has at least had its share; in addition to the shipping depression which has continued throughout the year, we have had to contend with working conditions such as few of us ever expected would arise in Shanghai. Changes in the native government, industrial upheavals, and the disappearance for a time at all events of law and order in areas adjoining us are well known to you, and the situation of the majority of our drydocks and shipyards on the Pootung side of the river intensified our difficulties. The majority of our workmen, many of whom have been a very considerable number of years in our employ, have been loyal and anxious to be allowed to work, but at one period during the 12 months under review, the agitators had matters all their own way and brutally murdered several of our workmen and thoroughly demoralized the rest, with the result that our output was affected considerably.

Works Kept Busy

Notwithstanding all our difficulties I am glad to say we have been kept quite busy and our dry docks fully occupied practical all the time. We have built several new vessels including a steel steam pilot station vessel for the Shanghai Licensed Pilot's Association, and have carried out several large repair contracts to damaged vessels, including the President Harrison, and the fact that we secured such contracts against the Japanese and Hongkong competitors called in by the underwriters proved our ability and the possession of efficient resources to carry through speedily repairs of large magnitude.

Labour conditions at present are more settled and agitator are less evident but how long this state of affairs will continue one cannot say. I can only say that I believe the great majority of our workmen are anxious to be left alone and carry out their work.

Turning to our accounts, you will notice that Tls. 274,848 has been added to the value of our land; this represents the acquisition of 100 mow of land by Shenko. We now own 495 mow of land standing in our books at an average price of under Tls. 3,500 per mow. Plant and buildings have been kept in good repair out of revenue and the special reserve of Tls. 1,250,000 and depreciation account of Tls. 750,000 remain unaltered. The profit for the year amounts to Tls. 391,676.14 as compared with Tls. 387,215 for the previous year.

There has been a certain amount of criticism in some quarters as to the dividend declared, but I would remind shareholders that until conditions become more settled your directors consider it their duty to act conservatively, and that it is the conservative policy of past boards which has put us in the strong position we are in to-day.

Thanks to Marines

I take this opportunity of publicly expressing our grateful appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by the British marines landed during the troubles at our works and drydocks on the Pootung side of the river. Their presence inspired confidence in our foreign and Chinese staff alike, and produced a deterrent effect on the efforts of the agitators.

With regard to the immediate future, our works and drydocks are fairly busy and prospects are satisfactory, but there is keen competition for any work there is to do.

Shareholders must also realize that if these new duties are enforced we shall be heavily penalized in competition with similar concerns in neighbouring countries who obtain their raw materials free of duty.

However, although we undoubtedly have very difficult times ahead of us, we are, financially, in an extremely strong position, and although at the moment there is no demand for our spare land, it stands in our books at such a low figure that unless the trade of Shanghai is going to be utterly ruined, which I refuse to believe, we shall one day be able to sell it at a handsome profit.

Resolutions

That the directors report and statement of accounts made up to April 30, 1927, as printed and circulated be adopted and passed, and that the directors be authorized to pay a dividend of Tls. 6.75 per share to shareholders on the register at date.

That the election of Mr. A. Widmann as a director of the company be confirmed.

That Mr. B. D. F. Beith and Mr. O. G. Steen be re-elected directors of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year.

PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE (1921)

The seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., secretaries and general managers, Tls. The Bund on Thursday. Mr. G. M. W. Hummel, chairman, presided, supported by Mr. G. H. Wright and Mr. G. A. Candlin, directors. The total number of shares represented was 77,800. Mr. H. V. Hummel (secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and auditors' report.

The chairman said:—The directors' report and statements of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1927, have been in your hands for the prescribed period and with your permission, I will take them as read.

I think you will agree that the year's working again shows a very satisfactory result. On working account, the gross profit shows an increase of Tls. 20,673.28 over the previous year's figure, and on profit and loss account the net profit is increased by Tls. 25,937.62. Of course, the average acreage in tapping as compared with 1925-26 was increased during the year under review by 338 acres, which increase is accounted for by the 230 acres of our new estate, Sungai Langsat, and by a larger area of the older Pengkalan Durian Estate being brought into tapping ground. It is worthy of notice that our annual yields per tree, per acre, and per coolie employed, have improved considerably over the figures for the previous year. Also the total cost per lb. (f.o.b. Singapore) as compared with 1925-26 is reduced in the year under review by 2.94 cents in spite of increase in the cost of tapping labour and superintendence, whilst the net all in cost per lb. is reduced by 6.70 cents. The crop, moreover, exceeded our expectations by 3,000 lb. Our average selling price for all grades (\$S0.8266—1/11.14d) however, was lower during the year by 25 cents as compared with 1925-26. The higher prices for rubber ruling during the first half year of 1926 account for the high export allowances during our financial year. We had allowances for seven months at 100 per cent., for three months at 80 per cent., and for two months at 70 per cent. Altogether it has been a good year with these comparatively high export allowances and our average selling price 2.14d. above the pivotal price under the restriction scheme which, as you know, is 1/9d.

I would now like you to look forward with me into our current financial year 1927-28. We estimate that with conservative tapping of our estates we can harvest a crop of 240,000 lb. in 1927-28. But since May 1, 1927, restriction has been further increased, export allowances in the current quarter being only 60 per cent. of our standard production.

Rubber for several months now has averaged well below the pivotal price of 1/9d., and world stocks have been on the increase for several months and have reached a very high figure, although the increased restriction I have mentioned has just about halted the increase in the stocks and we have had a few drops. I anticipate, nevertheless, that the 60 per cent. export allowance will continue for the next two quarters at least and very probably for the next three quarters. Unexpired export coupons brought forward at the commencement of the financial year 1927-28 amount to 14,629 lb. You will appreciate, therefore, that, if the present restriction and prices continue for the remainder of our current financial year, our profits for 1927-28 will be considerably below the 1926-27 level. It is obvious that all companies will be affected similarly. Now, we recommend that provision should be made against any large reduction in dividends in the current year, and for this purpose we recommend that, out of profits for 1926-27, a substantial sum, Tls. 18,000, should be set aside in an equalization of dividends account. With this appropriation in reserve we can then look forward with some confidence to maintaining our dividends for 1927-28 at a steady rate. You will be asked shortly to sanction this appropriation, together with the others recommended in the directors' report.

Firstly, I will touch on our latest acquisition, namely, an area of jungle land adjoining Sungai Langsat Estate and in future to be considered as a part of it. Mention of this was made in the directors' report and in my remarks to you last year. This is an area obtained on grant from the F.M.S. Government of about 172 acres. Complete title deeds have not yet been issued and, therefore, the exact area is not yet available. This acquisition rounds off our Sungai Langsat Estate into a compact block. Felling was completed some weeks ago but unfavourable weather has hitherto delayed burning off which we are now informed will be completed this month. Our visiting agent saw the land after the jungle was thrown down and reports that in configuration it is a continuation of the small hill land which is already growing such excellent rubber at Sungai Langsat, although about 10 acres of it may prove rather steep. Planting will be carried out as soon as possible after the burn, with stumps from selected seeds.

The Resolutions

I have now pleasure in proposing:—

That the directors' report and the working and profit and loss accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31, 1927, duly audited, be and are hereby received, approved and adopted;

That the distributable balance of profits as shown in the balance sheet, namely Tls. 44,618.47, be and is hereby appropriated as follows:—

To write off:—

Tools and implements	233.67
Wells and water supplies	85.69
Bullocks and carts	61.73
Total	440.49

To pay a bonus to the sub-ordinating estate staff

To place to equalization of dividends account

To pay a final dividend in respect of 1926-27 of 15 per cent. (Tls. 0.15 per share) on 150,000 shares

To donate to the British Forces Recreation Centres Fund, Shanghai

To carry forward to next year's account

Total

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. G. H. Wright, and these being no discussion or questions, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were also moved and carried unanimously:—

That Mr. G. H. Wright be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

That the remuneration of each director for his service be and is hereby fixed at Tls. 500 per annum for the ensuing year.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, chartered accountants, be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Tls. 300.

OWING to the fact that shipping has ceased above Ichang, says the Chinese press, the price of rice has risen to more than \$50 per picul.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY & EXCHANGE

YESTERDAY'S RATES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 26 7/8

DEMAND SELLING RATE:—

£1 at 2/6 1/2 = Tls. 7.85 at 72.25

\$10.86

G. \$100 at 61 1/2 = Tls. 161.62 at 72.25

\$223.69

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, selling

Tls. 72.65

Chinese Dollars, per \$100, buying

Tls. 72.25

Native Interest per day on Tls. 1,000

Tls. 21

Copper Cash per Tls. 100

385,500

New York on London

G. \$4.35 1/2

OPENING SELLING RATES.

LONDON—Tel. Transfer

2/6 1/2

Demand

2/6 1/2

NEW YORK—Tel. Transfer

61 1/2

Demand

61 1/2

PARIS—Demand

Francs 15.80 nom.

INDIA—Demand

Rupees 1703

BATAVIA—Demand

Gulden 153 1/2

HONGKONG—Demand

Dollars 79

YOKOHAMA—Demand

Yen 76

SINGAPORE—Demand

Straits \$91 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—Demand

2/7 1/2

4 m/s credits

2/8 1/2

4 m/s docts

2/8 1/2

6 m/s credits

2/8 1/2

6 m/s docts

2/8 1/2

NEW YORK—Demand

63 1/2

4 m/s credits

65 1/2

4 m/s docts

1705 nom.

Gold Bar Opening, Tls. 365 and Tls.

364.10

Closing, Tls. 364.40

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES.

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT.

U.S. G. \$100.00

Mex. \$222.34

Stg. £1.00

" 10.80

Frs. 1.00

" 8.81

Yen 100.00

" 104.84

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT.

U.S. G. \$100.00

Mex. \$217.62

Stg. £1.00

" 10.53

Frs. 1.00

" 8.44

Yen 100.00

" 102.20

China sold silver in London.

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES.

It. Lire 11.35

Swiss Frs. 3.20

It. Lire 8.48

It. Lire 8.19

Tl. 1

Tl. 1

Y. 1

Mex. \$1

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES.

Belgas 4.46

" 3.21

Tl. 1

Mex. \$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

a.m. 100=Tls. 72.45

p.m. 100=Tls. 72.4125

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m. 500=Tls. 61.75

p.m. 500=Tls. 61.75

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

a.m. 500=Tls. 59.025

p.m. 500=Tls. 59.025

COPPERS:—

a.m. 384,000 coppers=Tls. 100

p.m. 384,000 coppers=Tls. 100

SMALL CHANGE:—

6 silver 20-cents & 4 coppers=\$1

276 coppers = \$1

22 coppers = 10-cents silver

Mex. \$1 = Tl. 0.7245

Tl. 1 = Mex. \$1.38

Native Interest (Per Day)

a.m. Tls. 0.21 per Tls. 1,000

p.m. Tls. 0.21 per Tls. 1,000

Customs July Exchange Rates

Hk. Tls. 6.98

" 1.44

" 1 French Francs 17.66

" 1 Reich Marks 2.94

" 1 Guilders 1.74

" 1 Italian Lire 12.33

" 1 Swiss Francs 3.61

" 1 Singapore \$1.23

" 1 Yen 1.48

" 1 Hongkong \$1.12

" 1 Rupees 1.91

" 1 Mex. \$1.50

Domestic Exchange

CHEKIANG INDUSTRIAL BANK RATES.

Peking Tls. 1,000=S'hai Tls. 1,066

Tientsin Tls. 1,000=" Tls. 1,074

Chefoo Tls. 1,000=" Tls. 1,026

Mukden Tls. 1,000=" Tls. 1,014

Nanking Tls. 1,000=" Tls. 1,003

Hangchow Tls. 1,000=" Tls. 1,003

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

Quotations at which Business was Actually Transacted on July 22, 1927.

Interbank T.T. Highest Lowest

£ 2/6 1/2 2/6 1/2

U.S. \$ 62 1/2 62 1/2

Yen 75 1/2 75 1/2

Market continued weak. Some export bills were offering.

Bullion:

Gold Bars 365.00 364.10

Bar Silver (London) pence per std oz. 26 1/2 26 1/2

" " (New York) cents per oz. troy 56 1/2 56 1/2

" " (Bombay) rupees per 100 tola 59.07 59.09

China sold silver in London.

REVIEW OF THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending July 16, 1927

Another uneventful week has so far not issued a statement in which the aims and purposes of the new measure, so vital to the community of this port, are set forth in detail. If it should turn out that the embargo on the export of silver from Shanghai is based on political considerations, then it would appear that its effects will be felt temporarily only. If, on the other hand, it should be connected with principles of economics, then we are bound to witness a situation full of anxieties and dangers to the structure of the financial markets all over China. For fully 70 years the Shanghai sycee tael has stood the test well, because it was never attempted to regulate its composition officially, nor was its free movement from or to our port ever before interfered with.

The failure, during the past week, of a Tientsin firm, with liabilities aggregating five million dollars, has caused a heavy demand from there for silver. The enforcement at Shanghai of the embargo has made it impossible to send specie to Tientsin; in consequence thereof

In our last week's review it was stated on good authority that there would be no obstacle regarding the export from Shanghai of sycee or bar silver. Two days later this statement had become obsolete, for all applications concerning the export of silver in any form and to any other places in China were refused. Even shipments to South China and Hongkong have not been sanctioned.

The Silver Embargo at Shanghai

OWING to the fact that shipping has ceased above Ichang, says the Chinese press, the price of rice has risen to more than \$50 per picul.

the Tientsin-Shanghai drawing rate has risen to 108 Shanghai taels.

At the close of the week it was stated that the authorities would grant permission to re-export of silver to places situated within the territory ruled by the Nationalist Government. It was also stated that the latter was about to issue an official statement, setting forth the purposes of the embargo. Both these measures are likely, as soon as they have been put into practice, to ease the situation.

The Influence of the Embargo on Exchange

As long as the purposes of the embargo are not quite plain, and as long as its consequences cannot be estimated, it would be idle to attempt a prognostication as to the causes and effects of the export prohibition. The following observations are merely loose thoughts of a distinctly theoretical nature.

An effective embargo on the shipment of bar silver from Shanghai would force financial circles here to abstain from bringing further silver supplies to our port. This is the principal factor for the lowering of silver prices abroad, where supplies would be accumulating. Yet it may happen that other ports of China might be the recipients of bar silver which, under normal conditions, would have come to Shanghai. It might also occur that banks would bring out silver and have it stored at Hongkong, having it ready there for all emergencies, at short notice.

On the other hand an embargo, the underlying motives of which might be similar to those which were practised at Hankow, would cause a frantic rush, before the closing hour, for hard dollars against notes; in other words, a heavy demand for minted dollars. Any pronounced attempt to enforce the acceptance of fiat money at an arbitrary rate of exchange is sure to induce the populace to revert to hoarding. Silver funds are bound to be withdrawn from banks and from circulation, in order to be buried in the ground, or to be hidden in wooden chests.

Some people are inclined to see some connexion of the proposed new loan for 60 million dollars with the embargo on silver. This would mean that, as soon as the loan has been floated here, large sums of silver dollars would be leaving Shanghai for the maintenance of the troops in the field. Such action would have a strengthening effect on silver. Even if banknotes were substituted in part for the payment of the troops; the issuing bank here would have to augment its silver reserves. Another ill-effect of the embargo is the clearly discernible attempt on the part of some local residents (not necessarily of foreign extraction) to remit money abroad for safekeeping there; this means a flight of capital from China.

Viewed in the light of the factors just cited the embargo is likely

to do harm to the finances of this country, while its redeeming features are not apparent to the uninitiated, though well-disposed, observer.

Record of Business Done

	High	Low
U. S. \$	2/6 1/2	2/6 1/4
Yen	62 1/2	62 1/4
Gold Bars	368.30	368.80
Silver, London	26d.	25 1/2d.
Silver, New York	56 1/2	56 1/4

Bar Silver Movements

U.S.A. exports of silver to Shanghai (in ounces fine)

	1927	1926	1925
January	5,922,636	4,468,606	5,296,519
February	3,884,451	5,228,619	2,815,635
March	3,047,233	3,834,272	764,481
April	3,261,494	4,110,493	915,277
May	3,365,185	5,036,224	3,559,114
June	4,125,134	4,199,183	3,414,876

1st Half-year 23,606,103 26,881,367 16,765,802

Movements of Silver to and from Great Britain

	Imports	Exports	(to China)	(to India)
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January	4,368	11,133	650	8,330
February	5,666	4,564	—	4,013
March	7,403	7,695	—	5,812
April	6,996	6,477	—	5,816
May	4,825	4,277	—	3,705
June	5,361	5,441	464	3,591

1st Half-year 34,559 40,087 1,114 31,268

* Thousands

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

The following quotations current in New York have been received by the local office of the National City Company. These quotations are subject to confirmation by the company:—

Name of Security	Coupon Rate	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 14	Sale Price July 21	Approx. Yield to Maturity
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	107 1/2	108	7.30
Czecho-Slovak Government Ext. S. F. Loan	7 1/2	Oct. 1, 1945	105 1/2	105 1/2	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan	6	May 1, 1960	99 1/2	99	6.05
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94 1/2	94 1/2	7.60
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan	7	June 1, 1943	104	102 1/2	6.75
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sept. 15, 1945	110 1/2	111	6.90
Japanese Government (S. F.) Loan	5	1007/1947	80	81 1/2	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 1, 1949	106 1/2	106 1/2	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank Ltd. Lien Farn Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	101 1/2	101 1/2	6.85
Saxon Public Works, Inc. 1st Mtge. Gtd. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	101 1/2	101 1/2	6.85
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104 1/2	105 1/2	6.50
Finland Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6 1/2	Oct. 1, 1954	98	98	6.65
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st and Refunding Mtge.	6 1/2	July 1, 1944	98	98	6.70
Northern Ohio Power and Light Co. Debentures	6 1/2	Jan. 1, 1941	98 1/2	98 1/2	6.05
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7 1/2	Nov. 1, 1944	100 1/2	100 1/2	7.50
Camaguey Sugar Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	99 1/2	100	7.00
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corp. Victor Talking Machine Company Cum. Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	97 1/2	97 1/2	7.21
Willsy Overland Company	7	Pfd. Stock	90	90	7.78
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	600	600	3.57

A RECORD OF THE HALF YEAR'S RATES OF EXCHANGE

Compiled by E. Kann

Shanghai Official T.T. Quotations. (1927)

HIGH

	Bar Silver	Gold Bars	£	Rps.	Frs.	U.S. \$	Mks.	Yen	Glds.	Straits \$	Hkg. \$	Local \$
1927	London	New York										
January	27.13/16	59.1/16	404.60	2/8	177 1/2	16.40	64.75	84	161	97	81.50	73.4375
February	27.9/16	59 1/2	387.80	2/8	177 1/2	16.45	64.75	79 1/2	161	91 1/2	80	72.9080
March	28 1/2	59 1/2	387.80	2/8	177 1/2	16.45	64.75	79 1/2	161	91 1/2	80	72.9080
April	28 1/2	59 1/2	387.80	2/8	177 1/2	16.45	64.75	79 1/2	161	91 1/2	80	72.9080
May	28 1/2	59 1/2	387.80	2/8	177 1/2	16.45	64.75	79 1/2	161	91 1/2	80	72.9080
June	28 1/2	59 1/2	387.80	2/8	177 1/2	16.45	64.75	79 1/2	161	91 1/2	80	72.9080

LOW

	Bar Silver	Gold Bars	£	Rps.	Frs.	U.S. \$	Mks.	Yen	Glds.	Straits \$	Hkg. \$	Local \$
January	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750
February	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750
March	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750
April	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750
May	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750
June	24 1/2	133.1/16	355.00	2/4 1/2	1159	14.70	158.25	75.50	144.50	187	79.30	72.6750

* Highest. † Lowest.

N.B.—Quotations for Gold Bars represent actual business rates.

AVERAGE OFFICIAL T.T. OPENING RATES. (1927)

	Bar Silver	Gold Bars	£	Rps.	Frs.	U.S. \$	Mks.	Yen	Glds.	Straits \$	Hkg. \$	Local \$
January	25.963	55.795	—	2/6.020	166.10	15.32	60.792	256.25	80.562	92.037	80.828	73.00
February	26.854	57.898	—	2/6.895	171.55	15.92	62.539	264.25	78.310	90.118	79.737	73.00
March	25.655	55.300	—	2/5.619	163.99	15.26	59.782	232	82.356	94.611	81.019	72.55
April	26.136	56.399	—	2/6.293	169	15.62	61.337	258.90	78.940	92.457	81.877	73.10
May	26.072	56.280	—	2/6.394	169.25	15.68	61.538	259.50	76.557	92.942	81.567	73.20
June	26.208	57.066	—	2/6.636	170.71	15.71	62.021	261.00	73.333	94.312	80.844	72.60
Average 1st quarter	26 1/2	56.5/16	—	2/6.0/16	167 1/2	15.80	61	257.50	80.40	92.45	80.50	72.85
2nd	26 1/2	56.9/16	—	2/6.7/16	169 1/2	15.60	61 1/2	259.65	78.95	93 1/2	81.40	73
1st half-year	26 1/2	56 1/2	—	2/6 1/2	168 1/2	15.55	61 1/2	258.55	78.11/16	92.45	80.10	72.60

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Weekly Piece Goods Auctions Suspended by Banks' Decision

July 23.

The Foreign Bankers Association's decision to release goods only against cash payments on and after August 1 has brought about a deadlock in the piece goods trade for the time being. The regular auctions have been discontinued and it remains to be seen what arrangements the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the trade as a whole can make for the resumption of normal business. Demand for spot cargo continues, prices have advanced, and no doubt will advance further if only importers can arrange satisfactory terms for the release of cargo. Up-country dealers are very anxious to replenish supplies but clearances continue to be very seriously impeded by the lack of steamers operating.

Cotton, Yarn, etc.

The local Cotton and Yarn Exchange still remains closed and there does not seem to be any prospects of its early re-opening. The matter of unsettled contracts is still unsettled and the rapid fluctuations in Yarn during the past week will not assist towards a settlement satisfactory to all parties.

There has been a fair demand for Yarn at enhanced prices but the lifting of the Japanese boycott caused some recession of some Tls. 8 to Tls. 10 from top values. Japanese mills have been selling fairly freely their products of Yarn and Cloth, their 11 lb. Sheetings being placed at about 75 candareens per piece lower than the prices obtained by other mills last week.

The embargo on the export of Cotton from Hankow caused prices to advance about Tls. 2 per picul, but mills have not been buyers at the figures asked and have turned their attention to Indian varieties. The present weather is very favourable for the growing Chinese Cotton crop.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. Nervous and irregular, anticipating reaction of prices declined on more favourable weather forecast and fair crop conditions. Quotations: October 18.46, December 18.72, January 18.80, March 18.98, May 19.30, Middle spot 18.30, highest October 18.60, lowest October 18.39. Silver New York 56 1/2 London 26 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Quotations:—Middle October 9.81, January 9.97, spot 9.78.

EGYPTIAN COTTON, Sakellaris, spot 19.95.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON, Sakellaris, July 38.35, November 39.05.

BOMBAY COTTON, Fully Good Bengal December/January 321, Fine Oomra July 349, Fine Oomra December/January 354, Fully Good Broach July/August 353, Fully Good Broach April/May 369. Mar-

ket declined on lower New York advances but advanced later on European exporters buying.

OSAKA SAMPIN MARKET, closed. Yesterday's quotations:—July 22.50, August 23.50, September 23.40, October 23.70, November 23.70, December 23.90, January 24.00. CHINESE COTTON AND YARN EXCHANGE, closed.

SPOT COTTON quotations:—Spot 37/38, Shanghai 36/36 1/2, Shensi 36/37 1/2.

CHINESE YARNS, 10's 128/142, 12's 135/145, 16's 140/152, 20's 155/170.

Silk

There has been a fair business done with Lyons at rather easier prices. America reports a dull and weak market and for the time being is not taking much interest in this market.

Black Tea

KEEMUN.—The market has about closed as the few remaining stocks are all, more or less, faulty, but are gradually being worked off at a fair price.

NINGCHOW.—Little or no business.

HANKOW TEA.—The only business reported is in Oanfa and market seems to be advancing. We should say present prices are Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 dearer than opening rates.

COMMON TEA.—Still no business reported as prices are above exporters' ideas.

Green Tea

COUNTRY TEA, CHOPS.—Very little business has been done mainly owing to the poor quality of offerings, but also owing to the fact that the asking price is far too high.

CHUNMEI.—The week has marked an extraordinary depreciation in the quality of offerings. Until prices were adjusted, teas were dearer, but, in the case of the finest kinds, we have now a normal market.

In the finest Teenkai, arrivals are dry and poor and lack the flavour of earlier arrivals. Prices have not yet quite adjusted themselves.

SUMME.—More business has been done at generally easier rates.

HOCHOW.—The market may be said to be cleared: the few remaining chops are of a quality which would, last year, have been described as medium to low medium 1st crop Pingsuey tea.

PINGSUEY.—No business. There is no fine tea this year and quality on the average is probably worse than remaining Hochows.

Produce

The general situation in the Produce market is unchanged. Small sales of Dried Egg Products have been reported, mainly for shipment to America, and such supplies as arrive here from the interior are quickly absorbed. Inquiry continues for Sesamum Seed, but there is still considerable risk attached to forward business, also European prices are below local values. Further business in White Peas has been effected.

CHINA has been invited to send delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Congress which is to be held in Vancouver, from September 15 to 17.

THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has received an order from the Nanking Nationalist Government to appoint representatives to sit on the commission for the control of the \$60,000,000 loan for which it asserts the Kiangsu-Chôkiang salt surplus will be security.

THE Ministry of Finance at Nanking is understood by the Chinese papers to have sent a delegate to Shanghai to investigate the number of mills, factories and flatirures and to inquire into the amount of duty formerly paid by these places to the government, in order that steps may be taken to impose upon them extra taxes after likin has been abolished.

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Peps
Quickly Banish the
WORST
COUGH.
THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE

Share Report for Week Ending July 22, 1927.

No. 27/28

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET, SHANGHAI"
Codes:
Broomhall's Imperial Combination,
A.B.C. 5th and 8th Editions,
A1. Lueber's
Bentley's Complete Phrase

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estates & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174

Business in the local share market continues inactive, with few transactions recorded, due mainly to the uncertainties of the political situation and also in part to the commencement of the holiday season. There has been rather more enquiry for rubber shares with little, if any, improvement in prices offered, and there are few declared sellers in the market. The markets for raw rubber have fluctuated a little during the week but close with a firmer tendency. London 1/5d. steady, New York 35 1/2 firm and Singapore 60 1/2 cts. steady. London stocks of rubber were reported on the 19th inst. to have decreased by 632 tons to a total of 63,511 tons. Industrial stocks are mainly neglected. Chinese Engineering & Mining are wanted in small quantities at Tls. 13, and Insurance stocks are steady at quoted prices. New Engineering (Ordinary) have been dealt in at Tls. 44. At the beginning of the week there was a steady enquiry for any small lots of Shanghai Municipal Council short term debentures offering, but all demands seem to have been met and the enquiry slackened. There have been sellers of fairly considerable quantities of 6% and 7% long term issues with practically enquiries for them. Small lots of 6% 1925/26 and 8% 1921 issues are wanted at current rates.

London quotations show an easier and dull market in Chinese Government Loans, and the following are the prices cabled to us to-day:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	.. ..	£48. 15. 0 (Middle Price)	
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I.	.. ..	47. 15. 0	Cum. B.I.R.S.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	.. ..	2. 1. 7 1/2	
Chinese Govt. 5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly. Bonds	.. ..	41. 0. 0 (Sellers)	Cum. B.I.R.S.
Chinese Govt. 5% Shanghai-Hangchow Rly. Bonds	.. ..	41. 0. 0	
" " Shanghai-Hangchow Rly. Bonds	.. ..	4. 12. 6 (Buyers)	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Defd. Ord.	.. ..	4. 12. 6 (Sellers)	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"	.. ..	0. 16. 7 1/2 (Buyers)	
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., .. ..	.. ..		

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

JULY	16th		18th		19th		20th		21st		22nd	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Kroeswek Java Plant., Ltd... Tls.			2.85	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1916, 6% Debs. .. Tls.			79	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1922, 7%			89	..	89	..	..	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1923, 6%			79	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1924, 6%			79	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1925, 6%			..	..	79	..	..	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1926, 6%			..	..	79	..	..	..			..	..
Shai Race Club 1923, 8 1/2% Debs. ..			..	..	..	..	36	..			..	..
S. M. C. 1921, 8% Debs. .. M\$			..	..	..	..	..	..			96	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1927.

July 26, Tuesday: August 23, Tuesday: September 23, Friday;

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on Monday, July 25, 1927.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 18 to August 8, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of Six per cent. for the half year ending June 30, 1927, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Tuesday, July 26, 1927.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 16 to 26, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The final call of 5/- per share has been made and is payable at the Company's office, Shanghai, on or before September 30, 1927.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The Register of Shares will be closed from July 25 to August 6, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, will be payable on August 8.

As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this office on or before July 18, 1927.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—1/8/1911 Issue of Debentures, 6 per cent. The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issue from July 24 to 31, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.—42nd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, July 29, 1927 at 5.30 p.m.

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21 to 29, 1927, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of Taels 2 per share (4 per cent.) for half year ended June 30, 1927, has been declared and will be payable to shareholders on August 10, 1927.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 1 to 10, 1927, both days inclusive.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business July 21, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 62,369,000 and \$75,050,000. These figures include Tls. 31,710,000 and \$54,760,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 1,139 bars.

BAR SILVER

Arrivals were:—
808 bars from America
Shipments were:—
745 bars to Hangchow
740 " " Nanking
1,485 bars

SYCEE

Arrivals were:—
Nil.
Shipments were:—
Tls. 3,600,000 to Tientsin
400,000 " Nanking
Tls. 4,000,000

DOLLARS

Arrivals were:—
\$1,950,000 from Nanking
700,000 " Hangchow
\$2,650,000
Shipments were:—
\$300,000 to Foochow
300,000 " Swatow
\$600,000

The following telegraphic advices have been received to-day:—

	London buyers	New York	Singapore
July	21-7-27	21-7-27	22-7-27
July/Sept.	1/5d.	G\$0.35 ¹ / ₂	S\$0.60 ¹ / ₂
Aug./Sept.	1/5 ¹ / ₂ d.	G\$0.35 ¹ / ₂	S\$0.62 ¹ / ₂
Oct./Dec.	1/5 ¹ / ₂ d.	G\$0.35 ¹ / ₂	—
Jan./Mar.	1/5 ¹ / ₂ d.	—	—
Market	Steady	Firm	Steady

London Stocks:—Last week 64,163 tons

This week 63,511 tons

Decrease 652 tons

The price on 21st was 26¹/₂d. ready at 26¹/₂d. forward—a rise of ¹/₂d. for both deliveries during the week. The market was quiet throughout. India and China both bought and sold.

Exchange

The official quotation remains unchanged at 2/6¹/₂d. During the week the highest quotation for near T. T. was 2/7¹/₂d. on July 19 and the lowest 2/6¹/₂d. on July 16.

Business generally both speculative and mercantile, continues very quiet.

Selling T. T. 2/6¹/₂d. near, 2/6¹/₂d. forward,

U.S.\$62¹/₂ near, 62¹/₂ forward.

Buying 4 m/s L/C 2/7¹/₂d. ready and forward,

U.S.\$63¹/₂d. ready and forward.

DEBENTURES.

				Quotations on July 20			Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of					Quotations on July 20			Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of		
LOANS				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers									
S.M.C.	6%	'07 (5/20)	Tls.	99	95	..	8-10-26	99	500,000	June-Dec.	F.M.C.	7%	'24 (10/30)	Tls.	87	..	..	8-7-26	102	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%	'08 ()	"	93	90	..	12-7-27	93	650,000	do.	"	6 ¹ / ₂ %	'25 ()	"	80	..	..	..	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%	'09 ()	"	93	90	..	17-1-27	92	300,000	do.	"	6 ¹ / ₂ %	'26 ()	"	83	..	..	129-6-27	102	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	6%	'10 ()	"	93	89	..	17-1-27	92	313,800	do.	Waterworks	8%	'21 ()	"	93	..	..	18-1-27	100	2,000,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	6%	'11 (10/30)	"	81	..	..	16-2-27	87	350,000	do.	"	8%	'22 ()	"	89	..	..	26-5-27	96	500,000	do.
"	6%	'12 ()	"	80	..	..	15-6-27	85	340,000	do.	"	7%	'25 ()	"	79	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	do.
"	6%	'13 ()	"	79	..	..	11-7-27	80	755,300	do.	"	7%	'25 ()	"	79	..	..	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%	'14 (10/50)	"	72	71	..	17-2-27	75	500,000	do.	Gas	6%	'09 (5/20)	"	93	..	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
"	5 ¹ / ₂ %	'13 (10/50)	"	72	71	..	17-12-26	90	900,000	do.	S'hai Lana	6%	'09 ()	"	95 ¹ / ₂	..	..	20-5-27	95 ¹ / ₂	750,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	5 ¹ / ₂ %	'14 (10/30)	"	72	71	..	17-12-26	90	800,000	do.	"	6%	'11 ()	"	87	..	..	18-3-27	81 ¹ / ₂	750,000	Various (3)
"	5 ¹ / ₂ %	'15 ()	"	70	..	..	18-7-27	79	1,400,000	do.	"	6%	'12 ()	"	87	..	..	16-6-27	89	250,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	6%	'16 ()	"	92	..	..	28-1-27	95	507,300	do.	"	6%	'13 ()	"	85	..	..	11-7-27	85	750,000	Various (3)
"	7%	'13 (10)	"	92	92	..	15-7-27	92 ¹ / ₂	1,793,300	do.	"	6%	'14 ()	"	85	..	..	18-11-26	96 ¹ / ₂	250,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	7%	'19 ()	"	92	..	..	12-7-27	92	2,240,000	do.	"	5 ¹ / ₂ %	'16 (5/25)	"	72	..	..	11-7-27	85	237,500	do.
"	7%	'20 ()	"	80	..	..	13-6-27	85	750,000	do.	"	6%	'22 ()	"	78	..	..	20-4-26	93	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%	'20 (10/30)	"	93	..	..	22-7-27	96	1,000,000	do.	"	6%	'25 ()	"	78	..	..	..	..	500,000	do.
"	8%	'21 ()	M\$	99	..	..	8-7-27	101	5,096,400	do.	"	6%	'25 ()	"	78	..	..	..	..	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	8%	'21 ()	Tls.	89	..	..	19-7-27	89	8,000,000	do.	A. Fr. Land	6%	'11 (5/20)	"	85	..	..	9-2-25	93	300,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	7%	'22 ()	"	79	..	..	18-7-27	79	4,920,000	do.	"	6%	'24 ()	"	78	..	..	24-7-26	97 ¹ / ₂	440,500	do.
"	6%	'24 ()	"	79	..	..	18-7-27	79	5,000,000	do.	Telephone	6%	'09 (10/20)	"	93	..	..	2-6-27	95	257,700	do.
"	6%	'25 ()	"	79	78	..	19-7-27	79	2,000,000	do.	Lane C'ford	6%	'14 (5/20)	"	78	..	..	11-9-25	94	130,000	do.
"	6%	'26 ()	"	79	78	..	19-7-27	79	1,860,000	do.	"	6%	'15 ()	"	88	..	..	..	..	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%	'11 ()	"	78	..	..	8-10-22	86	324,400	May-Nov.	Hall & Holtz	7%	'14 ()	M\$	88	..	..	14-10-22	92	284,282	Jan.-July
"	5 ¹ / ₂ %	'14 ()	"	71	..	..	17-3-25	91	457,500	June-Dec.	Co'try Club	6%	'01 (Perpl)	Tls.	75	75	..	13-6-27	76	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%	'16 ()	"	71	..	..	5-3-24	90	329,300	do.	Am. Club	8%	'22 (10)	"	58	..	..	16-6-27	90	750,000	Junc.-Dec.
"	6%	'21 ()	"	95	..	..	15-2-27	93	2,000,000	do.	Race Club	6 ¹ / ₂ %	'23 (25)	"	87	86	..	20-7-27	86	1,000,000	August
"	6%	'23 ()	"	77	..	..	7-10-26	97 ¹ / ₂	800,000	May-Nov.					..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company:	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-3-27	1927		
		Year ended	Quantity				Apr.	May	June
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-26	439,100	lb. 80,000	c) 7.76d.	lb. 149,000	lb. 24,400	lb. 36,000	lb. 32,400
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-26	247,119	a) 37,500	d) 10.88d.	142,231	26,318	30,821	11,119
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-26	763,888	"	c) 7.96d.	177,000	50,000	60,000	55,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-26	1,936,458	"	c) 7.41d.	548,000	201,000	213,000	212,000
Ayer Tawah	" 272,042	30-9-26	529,027	492,740	"	777,000	19,200	24,300	16,600
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-26	353,100	363,458	c) 9.30d.	39,600	36,900	33,000	33,000
Bukit	" 408,650	31-3-27	500,848	516,569	c) 8d.	70,000	20,000	23,500	23,500
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-26	267,750	333,780	c) 9.25d.	109,600	28,500	39,500	40,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-26	212,269	270,330	c) 8.19d.	92,100	15,000	16,500	16,200
Chempedak	" 274,875	30-9-26	192,000	263,375	c) 7.91d.	152,500	16,000	13,000	13,000
Cheng	" 281,250	31-12-26	903,430	964,514	c) 8.31d.	197,700	59,000	62,000	59,500
Consolidated (1914)	" 166,745	31-12-26	488,102	596,075	c) 9.7d.	147,330	40,393	46,497	46,435
Dominion	" 465,000	31-12-26	1,607,700	1,973,671	"	313,000	67,000	96,000	96,000
Gula-Kalumpong (Fully pd. 15/-pd.)	£ 150,000	31-12-26	775,819	"	c) 6.92d.	236,600	76,500	83,500	85,100
Java Consolidated	Tls. 148,000	31-12-26	175,116	193,185	c) 34.32c.	37,422	12,003	"	11,119
Kapayang	" 292,506	30-6-26	310,474	389,357	c) 12.4d.	335,156	23,610	31,809	33,522
Kota Bahore (1912)	" 473,000	31-12-26	769,231	"	"	218,500	72,000	51,000	79,000
Kroekok	" 1,825,000	31-10-26	1,000,709	a) 1,000,000	c) 8d.	426,504	55,042	82,886	82,179
Lauekat	" 300,000	30-4-26	217,695	302,801	c) 1/0.92d.	276,212	20,409	20,170	23,590
Padang	" 150,000	31-3-27	223,000	240,000	c) 8.63d.	63,978	4,118	9,106	6,495
Pengkalan (1921)	" 226,585	31-10-26	150,092	150,092	c) 26.94c.	124,903	27,600	6,100	27,200
Permatia	" 450,000	31-12-26	547,600	592,982	c) 10.52d.	69,175	17,000	20,300	23,500
Repah	" 411,000	30-9-26	303,748	342,509	c) 9.23d.	52,100	"	"	"
Samarang	" 300,000	31-12-26	215,400	334,421	c) 8d.	65,300	20,000	23,000	25,500
Semambu	" 285,000	31-1-27	473,100	506,740	"	234,071	39,253	33,400	30,090
Senawang (1921) (Ord. 12% Cum. Pref.)	" 33,943	30-9-26	423,773	491,349	c) 8.08d.	144,200	20,300	21,500	20,000
Shanghai Kedah	" 350,000	31-12-26	258,900	860,000	c) 9.89d.	46,000	"	9,200	12,700
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 313,612	31-12-26	151,512	178,817	c) 8.72d.	108,300	34,600	25,900	25,800
S'hai-Klebang	" 300,000	31-12-26	480,300	591,985	c) 8.47d.	215,754	25,385	23,939	22,983
S'hai Malay (Ord. 8% (pref.))	" 272,800	30-6-26	264,344	304,561	c) 9.41d.	39,700	11,109	13,400	14,200
S'hai Pahang	" 325,000	31-12-26	216,479	213,463	c) 8.06d.	267,574	40,422	62,345	60,080
S'hai Seremban	" 384,780	31-10-26	628,088	630,000	c) 9d.	"	"	"	"
S'hai Samatra	" 270,000	31-12-26	155,500	239,879	c) 9.78c.	282,042	26,040	25,500	22,110
Sua-Manggis	" 115,452	31-3-27	183,774	186,025	c) 8.1d.	31,408	10,122	10,946	"
Sungala	" 340,000	30-6-26	316,651	411,395	c) 8.47d.	75,809	93,198	82,058	"
Sungei Duri	" 200,000	31-12-26	122,237	120,000	c) 8.25d.	166,000	65,000	52,000	53,000
Taipang	" 1,300,000	31-3-27	1,084,904	1,191,843	c) 8.25d.	273,100	84,000	104,500	93,800
Tanah Merah	" 710,000	31-1-27	1,093,000	1,248,520	c) 6.63d.	"	"	"	"
Tebong	" 1,030,043	31-12-26	1,035,000	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ziangbe	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

a) No restriction, estimated output present financial year. b) Restricting output Voluntarily. c) F. O. B. cost. d) Excluding debenture interest. e) Labour only. f) Resting.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JULY 22, 1927.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. London	£ 110½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	M \$ 1140 £ 19½	...	...	400,000 600,000	160,000 600,000	H \$125 £5	Dec. Dec.	Interim £3, 1927, subject to deduction I/T Final 14% p.a. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. 20½% p.a., 1926) free of I/T ...	8-8-27 30-3-27
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H \$ 281	278	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1925 Work, ¼%, Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work ¼% ...	20-5-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 120	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1925 Work ¼% and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works ¼% ...	30-6-27 30-6-27
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M \$ 37.75	35	...	250,000	150,000	M \$10	Dec.	M \$2.25, 1926 ...	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926 ...	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H \$ 620	...	620	10,000	10,000	H \$100	Dec.	Final H \$22 (mkg. H \$40) ex 1925 Work, ¼% Interim H \$18 ex 1926 Work, ¼% ...	17-5-27 28-3-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 600	...	600	8,000	8,000	H \$50	Dec.	H \$40 ex 1925 Working ¼% ...	20-5-27
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 160	210	...	20,000	20,000	H \$20	Dec.	H \$9 and Bonus H \$5 ex 1925 Work ¼% None, Floated 1918 ...	...
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 450	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	Incorporated 1921... ..	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G \$ 300	300	...	5,000	1,000	G \$100	Dec.	...	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., {6% cum. pref.	H \$ 30	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H \$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil ...	7-5-24
Ld. {def. ord.	H \$ 39	46	...	120,000	49,589	£5	...	Final 3/- free of I/T. (mkg. 5/-, 1926) (Coupon 49) ...	6-7-27
Shall. T'sport & {ord. "B"	£ ...	...	£4:12:6	30,000,000	19,401,644	£1	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1926 ...	21-3-27
Trading Co., {5% cum. 1st pref.	£ ...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10	...	Pref. T3.50, 1926 ...	21-3-27
Ld. {7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ...	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1	...	Incorporated, 1924 ...	...
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. {ordinary	T 61	...	...	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	...	...
{7% pref.	T 48	...	47	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	...	...
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1.10	...	...	200,000	97,380	H \$6	Mar.	...	...
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 91.25	...	...	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27 ...	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 38	...	...	60,000	60,000	H \$50	Dec.	Final H \$2 (mkg. H \$4, 1924) ...	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. {ordinary	T 5.50	...	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1926 ...	29-3-27
Works, Ltd. {8% cum. pref.	T 4.50	...	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1926 ...	29-3-27
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 145	...	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1926) ...	30-3-27
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 108	108	...	80,000	80,000	H \$50	Dec.	H \$6, 1926 ...	25-2-27
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer)	T 14.75	15	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Interim 1s. free of I/T ('Coupon 30) 1926-27 ...	16-5-27
London	£ ...	£2:0:9	£2:3:9	...	...	...	...	...	...
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 124.50	...	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1927 ...	26-7-27
H'kong Land Invest. & Agey. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 55.25	...	...	400,000	240,000	H \$25	Dec.	Final H \$2 (mkg. H \$4, 1926) ...	28-1-27
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 12.50	...	...	150,000	150,000	H \$10	Dec.	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1926 ...	14-2-27
Weihiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T ...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926 ...	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 125	...	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T5 (mkg. T9, 1926-27) ...	22-3-27
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 110	...	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T10, 1924 ...	18-2-25
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotel, Ltd.	H \$ 7.50	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H \$10	Dec.	Final H \$0.60 (mkg. H \$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Carlton, Ltd.	T 15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922 ...	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M \$ 100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M \$100	Dec.	12% ...	9-2-27
Reven Trust Co., Inc.	ord. G \$ 10 pref. G \$ 10	...	...	(100,000)	(32,540)	G \$10	Dec.	Ord. 100% stock div., 1925 ...	20-2-26
		...	...	...	(32,035)	G \$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% 1926 (48th quarterly divd.)	21-12-26
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 11	...	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.45, 1926-27 ...	10-6-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.10	...	1.10	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	Interim T0.15, 1926 (Final Nil) ...	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 4.50	4.40	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.75, 1926) ...	25-3-27
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 8.75	8½	...	500,000	498,000	10s.	Dec.	Interim T0.25, 1927 ...	13-6-27
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 5.85	...	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Interim T0.15 1926-27 ...	10-5-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 1.75	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ...	11-4-27
Rabit Tab. Alano Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 2.30	...	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	7-7-27

Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T	1.80	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	29-3-27
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.40	2.35	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.02 (mkg. T0.05, 1926)	5-4-27
Chempedak Rub. & G'ber Est. Ld.	T	15.50	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Interim T0.50, 1926-27	24-6-27
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.50	...	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Interim T0.10, 1926-27	28-3-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T	3.70	3.70	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T.30 (mkg. T0.60, 1926)	5-4-27
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	5.50	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T.40 (mkg. T0.80, 1926)	29-3-27
Gula-Kalumpung R.E., Ld. {fully pd.}	T	15.50	14	750,000	465,000	£1	Dec.	Final 2/6d (mkg. 4/-, 1926) on F/Pd.	
do. {15s/-pd.}	T	9.60	...	...	200,000	15s.		Final 1/3d (mkg. 2/-, 1926) on F/Pd.	
								less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 26)	13-4-27
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T	2.20	2.10	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Interim T0.07, 1927	23-6-27
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	8	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T	22	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T3, 1926)	11-4-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T	1.62 1/2	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Interim T0.07, 1926-27	27-4-27
Kroewok Java Plantations, Ld.	T	2.85	...	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1927	16-6-27
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.02 1/2	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26) on T10 shares	30-7-26
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T	3.20	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.45, 1926-27)	21-7-27
Permata Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	4.50	4.25	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926)	21-1-27
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	2.50	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1926)	22-4-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.70	1.70	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.35, 1925-26)	7-12-26
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1.80	1.50	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20, (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., {ordinary}	T	2.60	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	25-4-27
Co. (1921), Ld. {12% cum. pref.}	T	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	2.40	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Interim T0.10, 1926-27...	5-7-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	1.10	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	5-5-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.10	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. 0.15, 1926)	22-3-27
S'hai Malay Rub. {ord.}	T	16	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.30, 1927	22-7-27
Ests., Ld. {8% cum. part. pref.}	T	16	...	30,000	27,380	T10			
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	2.70	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Interim T0.07, 1926-27	7-4-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T	1.25	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.13 (mkg. T0.20, 1926)	22-3-27
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	13.50	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T1 (mkg. T2, 1926)	28-3-27
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.25	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.14 (mkg. T0.21, 1926)	23-3-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	2.55	1.90	150,000	145,452	T1	Mar.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	27-6-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	13	13.50	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Interim T0.50 1926-27	6-4-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.35	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	1.40	1.30	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1926-27)	24-6-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	3	3	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.50, 1926-27)	6-5-27
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	7.50	7.50	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5 1/2	Dec.	Interim T0.20, 1927	8-7-27

COTTONS, ETC.

Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. {ordinary}	T	7	...	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.65, 1926	15-3-27
do. {8% cum. pref.}	T	97	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1926	15-3-27
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. {ord.}	T	2	...	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.60 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shang-hai Boshoku K.K.)	T	51.50 (old)	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T1.50, 1927	25-5-27
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	24.25 (New)	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, 1927	25-5-27
	T	8	...	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26

INDUSTRIAL.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. {ordinary}	£	...	...	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	Final Ord. 1925-26, 1/8d. (mkg. 5/0d.)	
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1		free of I/T	19-1-27
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H \$	...	18	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
Gordon & Co., Ld.	T	25	...	80,000	80,000	H \$25	Dec.	H \$40, 1922	31-3-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. {old}	H \$	6.60	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1925-26	11-6-26
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T	8.50	...	400,000	400,000	H \$7.50	Dec.	H \$0.80 on old shares, 1925...	17-3-26
	T	1	...	400,000	400,000	H \$1.00		H \$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925	
	T	8.50	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Final T1 (mkg. T1.50, 1925-26)	31-3-27
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	5.60	...	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developmt. Co., Ld.	T	3.50	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	6,000	5,500	T25	Dec.	...	.....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	16	...	25,000	9,800	T10	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	180	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1927	10-8-27
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. {Regd £20}	T	46	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 30s. @ Ex. 2/5 1/2 on 33,530 shs.	
do. {Bear £20}	T	182.50	...	...	...			(mkg. 40s., 1926) (Coupon No. 26)	31-3-27
do. (Regd. "B" 15s. pd.)	T	8FP	...	195,280	108,505	£1		.....	.....
do. (Bear. "B" 15s. pd.)	T	8FP	...	500,000	200,467	T1	Dec.	.....	.....

STORES.

American Drug Co., Ltd.	M \$	10	...	10,000	8,328	M \$100	Dec.	...	...
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M \$	8	7	28,000	26,342	M \$20	Feb.	M \$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M \$	30	...	1,200	1,200	M \$60	Dec.	\$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M \$	78	...	10,000	8,195	M \$50	Mar.	Final \$2 & Spec. Bonus \$6 (mkg. \$11, 1926-27)	22-6-27
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M \$	5.75	...	30,000	21,822	M \$20	Feb.	\$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M \$	80	...	2,500	2,500	M \$100	Feb.	\$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	M \$	10	11	33,750	33,750	M \$10	Mar.	M \$1, 1926-27	29-7-27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	8.50	8.50	10,000	10,000	T10	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	20-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B" London	£	15	14.75	50,000	50,000	£1	Dec.	Final 6% (mkg. 10%, 1926) less I/T	
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	T	7	...	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	4/- in £ (Coupon No. 33)	2-6-27
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	56	50	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T	62	62	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1926	14-7-27
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Prancaize	M \$	100	...	940	940	M \$100	Mar.	T3.75, 1926-27	5-7-25

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy on the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations and omissions.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE UNEQUAL TREATIES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I trust you will not grudge me a little space in your paper as a reply or a solution to "Plain Speaker" in your Monday issue.

What F.D.Z. complains of is not just the International Settlement of Shanghai. He and everyone of us demands the entire abrogation of the treaties, which are, unequal and unfair, such as those of the tariff rights, extraterritoriality, consular jurisdiction, the concessionary lands, etc. Is China a barbarous country? Are there no excellent judges in China, no constructive works or valuable manifestation since the first revolution? Is "Plain Speaker" sure that the Settlement will be absolutely chaotic and ruinous if it were handed over to us in two years?

Telling the truth, we are not so barbarous as those so-called cultivators, pioneers or explorers of the Western countries, invading or encroaching lands and killing the natives who are the righteous owners of the lands though they are not civilized, without any mercy or clemency. Recent tragedy in both Shanghai and Shamen will prove it. Being in the native land, the Chinese were fired upon without any mercy. We are proud to have Dr. Soumi Chen with us. She is the outstanding person among our long-oppressed ladies. "Plain Speaker" can see obviously that China; at present, is not lacking any surpassing judges.

Although for 16 years, the Chinese revolution is still in its germinating state, yet there are clear marks left as to what has been tried hitherto. The constructive works—newly paved military roads in cities like Canton, Hangchow and some traces in Shanghai are evidence of the bygone régime.

Were the ex-German and the ex-Russian Concessions in Hankow in the state of absolute chaos and ruin after their handing over to Chinese management? I am afraid that "Plain Speaker" foreshadows misbecomingly.

It is true that there is such a thing as "squeeze amongst Chinese officials," but how about the officials of the foreign countries? Are they all upright? Has "Plain Speaker" ever read about western history—both mediaeval and modern history? Has he noticed the dispute between the political and the spiritual officials? Rulers claim their divine rights. Priests demand their rule over the politicians. They all struggle for their own benefit and try every possible means to fill their own pockets. All these are much worse than the squeeze practised by the Chinese officials. What bad usage which is exercised by the officials of the Powers in the present day, is unknown to me. However, smugglers of wine are very numerous in United States of America, a well organized nation. I, personally, am not favouring the shameless practices. My goal is to show that these bad practices are not done by Chinese, only. It is always the intention of the Nationalists, among others, to beat down those civil oppressors and the military warlords.

Let me call your attention to the famous "4th Class Passenger" of our country, Mr. Z. H. Woo, the chairman of the Political Bureau of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Troops. He travels all around the world occupying no higher class than the 4th class cabin. He never owns a single piece of land, nor does he own any house, not even a small hut. He is a Chinese officer, who never squeezes. Why doesn't "Plain Speaker" put him as an example of Chinese officials? In criticizing any thing or any person, one must put himself in an upright position, neither incline to the right nor to the left. How can "Plain Speaker" expose the fault and conceal the good points of the Chinese officials? China is not in the state of absolute chaos and ruin! Her juvenile loyal sons are combating for reformation and improvement!

The word "absolute" can never exist for describing any condition. No element or compound is absolutely insoluble though it is insoluble. No vacuum is absolutely empty.

The correct judgment is that Chinese had reached the stage of governing themselves long ago, long before the Western countries were civilized. The weakness lies in her want of a strong force or army to fight for its real independence. China has the right and not the might! There is no right but might!

The first and the most important step for improving the condition of the Municipal Government of the International Settlement is to give the Chinese ratepayers the voice in the affairs and the privileges of the Municipal Council. Nobody opposes the famous American revolutionary dictum, "No taxation without representation." Why should the Municipal Council fail to do so? I fear that a second "Revolution of American colonists" will happen in Shanghai in the near future.

I am simply a Middle School graduate and am liable to make mistakes, both grammatically and rhetorically. If there are any, please correct them for me.

I am, etc.,

M. K.

Hangchow, July 13, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of your indulgence with "Mentor," "F. D. Z.," "M. K.," *et hoc genus omne* which has called forth expressions of disapproval from others of your correspondents: I feel justified in submitting a few observations of my own. It is clear that if one reads the news without looking for offence he will find none (we are not dealing with scurrilous elements of the Bolshevik press which work overtime to earn their subsidies). Take "Mentor" who is always carrying a Jewish chip on his shoulder; "F. D. Z." who carries more than one chip a day, and puts up more chips so soon as one is knocked off; "M. K." the half-baked student; and a host of others, ultra-nationalists and what not, who parade their ignorance with a pedantic array of slogans and catchwords, mostly copied from subversive organs, the connotations of which I dare say none of them would be able to elucidate. Truly, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." It turns a would-be wise man into a wisecrack, and renders ridiculous what they fondly imagine sublime. It is hot these days; a little holiday would do them and us a lot of good. Let them take long holiday from your columns. Some are plausible, some have partly the courage of their convictions, but they all draw red herrings across the trail ad nauseum.

Let us take "F. D. Z." for example. He has been lauding the "wonderful" achievements of the "Nationalists" (he knows in his heart that they are just another cabal of super-brigands out for loot of money and power, power to loot); he waxes warm on the "unequal treaties," falls all over himself in nearly all his propositions, and begs all the important points that may queer his arguments. That is not criticism; it is captiousness, bemused and bemusing.

Let us examine a few of his theories, and comment thereon. "Unequal treaties" abrogated, extraterritoriality abolished, yet foreigners still to retain the position which these attempted to secure! The foreign Settlements and concessions are to be given up! (To whom? to an original gang who have no rights whatsoever in respect of them?). It is clear that the treaties are unequal, unequal to the task of eliminating discrimination in the treatment of foreigners by Chinese, unequal to the job of affording adequate protection to foreign life and property, unequal in respect of the simple justice which men will get in any other country on this earth but this oppressed and benighted "flowerly" section which blossoms like the nightshade and produces only dead sea fruit. Yes, these "unequal treaties" may be scrapped, but they will be replaced by surer guarantees backed by sanctions. Guarantees alone will be equally useless. It is not possible to play to the gallery of professional agitators, half-baked students, subsidized diplomats, loot-paid politicians, militarist adventurers, carpet baggers, and others of the present régime

in usurped power, and yet refuse their patronage and protection in favour of that of foreigners, as proposed by "F. D. Z." who fatuously proposes to eat the cake and still have it. It follows, therefore, that this correspondent is not honest in his writings, nor consistent in his convictions, or rather his exposition of them; consequently we have the curious spectacle of his being accorded the privilege of ventilating and disseminating his beliefs and untruths, his fairy tales and far-fetched theorems against foreign and principally British interests and the welfare of our people, in a British newspaper. Reverse the circumstances. Can you imagine any Chinese newspaper extending the same courtesy to an Englishman? Is it not a fact that all foreigners who have written any serious criticism of the subversive folk are marked men, whose interests and very lives are in danger the moment they are known, and a hue-and-cry is set up for their deportation, when their only fault is that they stand up for the people of China against their exploiters the communist-loving-adventurers, who are also, be it noted, Chinese? The only champions who dare declaim against these subverters of the nation are foreigners, still in a measure protected by the foreign authorities. The Chinese are dumb, blind and deaf, through intimidation and self-interest. And that is the chief reason why it is sought to withdraw this power of protection of foreigners, to make them as helpless as the natives are; to have them bound hand and foot to submit tamely to oppression, illegal and indiscriminate entry, taxation, sequestration, and confiscation. Will "F. D. Z." and company put aside all bias for one moment and answer honestly according to his lights the following?

Are not the "Nationalists" militarists?
Are they not "Imperialists"?
Is the "Nationalist" régime a righteous one?
Are they not usurpers?
Is there any great glory in buying love of country, and advertising it? Why is it possible to purchase generals and make them traitors to their salt, their men, their provinces, and their country? And why do it? Once a traitor always a traitor. A traitor for you to-day, a traitor against you to-morrow. A bent tree is forever bent.

Who is the modern Tsao-tsao, who Kung Ming, and who Kuan Kung?
Turning to more concrete matters: Have the people of China under the control of the Nanking clique approved the new taxes? Is it not a fact that all the present, past and future loans are forced loans, that is, "loans" obtained under duress for fear of violence and confiscation, in the same way as armed robbers "borrow" at the point of the gun? Is there any difference between the persecution of Fu Siao-en and other wealthy men by the "Nationalists" who are out to purge the nation, and the same kind of thing all over China seen in person by the writer? Is it not a fact that any resistance to the demands of any who may call themselves "Nationalists" for contributions in money or kind is met with indictment of the unlucky persons as counter-revolutionists, anti-Nationalist, or whatever catchword at the moment prevailing, this invariably entailing great inconvenience, disgraceful treatment, attachment of property, imprisonment, and death as a last resort (killing the meal ticket), torture, extortion, blackmail, and holding for ransom? What an indictment for a "government"? Again,—Is the "government" assisting the people by taxing the necessities of life, like rice, coal, etc., exorbitantly and unnecessarily? In the supposed laws of the country promulgated by the Nanking régime, is there no class distinction? What about the proletariat?

Under what law have the tenants in Chapei and other territory the right to refuse payment of rent due to their landlords? And why does the "government" seek to expropriate two months' rent while encouraging if not initiating refusals to pay the rent at all, side by side with the agitation for reduction of rents, and other numerous encroachments on landlords' right? Does this not mean the "government" is lawless and should be outlawed? A high official of this same "government" stated recently his conviction that the people are a milch cow, and if you want more milk you have to feed the cow properly. Are they feeding this cow, or are they stealing her food? even if they can show that they have any right to her milk.

Then, there is this Nanking inspired campaign for the purpose of subverting our society, searching for the weak links in our armour, which, unfortunately, are conspicuous and many, for these Settlements were never expected to have to defend themselves against these dangers on the physical and other planes which are now apparent on every side. Whether they succeed or fail, no good can accrue to anybody. Much less will the poor dupes and tools who now echo parrot-like the Nanking slogans of "no taxation without our consent," "no taxation without representation." As already touched on, were the people consulted, and are they represented by their own elected, in the case of all these taxes and forced loans which are now the order of the day, and bleeding white this already impoverished country? Are there any ratepayers in any other of the numerous great cities of China? Are they, if any, recognized as such? Is it not the case that they are all milch cows without rights of any kind but the right to die? Where then is this right to vote as ratepayers? And where and how do the tax-payers vote? Who are the electorate, who elect, and who are the "elected"? Where is the city that can compare in the amenities of modern life, comforts and safety of existence, trade, sanitation, public utilities, and above all honest administration, with these Foreign Settlements? What will be the result of a change of administration to Chinese hands? Diogenes will have a hard time looking for an honest man, and no honest man could then exist in the Settlements. For Greek meet Greek, and double-cross will be the *"légion d'honneur,"* and leg-bone knocking (Cantonese term for extortion) the order of the day. It is impossible to contemplate with equanimity such a catastrophe. What says our friend "F.D.Z."?

What would the toiling masses of China gain by the abolition of extraterritoriality at the present time, or abrogation of the treaties? Why are the same people responsible for the hue-and-cry against the Municipal Council, as sponsored the removal-of-barbed-wire agitation and the refusal to pay rates, which stamps the recalcitrants as rebels against the peace of this community and their own welfare, and moreover, criminals in Chinese as well as international law, and unworthy citizens of this great city. This malignant growth must be cut out, root and branch. The rot will spread, and contaminate all other fruit. Already there is a concerted drive on by organized gangs to break all laws of the Settlements. To see this in operation you will need but to be a casual visitor at any park, the Bund, Quinsan Square, or any place where the police are not always ready to interfere or are conspicuous by their absence. There is repeated discourtesy, insult, and maltreatment of foreigners whenever it could be done with impunity. From what I have seen in the public streets I do not wish to have any of my women-folk unescorted in the streets and pushing crowds, open to the up-and-down leering inspection of begrimed coolies and loafers of every description. The effect, then, of all this is to undermine the authority of the rightful authorities, and it is supported, if not originated, by Nanking. It is a common axiom that the best defence is a strong attack. The time has come when we must attack. It is of no use standing on the defence, when all we can do is to stand—and deliver. We have to go out to meet the enemy, not wait for his attack. Because he never attacks frontally, but under-handed and foul, corrupting and rotting our body-politic.

A certain editor nearly lost his head (literally) when kidnapped by the then Chinese authorities for his "anti" policies, and I have heard that he now publishes under the protection of the U.S.A., and in the heart of the Settlement. Why can this Chinese paper not be duly registered as Chinese, and why is it not published outside of the Settlement? Is it because it is so safe here? And yet they would bring in the outside conditions. Where then would the poor editor of any paper go where his head would be safe?

Why is co-operation of Chinese with British and Japanese preached at the same time as a vicious boycott is pushed on? Is not the boycott a double-edged (Tou-fou) knife? What would happen if Japan should retaliate by boycotting China? Where will China's coal supply come from? Would not the Nanking "Government" be brought up standing if foreign imports are stopped? What would become of their military projects if nothing can come to China from other countries, especially Japan? Say, for instance, if there should be a blockade of the ports, which is eminently conceivable and feasible, Chiang Kai-shek, I have heard, is preparing to emigrate to America, to retire when he has "finished with his campaigning". Is China not broad enough for him? No place to retire in China? There are many monasteries where he can have that peace and quiet which he has destroyed far and wide over this distressful country, places still unreached and uncontaminated by his hordes. Let him go. We wish him joy in contemplation of the miseries inflicted on millions of his countrymen. For what?

Is the Provisional Court for the people of all classes, or a branch of the political department of the Nanking régime? And what relation has the Provisional Court, which replaced the old Mixed Court in these Settlements, with the Provisional Court, or the Nanking cabal? Can an unrighteous government prosper? In face of known facts, can the Nanking "Government" claim to be complying with the so much advertised San Min doctrines? Can any military power obtaining "conquests" by subversive propaganda, wholesale buying of troops, subsidizing treason, making traitors of generals and officers expect to be stable, and last?

These, and many more questions can be asked. But the indictment is very long, and most of the points are already well-known. If an answer could be supplied to only a few of the queries, there might still be some hope of regeneration of the Chinese spirit, utterly degenerate and rotten to the core. Let us hear from the champions of the greatest conspiracy of the age.

I am, etc.,
FRERE.
Shanghai, July 18, 1927.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR,—I heartily welcome the long article on the above subject written by "Frere" in the issue of your paper to-day. He misunderstood me entirely; he blamed without just reason "Mentor," "M.K." and others. But all this is of minor importance. The great thing "Frere" has done for us is his uncompromising attack on tyranny, treachery, and oppression from which the present Nanking Government is not exempt. Unfortunately, in his condemnation of that government, "Frere" forgets everything else. He confuses the true wishes of the Chinese people with the slogans manufactured by the Nanking Government; and, because some of these slogans are worthless, he draws the conclusion that all the present attacks on the unequal treaties are parrot-like sayings as well.

Contrary to what "Frere" has asserted, I wish to say that I have even once lauded the "wonderful achievements of the Nationalists." If "Frere" has read this very often from other sources, he has no right, as the Chinese saying goes, "to put Chang's hat on Li's head." Before accusing anybody "Frere" should at least make it sure that he is not accusing a wrong person. In spite of my admiration for "Frere," I must advise him to use properly his faculty of observation and discrimination.

I am not supposed to write on all the subjects the world or China presents. In general, I have confined myself to abstract and spiritual aspects of things. These are the only questions one can criticize with any certainty. It is my purpose to combat, not persons, but principles. Leding as I am in the International Settlement, it is the international questions between China and foreign nations which first engage my attention. I know the Nanking Government only imperfectly from hearsay and report. If I have not given it much criticism, at least I have not flattered it or lauded its wonderful achievements either. I have entertained fond wishes that it may accomplish something in future; I have never regard-

ed its past achievements as worthy of consideration or praise.

The world is so full of lying propaganda that with regard to particular persons or groups of persons one's opinion must be very reserved indeed. I am prepared to pronounce my judgment against the Nanking Government, if, as "Frère" points out, that government is just as oppressive and treacherous as any other. Nay, I am prepared to go a little further. The Nanking Government, once the fond hope of my heart, is fast losing my esteem and support, if the support of such an insignificant person means anything. The Nanking Government seems to be waging war not out of its love for China, but because of hatred and private feud. In spite of its elaborate propaganda, the truth seems to be that the present holders of power must continue holding it at any cost. Self is everything; let truth be denied and people's freedom be sacrificed if these are necessary to one's self-preservation!

I agree perfectly with "Frère" as far as the Nanking Government is concerned. But I will not stop here. I must still demand that the noxious unequal treaties between China and other nations be abrogated as soon as possible.

I wish to point out that our lordly foreigners are not a whit better than the worst of our militarists. Because they are foreigners, their intrusion into Chinese affairs is all the more cause for hatred and dislike. Here in Shanghai, we Chinese are indeed living under foreign protection. But none of us is grateful to the foreigners for that protection. Comes here a beggar to ask alms from me. I throw him a copper, saying, "Go, you dog!" The beggar, prompted by hunger, may pick up the copper; but in his heart how he is cursing me! That is the way the foreigners have been treating the Chinese at Shanghai. The Chinese, plagued by war and disturbance, may flee to Shanghai for safety; but all the time they stay here they are praying for the day when their supposed benefactors may be no more!

There is nothing like contempt and insult. I will be reconciled to a man who tries to kill me; but with a man who looks down upon me, never! The foreigners have been looking down upon the Chinese. Even to our friend "Frère" the Chinese spirit is thought to be utterly degenerate and rotten to the core. The Chinese body—politic has nothing in it but bribery; the Chinese soldiers are capable of nothing but treachery! Why such sweeping statement? Has the Chinese life no bright side to present? To a man with gloomy spirit everything appears dark and hopeless. The hopelessness of China is rather the hopelessness of "Frère" himself. Every man is a son of God, a born creature of truth; whatever else may be wrong, man's heart is always right. The Chinese may be blinded for the moment because of ignorance; but what a lie to say they will be lost forever! An abuse injures none but abuser; the contempt of others only proves that the self-conceited person is the most contemptible being on earth!

The foreigners have been despising China and things Chinese. This is the root of all trouble between foreigners and Chinese at present. The unequal treaties are the visible symbol of this foreign contempt of the Chinese people. This is why I say the unequal treaties must be abrogated at once. The worst part of the treaties is extraterritoriality, which by giving foreigners the right of being exempted from Chinese courts, more than anything else makes them so self-conceited and contemptuous of things Chinese. The foreigners complain that the Chinese courts are unjust; I reply any sort of justice is better than no justice. By enjoying extraterritoriality, the foreigners are practically living under no justice whatever. Better foreign conquest of China, establishing foreign courts for all foreigners and Chinese alike than extraterritoriality with its absurd exemption from all justice. The present system at Shanghai of having Chinese and foreigners tried in different courts is none the less absurd. Extraterritoriality leads to foreign sense of supremacy; supremacy breeds contempt and contempt hatred. If foreigners can live here braving the unanimous hatred of all Chinese, well and good; otherwise it will be time to see the unequal treaties cancelled!

I am, etc.,

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, July 19, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the letter in your to-day's issue by "Progress" I entirely agree with him that the attack made upon F.D.Z. by "Frère" in yesterday's issue was most unfair, and "Frère's" letter in itself was the most inane one, which has appeared in your columns for a long time. Although I have no knowledge of "F.D.Z." except through his letters to the Press, it is easy to see that he is a man of the highest principles and ideals, and his letters are certainly some of the most inspiring, which are printed by you. In his show of patriotism his views may not be shared by a large percentage of your readers, but that is not by any means a fault, in fact it is rather more to be commended, and his views are at least always sensible ones.

I would also like to draw attention to "Frère's" most insulting description of your correspondent "M.K." as a "half-baked student," and it is difficult to imagine how any foreigner could show such poor taste as to refer to another correspondent in such an extremely derogatory style. We are sometimes rather shocked at the uncomplimentary terms, with which we are referred to in the Chinese Press, but there are some foreigners, who are not very far behind in this respect, when referring to our Chinese friends.

I am, etc.,

JUDEX.

Shanghai, July 20, 1927.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One point which has escaped comment by "Frère" in his very concise and interesting exposition, is the altogether remarkable and enduring patience of the great mass of the Chinese people—that same "400 millions" to which Chinese publicists and leaders make so glib and ready reference.

It seems to be their destiny to say: "Come and take what you want, only leave us in peace and go your way!" This is the prayer to each successive controlling faction that tramples through the land and in the name of justice and liberation, like and loots and imposes exactions.

So will it be if these Settlements are handed over to Chinese control, which is but factional and ephemeral; and none at heart know it better than the people who shall be most concerned, that is, the Chinese themselves.

Yet how are we to explain all this flag-flying and slogan shouting: how much of it is actuated by feelings of patriotism and party loyalty, and how much by fear and the dictates of "face" plus the inordinate love of howling? But it is difficult to get to the heart of a Chinese. Take Mr. F. D. Z., for instance. One does not know, in all that he writes, where "face" begins or sincerity ends.

So when this great bubble of a "Nationalist" movement bursts, as it must sooner or later, the same vicious circle will again be enacted.

The question is, how long are we—foreigners and Chinese—going to endure it?

I am, etc.,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, July 19, 1927.

BLUFF

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Does it ever strike the mind of the foreigners that they are being bluffed? What promises have the Nationalists kept? One hears of proclamations being broadcast by the score, "Don't molest the foreigner," etc. In the advance of the National Army's to-day, as in the past, European buildings are occupied and looted wholesale. There is a very thin line between Borodin and Chiang Kai-shek, only a matter of who is going to be top-dog. Their aims and principles are the same. Mr. Herbert Dunnico, Labour M. P. for the Consett Division stated that the way to invite war or trouble between the Powers was to support the Chinese Nationalists in any demands likely to imperil legitimate British interest. These words ring very true to-day. This speech was made before the O'Malley-Chen agreement. Has that agreement been kept? What about Nanking? Who is going to foot the bill? Who was punished? Echo answers nobody, and not likely to be, just bluff.

After Nanking and Hankow, General Chiang Kai-shek came to Shanghai to "look-see". Seeing the Settlement in a state of defence and ready to be defended, he stated to a party of newspaper men how pained he was to see the barbed wire etc., as there was no need of it. And this coming after Hankow, such childish simplicity, simply bluff.

A few weeks ago the Commissioner of Police gave permission to the Nationalists to hold a dinner party in the Settlement on condition there were to be no anti-foreign speeches or propaganda; the promise was readily given by an officer of the Political Bureau of the Nationalist Army. The meeting duly took place. Was the promise kept? Not a bit of it. Violent anti-foreign speeches were given.

The gentleman that gave the promise did not turn up at the meeting. Well he saved "face"—more bluff.

Take the case of the prominent American Senator here a few weeks ago. Huge anti-foreign posters were posted up outside the railway station. He was taken to see them. He expressed his surprise and interviewed the chief of the Nationalist Political Bureau. His excuse was he had not seen them and did not know they were there. How simple and childlike. Fresh ones have been put-up since.

I had the pleasure of being in the company of a very broadminded missionary, who has been forced to leave the interior. I asked him point-blank if it was true that the Nationalist soldiers occupy foreign buildings as soon as they march in. He said "Yes" and officers lead them; they stay as long as they wish and anything they want they take; and when the leave the place is not fit for a European to live in. This gentleman has lost all, and so far no compensation, but he is one of thousands.

All Cantonese are not in favour of the tenets of Bolshevism. I will give you an instance. A Cantonese lady, whom I have known for some years visited me, I was writing a letter at the time, on the cover of the writing pad was a portrait of Sun Yat-sen. She expressed surprise at me having his picture in my house. I told her being a Cantonese herself she would be pleased; she said "No: he was the cause of all the present trouble in China, and the first to introduce Bolshevism". Her family are well known here and are not in favour of the Nationalist programme. But of course she dare not express her opinion openly. Probably there are many more Cantonese here who have the same opinion but dare not openly say so.

There is no such thing as free speech or a free press outside Shanghai; the people are doped with Nationalist orders and propaganda. Nothing else is allowed. Woe to a Chinese citizen if he dared to give an opinion which happened to be contrary to their doctrine. He would be called a "running dog of Imperialism" etc. His property would be confiscated and he himself thrown into prison, and probably his wife and children too, although they would be innocent.

This is exactly what is happening in Russia to-day. The Chinese outside Shanghai have no freedom of person or speech unless they are wholly with those in power. They are being led like sheep—where time will tell. How many Chinese have fled to Japan and other countries to escape persecution? How many Chinese business men have left Canton and gone to Hongkong? They are waiting for the day when they can return to their country as free men and to a free China purged of Bolshevism.

Three parts of China are eaten up with Bolshevism and anti-foreignism. Not many moons ago a Chinese editor in Peking dared to disagree with the military overlord, and was taken out and shot without trial. Had one of our local editors (who was lately called over the the coils for his fearless leaders and articles in his paper) been outside the Settlement his fate would have been the same or worse. Such is Chinese freedom as practised in China to-day. Where are they being led? Who knows the end of this tangle? Red Russia has easy tools to conjure with. Perhaps the rank and file of the Chinese will awake to the danger their country is in and think for themselves, not as row being led like lambs to the slaughter.

One is amused to read a pamphlet widely distributed in Shanghai advising the local Chinese not to pay the extra tax for the upkeep of the

Settlement and boasting that the Chinese made the Settlement. Well, if the Chinese made the Settlement, who made Chapei and the Chinese City? More dope for the uneducated. If the Settlement had depended on the Chinese it would still have been a mudheap—as it was when the foreigner took it over. Chapei and the Chinese City are splendid examples of how to build a modern City. As for the taxes in the Settlement the average foreigner pays around about Tls. 150 and the average Chinese about Tls. 8, that is, on a per capita basis. The Chinese are under the impression that they pay 70 per cent. of the taxes in Shanghai. Such is the dope that has been dealt out by the Labour Unions and the Political Bureau of the Nationalists to the masses in the Settlement who readily believe it. They forget that a third of the income is paid to Chinese employees of the Council. The Nationalist cause depends upon propaganda. All its success in due to propaganda, and that has been Red Russian propaganda. There is a very thin line between Feng Yuhsiang, Borodin & Co., and General Chiang. Each is playing his own hand with cards manufactured in Russia. He that keeps in with Borodin is sure of arms and money; hence the reason Feng is sitting on the fence and will probably get down on the Hankow side.

Believe what we like, and have what opinion we like, half of China is Bolshevik, and the sooner the Powers at home wake up to the fact the better; the game of "Bluff" has gone far enough.

In a local paper in a letter, a Chinese gentleman who signs himself Chang Nai-chi says he has read the recent memorandum of the S.M.C., and his astonishment when the memorandum said "Less than three years ago the Council received a petition signed by many of the most influential Chinese merchants in Shanghai begging the Council to extend its defence lines to include the greater part of Chapei, and within the last three months have expressed their gratitude to the Council for the protection afforded by the foreign troops here"—Mr. Chang-Nai-chi wants the names of these Chinese merchants. What for? Is it to hand them over to the Labour Unions to be put in the cage, or fined a few thousand dollars to be devoted to the Nationalist cause or would he like them branded as "running dogs of Imperialism"?

Just shows this gentleman that there are Chinese merchants here who see where their country is drifting under the banner of Bolshevism. Russia has spent millions of pounds in China, that is, lent to Canton, besides supplying generals, guns and ammunition. Does any sane Chinese think for a moment that this is being done for the love of China? And they expect no reward? Well, if they do, they must be very simple. Borodin is the most powerful man in China to-day, and is far from being a spent number, as some would have us believe. Wake up, China, purge yourself of this cancer called Bolshevism, and show you are fit to take your place side by side with other civilized nations. In other words don't be "bluffed".

Let General Chiang Kai-shek drive out Borodin and the Wuhan Government, exterminate this nest of Bolsheviks.

Until this is done there will be suspicion in the minds of the Powers, and until this is accomplished there can be no peace in China.

I am, etc.,

H. R. H.

CONDITIONS AT KULING

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are so many reports on the market about Kuling and I would like to add one also.

The undersigned has been in Kuling the whole winter and is glad to say that up to this day nothing has happened to any one. I am sure that no foreign resident or visitor has had any trouble, which indicates that all the spread news about Kuling is groundless as far as the talk has been about troubles, etc.

At present conditions in Kuling are as quiet as they can be. Several foreigners as well as some Chinese have arrived and more are coming every day.

The police are throughout in good condition and the undersigned is in

the opinion that he is able to keep matters in hand in connexion with the China Government Officials up here or down in Kiukiang.

Re the transport I am able to state that matters have improved of late considerably.

In case any one should think it advisable Mr. Lippotte is willing to meet any one on the steamer in Kiukiang by request. Actual expenses will be asked for.

I am, etc.,

PRO KULING.

Kuling, July 13, 1927.

THE GLOUCESTERS AND DURHAMS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We should be glad if you would permit us, through the medium of your paper, to convey to the Committee of the United Services Association, and to all the ladies and gentlemen who helped them, the most grateful thanks of all ranks of the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Durham Light Infantry for the magnificent farewell entertainment held on the Race Course on Sunday.

The entertainment itself provided an afternoon's amusement which was thoroughly enjoyed by the troops, and we all deeply appreciate both the generosity of those who organized and contributed to it, and the spirit which prompted it. We should like, also, to take this opportunity to thank all members of the various communities in Shanghai for the unfailing hospitality which they have extended to the troops under our command ever since our arrival in February. The provision of recreational facilities, canteens, dances, concerts, and many other social functions has been the greatest possible boon alike to officers and men, and the farewells given to us on Sunday formed a fitting climax to these many acts of kindness.

When our two battalions sail for India, all ranks will carry away with them, not only pleasant memories of individual friendships made and hospitality received, but also a fuller realization of the ties which bind Britons together in times of stress in far corners of the World.

We are, etc.,

R. L. Beasley, Lt.—Col.,
Commanding 2/ Gloucestershire
Regt.,

R. J. Lee, Lt.—Col.,
Commanding 2/ Durham Light
Infantry.

Shanghai, July 20, 1927.

THE "FREE CITY OF SHANGHAI"

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The recent article in the "North-China Daily News" is of particular interest in view of the fact that for a second time the Municipality of "Greater Shanghai" has been inaugurated by the Chinese authorities covering neighbouring districts.

One day Shanghai may be great, but as conditions and future possibilities present themselves before us to-day, progress will be more than retarded in view of the many contrary influences which pull the fate of Shanghai in one direction and another, to the breaking point.

Foreigners have rights in their Settlements—rights which the Chinese residents of to-day fail to realize.

Foreigners admit that the Chinese by invading their settlements during the last 70 years have, in a way, helped to build up the Settlements by investing their capital, by paying the same rates and taxes and trading within the settlements, but the benefits accrued are more in favour of the Chinese than the foreigners.

The Chinese invasion of the "foreigners' reservation" has made the control of all conditions within the Settlements more difficult, while the Chinese have ever enjoyed security and a just and honest administration.

The Greater Shanghai, or the "Free City of Shanghai" may, however, be within ultimate reach, given the acknowledgment of certain fundamental conditions:—

(1) Chinese and foreigners realize that mutual co-operation is one way of ensuring Shanghai to be one of the leading commercial and

industrial cities of the world, and certainly the leading trade centre in the Far East.

(2) In whatever way this can be brought about a peaceful Shanghai can be the provider of remunerative employment to millions of Chinese, who will not be the only ones to benefit. The economical effects of such a peaceful Shanghai will radiate into all neighbouring countries, particularly will such effects be felt in China proper.

(3) It is, however, imperative that the Chinese recognize the foreigners' rights and do not ask for abrogations and renditions of what never had been, but instead hold out the hand of friendship and in all sincerity acknowledge that it was foreign initiative, foreign enterprise, foreign administration and foreign protection which made the Shanghai of to-day, and this is the foreigners' contribution to the "Free City of Shanghai" of to-morrow.

(4) Should the Chinese do this there should be no difficulty to convince them that the foreign Powers have no idea whatsoever to annex Chinese sovereign land for colonial enterprises.

Greater Shanghai requires space for harbour and industrial development, not to speak of rural territory to ensure at least partly the food supply of its Chinese residents from its immediate hinterland, and this land for the further development is the Chinese contribution to the "Free City of Shanghai" of to-morrow.

(5) This Greater Shanghai requires a territory of some 30 miles' radius from Woosung.

(6) The Chinese and foreign administrations will combine to accomplish the above. Honest Chinese administrators will appreciate the experiences gained by their colleagues of the foreign municipalities, and will realize that Chinese municipal employees will gain, in time, such knowledge and training so as to qualify them for posts in perfect, equal and fair rivalry before boards of examiners.

(7) Granted the above fundamental conditions surely a way could be found to provide for the necessary territory required by the "Free City of Shanghai"—a co-operation of Chinese and foreigners.

(8) My "Free City of Shanghai" will be governed by a senate, a body larger than the present group of Councillors in the foreign Settlement. The senate will consist of resident rate-payers and in outer districts land owners, duly elected according to the laws of the "Free City"—laws and regulations approved by the League of Nations, of which China is a member.

(9) The senate to consist of a definite number of various nationals: Chinese, British, American, Japanese, French, German, Italian, Swiss, etc., the number of the respective nationals to be decided upon by the League of Nations, the basis being commercial and capital interests of the various nations. To prevent unfair majorities, however, the number of senators of one nationality should in no case be more than that, say of three others combined.

(10) This senate will be elected for a number of years, and will in turn elect a body of executives—similar to the present council of the foreign Settlement—and its president, to be in charge of the "Free City's" daily affairs under the direction of the senate. The President will not be of the same nationality twice running.

(11) The revenue of the city will partly consist of rates and taxes similar to those charged at present by the Council of the foreign Settlements, but in view of the wider area of the city could be divided into three classes

(a) Central district taxes, comprising the precincts of the present foreign Settlements,

(b) Outer district taxes, comprising the present industrial and residential districts of the Native City, Nantao, Chapei, Pootung, Woosung,

(c) Rural districts—special taxes in accordance with municipal services.

(12) The Chinese Maritime Customs will function as before, and pass on to the Government or Governments of China the legal duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The "Free City of Shanghai" will in addition levy a "City duty" of 2½ per cent. or so on goods entering the "Free City" for consumption therein, such a duty to be refunded

upon re-exportation of such goods and/or commodities.

(13) The "Free City" will especially earmark such a duty of 2½ per cent. for the development of the outer and rural districts, and for the upkeep of municipal services, roads, etc., of its whole area.

(14) Should the Government or the Governments of China increase duties, they will not apply to the "Free City," the boundaries of the "Free City" being actually customs boundaries.

(15) Extraterritoriality remains. Residents of the "Free City" retain their nationality, and are required to register with their consular authorities, or the consular authorities of a nation which will afford them protection in case of need. Chinese will register with the Chinese Consul, British with the British Consul, etc.

(16) Residents and visitors will be subject to the laws and regulations of the "Free City of Shanghai" as promulgated and approved by the League of Nations, such laws being based on existing municipal laws of the foreign Settlements and the Chinese administrative districts.

The "City Court" will try ordinary cases, but in more serious civil and/or criminal cases a consular representative could watch the case on behalf of his national, with the possible right to veto the judgment of the "City Judge," when the case would have to be brought before a higher court.

(17) The "Free City of Shanghai" will have its own postal organization, and become a member of the International Postal Union.

(18) The "Free City of Shanghai" is essentially a commercial and industrial community and at all times entirely neutral in any conflict in whatever part of the world same may be. Its neutrality will be guaranteed by the League of Nations and the United States of America.

(19) To ensure order and to prevent any immediate violation of its neutrality its police force will be suitably augmented, and a small and efficient international militia created under the command of an officer appointed by the League of Nations.

Books can, of course, be written on any of the above 19 points, personal views as they are. To certain Chinese they may seem to be nothing but an extension of the present foreign Settlements, but careful perusal should convince doubters that the facts lead to nothing but co-operation duly organized. The administration will certainly have to be built upon the most efficient of present municipal organisations, but the new organization will have to be considerably enlarged, giving scope to able men of any nationality, should they seek municipal and administrative employment.

The "Free City of Shanghai" may remove once and for all an ever difficult bone of contention, and may ensure the continuous peaceful existence and development of an already most important trade centre, of an active and enterprising cosmopolitan community—in itself already a minor League of Nations, second to none in the world.

I am, etc.,
K. L. B.
Shanghai, July 21, 1927.

S. M. C. AND SOUTHERN PARTY FUNDS

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In your leading article of 15th instant and you say:—"The coal tax will burden the Council with a huge expenditure not faced when the rates were raised. That will have to be taken into account by the ratepayers who alone can provide funds for the Council's continued efficient administration of this city."

I am surprised to hear that the Council contemplate making a contribution of about \$400,000 annually to the Southern party funds, presumably to be used for the purpose of further destroying trade. Their plain duty is to refuse to pay this tax, or to allow it, or any other taxes, not sanctioned by Treaty, to be collected within the Settlement.

I am, etc.,
EPPEGE
Shanghai, July 20, 1927.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

AMERICAN ORIENTAL BANK v. R. LEVI

A breached exchange contract, involving Tls. 6,984.56, contracted between the American Oriental Bank and R. Levi, came to the attention of Judge Grain in H. M. Supreme Court on Wednesday morning. Mr. M. Reader Harris, with whom was associated Mr. W. S. Fleming, appeared for the plaintiff bank, while Mr. Tycho Wing represented defendant.

In outlining the case to the Court Mr. Harris said that defendant had dealt with the bank for several years and that during the autumn months of 1926, he had contracted for \$5,000, which the bank might call on at any time during December. On December 13 and 14 they had asked settlement, but defendant had not adjusted the matter, but told them to sell and debit him. The loss came to Tls. 6,984.56, for which counsel asked, together with interest at eight per cent. to the date of judgment and costs.

According to counsel defendant on May 15, 1926, had associated himself with Mr. Cohen, and registered under Spanish law, doing business under the old firm name of Levi & Co. The organization was a limited partnership, and as such Levi, the only British partner, would be liable for the entire loss, even though Cohen, as the document stated, had put in Tls. 5,000. He was a Spanish citizen, however.

Under Spanish law, counsel contended, the sleeping partner would be also liable to the amount of his investment, while the actual partner would be liable for the entire amount.

The Partnership

The defence entered a general denial and argued that the company was a limited liability company.

Very little evidence was offered by plaintiff—merely the documents, a deposition made by Mr. George Bourne, manager of the bank, before he left for America, and the evidence of Mr. F. A. Bowen.

The latter stated that he was manager of the Commercial & Credit Information Bureau, and had at the request of the bank, about May 15, investigated Mr. Levi, who called on him. He forwarded the report to the bank (introduced as evidence). To Mr. Wing, witness replied that was the only time he saw Mr. Levi for the purpose of investigating him. Mr. Levi had said nothing of the Spanish organization.

For the defence, Mr. Levi stated that he recalled calling on Mr. Bowen, but reiterated at that time negotiations between him and Mr. Cohen had not been begun. Later Mr. F. Sarda, a Spanish attorney, drew up the papers and had them registered at the Spanish Consulate. The agreement was pre-dated to May 15. Mr. Cohen had put in Tls. 5,000, witness had put none, but was the active partner and could draw Tls. 500 monthly. They were to divide the profits, 70 and 30. Replying to Mr. Wing, witness said that he did not know if the company was in a position to meet the contract, as he did not have the books in Court, although at that time Levi & Co. said that they could not pay.

Mr. Harris wanted to know when the company was formed, witness replying that it occurred in October, but the document had been dated May 15. Mr. Harris pointed out that the Hong List entry had not been altered and that, according to witness's evidence, no notice had been given to the public of a change in registration, intimating that under the new arrangement he had cast off all future liabilities.

Counsel—Do you know or not whether the company is in a position to pay?—It is not.

Counsel—Is Levi & Co. able to pay?—No.

Counsel—Turn toward the Judge and speak a little louder. This is no secret.

Counsel—And Cohen has no liability?—It is a limited liability company.

Mr. Harris (aside)—Very limited.

Witness said that the company was not trying to do any business and he had no other employment.

Spanish Lawyer's Testimony

Mr. Federico Sarda, the Spanish attorney, was next called. His evidence concerned the registration of the papers and translations of documents as well as translations of parts of the Spanish Code. In his opinion it was not necessary for a company to advertise its registration at the Spanish Consulate. To have been legal, the company should have added the letters S. & C. to its name, designating the type of organization it was.

In reply to Mr. Harris, witness thought that eventually the working partner would be responsible for the entire indebtedness of the company, but believed that the company should first be sued, then individuals.

His Lordship, after asking Mr. Sarda for additional translations from the Spanish Code, and after hearing argument by counsel on the law, reserved judgment.

H. M. POLICE COURT

AMAR SINGH v. ISHER SINGH, ET AL.

H. M. Police Court was crowded with Indians during the whole of Tuesday, when an Indian assault case of somewhat more interest than the usual ones was heard by the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris.

The case arises out of the ever-existing feud which obtains between the various political and religious Indian factions and introduced into the evidence were references to the late Sirdar Sahib Budda Singh, his murderer, and Gujjan Singh. Moreover, the prosecution is not a police one but the complaint was laid, and the warrant issued at the instigation of the complainant, one Amar Singh, a watchman employed by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. The accused are six Indian watchmen.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood represented the complainant and Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the defence.

The complaint laid is as follows:—"Amar Singh complains that Isher Singh, Sarwen Singh, Santa Singh, Jengir Singh, Male Singh and Isher Singh (2) on July 5, at the Bund Public Gardens, Shanghai, did unlawfully and maliciously wound or inflict grievous bodily harm upon the complainant by striking him upon the head and body with heavy sticks contrary to Statutes 24 and 25, Vict. C 100, Section 20."

A Summary Trial

In reply to the Magistrate, counsel agreed to the case being tried summarily.

Mr. Priestwood, in outlining the case for the prosecution, said that on July 5, there was a trial in H. M. Supreme Court which was of considerable interest to the Sikh community (this was the case in which Gujjan Singh and two others, pleaded guilty to charges of sedition and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and deportation). The case was heard *in camera* and after the Court had been cleared, complainant went into the Court compound and subsequently to the Bund gardens and there had a conversation with two friends. On leaving the gardens with the intention of taking food, they met a large body of Indians who passed derogatory remarks about the late Sirdar Sahib Budda Singh and complainant, and then beat the complainant with heavy sticks causing him severe injuries which necessitated his detention in the General Hospital.

Counsel went on to say that he viewed the assault as a very serious one and one which should not be dealt with by a fine but that a term imprisonment should be inflicted. Quarrels between the various Sikh factions were becoming increasingly common and should be stopped.

Medical Evidence

Dr. Cecil Bennett, said that he was resident medical superintendent at the Shanghai General Hospital. On July 5, witness saw the complainant at the hospital at 4.30 p.m. Complainant appeared to be dazed and had already received medical attention at the police hospital. He was suffering from eight wounds in

the head, five of which already had been stitched up. They were deep and contused wounds and could be probed to the bone. One wound had three stitches, three other wounds two stitches, one wound had one stitch and the others were of a more superficial nature. Bleeding must have been considerable but at the time of witness's examination of the complainant, bleeding had stopped. There were also broad weals extending from the shoulders to the small of the back. Witness was of the opinion that the injuries were caused by blows from heavy sticks. Complainant was admitted to the hospital and was discharged on July 13. It was necessary to detain the patient as sepsis might have ensued in the wounds.

Complainant's Story of Assault

Amar Singh (the complainant), said that he was employed by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Nanking Road, and that on the day in question he came to the British Court to hear a case in which Indians were involved. The court, however, was cleared, and complainant went into the court compound. There were many Indians assembled in the compound and complainant subsequently went to the Bund gardens where he sat down with two other Indians. Later on, they got up to leave and after proceeding some 20 paces were met by a group of Indians at the entrance to the gardens nearest the Garden Bridge. Six Indians were standing somewhat apart from the large group. Complainant did not speak to them but Isher Singh (one of the accused) remarked that complainant was a friend and follower of the late Sirdar Sahib Budda Singh and then said "Don't let him go." All the six then beat him about the head and body with brass and iron bound heavy sticks. Complainant had no stick and it was Isher Singh who first struck him. Complainant was struck to the ground and on endeavouring to rise, was again beaten—this occurred several times. He was almost unconscious and they beat him continuously. Someone blew a police whistle and complainant's assailants ran away. Hearing the whistle, complainant got more courage and making an effort was able to hold one of the accused by the wrist. The police then arrived and three of the present accused were taken into custody. His wounds were subsequently dressed at the police hospital and later at the General Hospital where he was detained. Asked by counsel, if he could give any reason for the attack, witness said that he had refused to join the party of which his assailants were members. Last year, complainant had quarrelled with Gujjan Singh and had been attacked three or four times previous to the occasion of which he now complained.

Counsel's Colloquialism

Complainant went on to say that a group of Sikhs were about to attack him on July 13. Mr. Wing objected to this evidence and considerable argument ensued between counsel.

Under cross-examination, witness said that he knew that the police had not taken any action, but the foreign inspector had told him that he could go to the British Consulate.

Mr. Wing:—Was it not that the police took no action because they knew you so well?

No direct answer being forthcoming, counsel asked: You were the man, were you not, who was before this court charged with cutting a man with an axe?—Yes.

Mr. Wing:—And you got away with it.....

Mr. Priestwood:—I object to that: got away with it, indeed: I defended him and he was acquitted.

Mr. Wing:—Merely a colloquialism. (To witness) You were acquitted?—Yes.

Mr. Wing:—And were you not fined \$5 on your next appearance for assaulting one Tabba Singh?—Yes, but I was drunk.

Mr. Wing:—Then you were up again for assaulting the police, were you not?—I was at that time in the habit of getting drunk.

Mr. Wing:—And you didn't get off with a fine that time—you got a month in prison. And you are now bringing this case of assault, as Mr. Priestwood said, in the interests of the maintenance of order in the settlement.

Complainant:—They beat me.

Mr. Wing:—You were much interested in the recent prosecution of Gujjan Singh, weren't you?—No.

Mr. Wing:—Did you not come to the court on July 5, because you were interested in the case?—I came according to the custom of the Sikhs.

Complainant went on to say that he did not know who was charged on the day in question as the court was cleared—he had not had any conversation with any other Sikhs.

Mr. Wing:—I put it to you that you waited at the gate of the consular compound and waited for the conveyance, in which were the prisoners, to pass. When it did pass, you jeered and shouted insulting remarks about your enemy, as you thought, Gujjan Singh, and the other men who had been convicted.

Complainant:—I was in the Public gardens and did not see the van.

Mr. Wing:—I put it to you that Male Singh said "Why do you say these things?" and that you replied "What is it to do with you, he is not your father?" You then caught him by the beard.

Complainant:—I did not speak to Male Singh.

Mr. Wing:—You then caught hold of Male Singh by the hair on the top of his head, you fell down and in the rough and tumble, you got your share of the blows.

Advantage of Opportunity

Complainant:—They tried to kill me, I had done nothing to anger them.

Mr. Wing:—Can you suggest why they should select such a time and place to assault you?

Complainant:—They are in one party and I am in another, so they rarely see me.

On re-examination, complainant said that the assault did not take place outside the consulate. He did not see the police van and he did not jeer. He had done nothing to make mischief and the two men with him did not take part in the affair.

Mr. Priestwood:—The axe case was proved to be a trumped up charge against you?

Complainant:—Yes, they wanted to get me in prison.

There was then some misunderstanding between the witness and counsel regarding a question with reference to the date when the complainant had served his prison sentence. First of all, complainant said that he had served his sentence some six or seven months ago, then he answered his answer to eight or nine months ago. At this stage Mr. Priestwood said: I want to get this quite clear. When did you serve your prison sentence?

Mr. Wing:—The question has already been asked and answered.

Mr. Priestwood:—It has not been answered.

Mr. Wing:—Yes it has—he said six or seven months ago, then eight or nine months (to the Magistrate). The question has been answered but Mr. Priestwood did not get the answer he wanted.

Mr. Priestwood:—I have never heard such a futile objection in my life. It is in the records when he served his imprisonment.

The Magistrate:—He said six or seven months ago; Mr. Priestwood. After further questioning the complainant at length, it was ascertained that he had served his sentence four or five years ago.

Sodaga Singh, an Indian watchman, said that he did not go to the court on the day in question but met the complainant in the Bund gardens with one Indah Singh.

Question of Interpretation

At this stage, Mr. Wing said:—"I understand that a great deal of the interpreting this morning was unsatisfactory. I have an interpreter here in Court and would ask the court's permission to allow him to sit here" (indicating the bench behind counsel). Permission was granted. Mr. Priestwood intimating that Mr. Wing's interpreter had not been sworn. Mr. Wing passed some remark which was not audible at the press bench.

Witness continued to corroborate complainant's evidence when Mr. Priestwood was informed that the other witnesses concerned in the case had not left the court as instructed at the morning session. The Magistrate again instructed them to leave and the case was proceeding when Mr. Wing's interpreter intimated that the other interpreter was not correctly interpreting. On this being rectified, Mr. Priestwood asked a few more questions, the answers to which corresponded with those given by the complainant.

Under cross-examination, witness said he did not ask what the crowd of Sikhs were doing outside the consulate on the morning in question

nor did he see the prison van pass. He did not do anything to stop the assault which went on for about 10 minutes.

Mr. Priestwood then attempted to call Indah Singh (the complainant's companion on the morning in question) to the witness box but was informed that he was not present in Court.

The case was adjourned.

Spirited Passages

Thursday's hearing was interspersed with spirited passages between counsel.

Russian police constable 285 deposed that on the day in question he was on duty near the Garden bridge. He heard a police whistle which appeared to emanate from inside the Bund gardens and proceeded at a run in that direction. At the bottom of the steps which are at the entrance to the gardens nearest the bridge, witness saw a body of Sikhs, in the centre of which was the complainant whose head and shoulders were smothered in blood. Complainant was holding an Indian by the hair.

Mr. Priestwood:—(pointing to accused) Was it the one in the yellow turban?

Mr. Wing:—I most strongly object. The man to whom Mr. Priestwood refers is the only one who has so far not been identified.

Witness:—I am not quite sure—I think it was the second man (indicating Male Singh) the man in the blue turban.

Curious Witnesses

Witness went on to say that complainant said he was injured and witness, together with Chinese constables, arrested eight men and took them to the Central station. Some of the Indians present ran away.

Cross-examined, witness said that about a minute or less expired between the time he heard the whistle and the time he arrived on the scene. He ran very quickly. He could safely say that he was at the scene within a minute. He was sure that complainant was holding an Indian by the hair.

Mr. Priestwood:—I am told that witnesses for the defence are still in Court.

Mr. Wing:—Who told you that the prosecutor?

The Magistrate:—(To the Marshal) If there are any witnesses in Court, send them outside.

The prosecution then called Indah Singh who entered the witness box.

Mr. Wing:—I would ask you, sir, to instruct the witness to face the Court, so that we may hear his answers and that the interpreter be instructed to translate exactly what the witness says.

Interpreter:—I can speak loudly.

Mr. Wing:—We want to hear the witness—not what you say.

Witness said that he was a watchman and that he had been summoned to appear. He had met Amar Singh (the complainant) at the entrance to the Public gardens.

Mr. Wing's Interruptions

Mr. Priestwood:—Did you have an appointment....

Mr. Wing:—Do not lead the witness.

The Magistrate:—How did you come to meet the complainant.

Witness:—I met him accidentally I had no appointment.

Mr. Wing:—There you are—met him accidentally and not by appointment. Really, sir, I.....

Mr. Priestwood:—I ask for an adjournment, it is impossible to conduct the case with Mr. Wing's interruptions.

The Magistrate:—I see no reason for granting an adjournment, Mr. Priestwood.

Witness, in reply to counsel, continued his story saying that he talked in the gardens with complainant for about an hour. 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock.

At this stage, Mr. Wing's interpreter audibly informed Mr. Wing that the interpretation was incorrect.

The Magistrate:—Don't interrupt. Interpreter here informed the Court that he was correctly translating the evidence.

Witness went on to say that after talking for a while, he, the complainant and their other companion got up with the intention of leaving the gardens with a view to taking food.

Mr. Wing:—Will you, sir, instruct the interpreter to translate exactly what the witness says. Not say "He says this and that"—I most strongly object to this interpreter.

Mr. Priestwood:—You mean—speak in the first person.

Mr. Wing:—Yes I do.

Mr. Priestwood:—I offered the police interpreter and you objected.

Mr. Wing:—I most certainly did not—I would never object to the police interpreter.

There was then an interruption from the court and more argument regarding the correctness of the translations.

Proceeding, witness said that he was sure Amar Singh did not say anything before he was beaten. There were four men beating him with sticks. Amar Singh had no stick.

Mr. Priestwood:—Do you know the names of the persons who struck.....

Mr. Wing:—(to interpreter) Don't point—I must again most strongly object.....

The Interpreter Replaced

The Magistrate:—(to witness) Did you see any of the accused hit the complainant?

Mr. Priestwood:—There: if I had asked that question (turning to Mr. Wing) You would have objected.

The Magistrate:—Mr. Priestwood, please:

Mr. Wing:—I most certainly would not have objected. It is a proper question. Sir, I must say that I have been exceedingly disgusted with the manner in which the prosecution has been conducted. I think that the interpreter is disgracefully bad. I have never objected to Mr. Li Singh the police interpreter, except perhaps on a technicality. I do much object to this interpreter.

The Magistrate:—Mr. Priestwood, do you object to the police interpreter taking this interpreter's place.

Mr. Priestwood:—I must say that I have.....

The Magistrate:—Do you object.... Mr. Priestwood:—Will your Worship please listen to me. Mr. Wing seizes upon the interpretation to prejudice the prosecution.

The Magistrate:—You have no right to say that, Mr. Priestwood.

Mr. Priestwood:—What I have said, I have said.

The police interpreter then replaced the one complained of.

Mr. Priestwood:—If there are any more interruptions, I shall leave the Court.

Mr. Wing Terrified

The Magistrate:—Alright, Mr. Priestwood—please proceed.

Mr. Wing:—I am terrified.

Mr. Priestwood:—You are rude.

Witness then continued and said that he recognized four of the accused as having been present on the day in question and having beaten the complainant. Amar Singh was knocked down and witness had blown his police whistle, the police arrived and four men were arrested.

Mr. Priestwood:—Were you at the trial of Gujjan Singh that morning?

Mr. Wing:—I must object. Sir, I am not recklessly making objections but a series of leading questions have been put to the witness.

Magistrate:—Where were you on the morning in question?

Witness:—I was at my duty place.

Cross-examined, witness said that he did not appear at the previous hearing as he was sick. He thought he was summoned because it was thought that he was not really sick. He was, however, alright now. When the crowd of Sikhs came up to witness and the complainant, someone said: "Amar Singh, we have arrived now."

After he had blown his whistle, about seven or eight minutes elapsed before the police came.

Witness could only adhere to his statements, he did not know anything about the police officer's evidence to the effect that only one minute elapsed after the blowing of the whistle.

Re-examined, witness said that he only saw four Sikhs, there might have been others about.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Wing:—There has been such an extraordinary divergence of evidence, that I really do not know what case I have to meet. If you desire me, Sir, to go on.....

The Magistrate:—Oh yes, Mr. Wing.

Mr. Wing:—Then I will call Isher Singh.

Isher Singh said that he had been 19 years in Shanghai and there had never been any charge against

him or any conviction. He only knew the complainant by sight. He had seen him in the court at the trial of Gujjan Singh when the court was cleared and he later saw him at the main gate of the Consulate when the prison van passed by with the prisoners. It was well known among the Sikh community that Gujjan Singh was to be tried on the day in question. After the van had passed through the main gate, he had left the vicinity and was in no disturbance of any kind. He had not seen Male Singh at the Consulate entrance. He had gone to the Plaza Hotel to see a friend and witnesses could corroborate this. He had also gone to see his solicitor on a private matter. "The fact is, concluded this accused, this is a Gurdwara trouble."

In cross-examination, Mr. Priestwood asked:—Were you not charged in connection with the murder of the Sirdar Sahib Buddha Singh together with Gujjan Singh?

Mr. Wing:—I object.....

Mr. Priestwood:—I agree that he was acquitted.....

Mr. Wing:—He was not acquitted—the charge was withdrawn by the Crown. I do object to.....

Who is the Faction Leader

Mr. Priestwood then proceeded with his cross-examination on the question of this accused meeting Male Singh at the entrance gate to the consulate.

Mr. Wing:—He has already said that he did not see Male Singh. Mr. Priestwood:—(reading from the law report of the previous hearing from the North-China Daily News) I want to find out what this accused knows about the allegation that the complainant caught Male Singh by the beard and hair. (Reading from the report) Mr. Wing said at the last hearing:—"I put it to you that Male Singh said "Why do you say these things?" and that you (the complainant) said "What is it to do with you, he is not your father?" You then caught him by the beard."

The Magistrate: This accused says that he was not there and that he did not see Male Singh.

Counsel then asked whether this accused (Isher Singh) was now at the head of the faction in place of Gujjan Singh.

Mr. Wing objected. It might set others against this accused. The faction naturally wanted another leader and this man had lived in Shanghai for 19 years. Gujjan Singh had been well liked and had been head of the faction and was now in prison. Counsel hoped that there were not going to be a series of charges brought against Isher Singh.

Mr. Priestwood:—I am not bringing any other charges—Mr. Wing is out to set these Indians against me.

The Magistrate:—You must not say that.

Mr. Priestwood:—I do say it.

The Magistrate:—Is it absolutely necessary for your case that you must ask this question regarding accused's present position with the faction.

Mr. Priestwood: Yes.

The Magistrate:—I hope you will be particularly careful—you are on very delicate ground, Mr. Priestwood.

Accused said that there were other Sikhs engineering the prosecution against him and mentioned one Sujjan Singh employed in the Customs.

The case was adjourned.

S. M. P. r. TAJA SINGH

In H. M. Police Court on Monday, Taja Singh again appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris, charged with having had in his possession literature alleged to be seditious.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Tycho Wing represented the accused.

Mr. Maitland intimated that the police wished to withdraw the charge against the accused as they were satisfied that, although being in possession of a paper which undoubtedly contained matter of a seditious nature, the accused had been the innocent tool of others.

Mr. Wing said that he was, of course, very glad that the police desired to withdraw the case. The accused was an illiterate person and the literature alleged to be seditious had been handed to accused in a closed envelope.

The Magistrate accordingly discharged the prisoner.

TRAFFIC CASES

F. W. Ambrose was fined \$5 or seven days by Mr. I. T. Morris, the Magistrate, in H. M. Police Court on Monday for driving a motor cycle at an excessive speed on Nanking Road on the morning of July 3.

C. R. Shekury had driven a motor cycle on Avenue Foch on the evening of July 1, in a dangerous manner. There were three persons on the cycle, one had sat on the tank, one on the saddle and the third on the pillion. Fined \$5, or seven days.

C. B. Pounsey was fined \$3 for failing to give information regarding the person driving his motor car after having been requested so to do by the police in two letters. Sub-Inspector Ginnane said that the car in question had been driven without a tail-light and the police had addressed two letters on the matter to the defendant. No reply had been received. Defendant said that he had changed his address and had not received the letters. The Magistrate fined him as above stated.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

VAN ZIANG KUNG KEE v. TOBACCO PRODUCTS CORP.

Judgment was given in the United States Court for China last Friday, by His Honour Judge Purdy, for the defendant company, in the suit which was brought by Hau, Tsing-kee, Wang Sz-chun, Chang Chung-feng, Loh Sih-hou, Chen Ngho-teng, Chen Tz-chia and Loh Sih-chai, co-partners working under the style of the Van Ziang Kung Kee Co., against the Tobacco Products Corp. for Mex. \$25,000. Counsel for the defence, Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., was instructed by the court to prepare general findings on the facts as indicated by His Honour in summing up the case, following which judgment would be given for the defendants. Mr. S. A. Moss appeared for the plaintiffs.

Presenting the summary of the legal contest which has involved several days of testimony and argument, Judge Purdy said "The case has been a long one, well argued by the counsel for both sides and a great mass of testimony has been presented for consideration of the court, much of which does not seem to be at all relevant to the issue involved. This issue is simply that the plaintiff and his partners are demanding the return of \$25,000 with interest amounting to \$1,000 and defendant defends on the ground that he does not owe the plaintiff any money, and, if anything, that plaintiff is still indebted to defendant."

His Honour continued drawing up outline of the action along the following lines. That a contract had been entered into on February 19, 1925 between plaintiff and defendant according to which the plaintiff was to perform certain duties in the district of Ningpo, Chekiang province. As a guarantee for this \$25,000 was put up by plaintiff company. At the time of this contract there was a man in Ningpo named Chu or Van Ziang who because of some interest he had in the terms of the contract came to Shanghai and affixed his chop to the contract, thereafter, being in the Tobacco Products Corporation's estimation the manager of the company with whom subsequent dealings would be transacted. At that time, as proven in the light of subsequent events, Mr. Loh Sih-hou, an employee of the Tobacco Products Corp., was interested in the Van Ziang Kung Kee Co., to a large extent, which he apparently did not wish to reveal, and did not until two years afterwards.

Release from the Contract

"It is clear in my mind," said His Honour, "from the evidence in this case that the other man interested in this company was Mr. Chu. Matters ran along until August 31 when this company was in arrears to the extent of \$29,000 when the Tobacco Products Corp. wrote a letter to the company that their deposit of \$25,000 would be applied as payment against this account. No protest was registered by Mr. Loh at that time, his Honour pointed out, the only mention of complications being that possibly the Ningpo dealer would not approve the transaction, presumably meaning Mr.

Chn. This man who had signed the contract was called up to Shanghai and signed a release to the contract on September 7, consenting to the application of the deposit in the manner pointed out, and the Tobacco Products' Corp., entered into a new arrangement with him to deal under the name of the Van Ziang Hou Co.

"The crux of the case is to assume that they had terminated the contract as brought out in the testimony," His Honour said, "Suppose that when this \$26,000 was applied in settlement of the account on September 1, they had not changed the name of the company, but had continued under the old name until the end of October, at that time the company would have owed the Tobacco Products' Corp. something like \$8,000."

Following this judgment was given for the defendant company.

U. S. v. WORTHINGTON AND CHAIET

In the U. S. Court for China on Tuesday morning, W. W. Worthington and S. Chaiet, charged on the three counts of carrying concealed weapons, attempted sale of 10 pistols and with violating the Treaty of Tientsin by dealing in contraband articles, were found guilty by His Honour, Judge Purdy, on the third count, sentence to be deferred until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The first and second counts were dismissed by Judge Purdy at the commencement of yesterday's hearing on the grounds that the facts were not sufficient to show an offence in any but the third count of the charge, which offence is punishable under the blanket law of the District of Columbia Code, §10.

Dr. George Sellet, prosecuting for the U.S. government, thereafter presented to the court certain salient points in the testimony of previous witnesses in an endeavour to break down the story of Mr. Worthington relative to his having been working with sanction of the municipal police in an attempt to apprehend arms dealers and to confiscate the arms. It was pointed out by the District Attorney that according to the testimony of Det-Insp. Hunter not a single protest had been made by Chaiet when he and the other accused were first arrested regarding their innocence. Further it was extraordinary, the District Attorney pointed out to the court, that no definite understanding had existed between Worthington and Capt. Clarke who, according to the former's testimony, had let Worthington make all the arrangements towards apprehending the arms' dealers, without any definite understanding as to how Worthington was to fare should they be apprehended.

Dr. Sellet's Contentions

In conclusion of his *resumé*, Dr. Sellet said, "It seems to me from all the evidence which has been produced that Mr. Worthington went to Capt. Clarke and made friends with the police in order to protect himself in the event of his being apprehended."

The argument for the defence, conducted by Mr. C. S. Franklin, opened by presenting to the court the remaining question for the courts, determination, whether the defendants in the case were actually putting over an arms deal or whether it was their intention to have confiscated the arms and reap the reward which they had been given to believe would be forthcoming from the police should the latter be successful. "I do not believe that the prosecution in this case has shown beyond a reasonable doubt that these defendants were both knaves and fools and that is what the court must believe if the court believes that they tried to put through an arms' deal," Mr. Franklin said.

In rebuttal the District Attorney brought out his belief that the sale of the pistols had been an attempt to swindle the Chinese buyer, who in the case under argument had been a "decoy" in the service of the police, as the whole lot of the nine pistols remaining after one sample had been shown was not worth more than \$200, whereas a price of \$135 per pistol was to have been paid.

The Judge's Decision

In giving his decision, Judge Purdy said, "It isn't very difficult for me to reach the conclusion that a lawyer as experienced as Mr. Worthington if he wanted to put over an arms' deal would be adroit enough to know that mentioning it to the police might come in good

stead. I think that Mr. Worthington himself tried, in common parlance, to 'put one over on the court' with his story and I am satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that they were engaged in dealing in contraband arms."

Following which his Honour indicated that sentence would be passed later and that in the meantime the accused were to be out on the same bail.

SLOBODCHIKOFF v. BUNTING

Judgment for the plaintiff was given in the U.S. Court for China on Thursday by his Honour Judge Purdy in the action of Alexander Yakovlevich Slobodchikoff v. Maxwell H. Bunting, to recover the value of certain professional services alleged to have been rendered by the plaintiff to the defendant during 1925 at Harbin, Manchuria. Judgment was given for the sum of \$663.12, being the total accrued from a \$75 a month agreement admitted by the defendant to have been entered into for a certain portion of 1925 for general consultation and legal advice from the plaintiff by the defendant in the conduct of his business. Added to this was judgment for Yen 2,000 for services in connexion with litigation between the defendant in this case and the Commission of the Construction of the Tramway, in Manchuria, together with Yen 500 for services rendered to the defendant in a suit against the Barin Concession Company and an additional item of Yen 200 for services rendered during the time of criminal proceedings brought against one Vorobei, an employee of the defendant in Harbin, when the former had shot and wounded a Chinese during an altercation between Chinese and the defendant's company while unloading timber, the latter items making a total of Yen 2,700. Judgment included interest on these amounts at 6 per cent. from January 1, together with costs.

PROVISIONAL COURT

THREATENING LETTER CHARGE

A very interesting case in which a prominent Chinese business man is alleged to have been sent threatening letters asking him to hand over \$20,000 came to the attention of Judge Ling last Friday in the Provisional Court.

The complainant in the case was Mr. Y. S. Kumsoo, a British subject, who said that seven different letters were sent to him on seven different days, written in seven different handwritings. The accused was Tong Ching-ming, who says that he knows nothing of the amount of money involved, but who is charged with attempting to get money by threats.

According to the stories told by the complainant, the accused, and Det. Sgt. Henry, who effected the arrest, there were several letters passed between the members of a gang and the complainant in which the former asked that the \$20,000 should be paid over.

In his outline of the case Sgt. Henry said that the complainant had received letters on July 8 and July 9 demanding the money. It instructed the complainant to insert in the "China Times," a Chinese newspaper, an advertisement stating that he was willing to negotiate with the writers. Such an advertisement was inserted and, in consequence, negotiations were started.

On the evening of July 13 a representative of the complainant met representatives of the gang in the Yung Poong Hotel, in the Louza district.

An argument ensued over the amount to be handed over, and as a result it was decided that a meeting should be held on the following day.

Arrested in French Concession

At 7 p.m. on Thursday the representative of the complainant was sent to the Yuen Chow Hotel in the French Concession and there he met the accused. During the conversation, Sgt. Henry, with the assistance of the French police, walked in and arrested the accused.

At this stage of the proceedings the case was remanded in order that the police might arrest accomplices, whose names they have.

The complainant was called and said that all together he had received seven letters on seven consecutive

days, written in a different hand writing. He sent a representative to visit the persons responsible. The letters said that if he did not hand over the money, things would be made unpleasant for him.

The representative of the complainant, Shu Sz-shing, was then called, and said that his master had directed him to call on the representative of the writers of the letters. He had two meetings. At the first he asked the representative whether or not he could decrease the demand, but the latter refused. On his second trip his master told him that the detectives were following and that they would make the arrest in the hotel in the French Concession.

Accused was then questioned by the court, and said that he was an ex-soldier. He did not know the contents of the letters. He was living at a hotel in the French Concession and a man by the name of Lai had approached him and asked him to meet the representative of the complainant. He did so, but knew nothing of the money of which he talked.

Remand was taken at this stage.

ROWDY CHINESE ON BOUNDARY ROAD

A coolie Yung Kyi-tsen, 24, and Yoong Kung-pan, a photographer, 27, were charged last Friday in the Provisional Court with having assaulted two Chinese police constables on Boundary Road on Thursday morning while they were on duty.

According to reports emanating from police sources there was a small riot during the affair, during which a squad from West Hongkong police station were called out. During the proceedings a mob gathered and started hurling stones and most of the police were struck by these.

The two accused were fined \$10 each in the Provisional Court, after Sub-Insp. Knight had asked the court to take a serious view of the case.

Police evidence in the court last Friday was to the effect that several Chinese soldiers started to come across the boundary into the International Settlement from the Shanghai North Station. They were halted by Chinese police constable 700, who told them that they were not allowed.

The two accused, seeing this, shouted to the soldiers to come back if they wished, as the Settlement was Chinese territory. The soldiers did so and, at the same time, the accused started shouting to the C. P. C. that he was a running dog of the foreign imperialists.

There were words passed and soon a crowd started gathering. Under the guidance of the two accused, the crowd became more angry and started throwing stones. Word was passed to West Hongkong station that the trouble was going on and a squad was sent down and, after a little trouble, succeeded in bringing the threatening mob under control.

In prosecuting the case, Sub-Insp. Knight asked the court to take a serious view of the case. He said that there were several gangs of loafers who persisted in frequenting the boundary between Chapei and the International Settlement and these often caused trouble for the police. Several times serious trouble had been averted only by the quick action of the police.

The Judge took the view that the accused were guilty of insulting the Chinese constables and fined the two accused \$10 each.

MOTHER AND SON

A Chinese woman and a coolie, were brought before Judge Chan in the Special Provisional Court on Tuesday morning on a charge of having been concerned together in a conspiracy to sell the former's son.

Plain-clothes Sgt. Hutton said that the complainant was the father of the child, Wong Ng-ding, and that he had reported to the police that his son had been kidnapped in Avenue Joffre. Inquiries were at once made and it was found that the child had been sold. He had been placed in the care of the second accused's shop in Fokien Road by the mother for nourishment and she instructed the second accused to sell him because she was too poor to care for him. The child was accordingly sold for \$50, \$40 of

which was paid to the mother and the remaining \$10 was given to the second accused as commission. Later the baby was again sold to a family in the French Concession. The father did not know that his son had been sold.

Complainant told the Court that the boy was three months old. He was placed in charge of the second accused for nourishment. On the 17th instant he went to see him and to pay \$5 for his keep but the second accused refused to receive this money, nor could he tell him where the child was. He then went to the station and reported the matter. He did not know that his wife had been concerned in the sale.

Li Zung-sz said that the second accused had told her that he knew of a baby who was about to be placed in the Door of Hope by his parents because they were too poor to keep him. Witness told him that she knew of a friend who was childless and perhaps she would buy the baby. The sale was eventually entered into and \$50 was paid. This statement was corroborated by a woman who bought the baby.

The first accused denied being concerned in the sale. She had entered into employment as a wet nurse and so she left the baby with the second accused.

The second accused said that they arranged between them to sell the baby and so this was eventually done.

Judge Chan remanded the case for the higher court and ordered the second's accused's detention. The first accused was granted bail in the sum of \$500, shop security.

ALLEGATIONS OF PAID MURDER

Woo Nyoh-chi, unemployed mill worker, was brought before Judge Ling and Mr. Bos, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court on Wednesday morning, charged with being concerned with another man in killing Chinese detective constable 76, Dzang Ming-tuh, in Yangtzepoo Road, at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday and with attempting to kill Chinese police constable 1726, Wong Tuh-tung, by shooting at him with a Mauser pistol.

Det-Sgt. Telfer said that deceased left a teashop at 9.30 in company with a tea coolie and hired rickshas. After they had gone some 15 yards, the accused and another man rushed from the sidewalk and fired several shots at deceased. Having done this, they ran away and the tea coolie chased them. During the excitement, the ricksha coolies disappeared. A number of people joined in and Chinese P. C. 1725, who lived near by and was off duty, hearing the blowing of police whistles, ran out and took part in the chase. The tea coolie chased accused's accomplice and saw him go into a small country house. As the man was armed, he did not dare go into the house. He went to the station and reported the matter. Insp. Robertson and a party went there but found that the man had escaped through a small opening in the back room. They found, however, a long gown, which was identified as having been that worn by the accomplice. A Mauser pistol was also found.

Three Hundred Dollars for the Job.

In the meantime, continued Det-Sgt. Telfer, the accused ran into Seoul Road and fired two shots at the constable which made most of the crowd give up the chase, but the Chinese constable kept on and followed him. The man ran along a creek and entered an alleyway. The policeman went in but could find no trace of the man. He remained outside and eventually accused came out of a house and the constable grappled with him. With the assistance of another man, they got a piece of rope and tied him. The constable then asked accused where his pistol was and accused replied that he had thrown it on top of a mosquito net in the house. This was soon recovered and it was proved that it had become jammed. The Chinese constable, who said that he was washing his face when he heard police whistles being blown, corroborated this evidence, as did the tea coolie.

Accused admitted having shot the deceased. He was accompanied by another man (whose name he told the Judge) whose friend, a former member of the Communists' picket corps, had asked them to shoot the deceased, promising him \$300. They

wanted to shoot the detective because they had a grudge against him and because he had taken part in disarming the pickets. His accomplice fired the first shot and he fired only twice. There were eight people in all who went to the place. Six were armed. Witness only got \$1 of the promised \$300.

The case was then adjourned, accused being detained in custody. A warrant was issued for the other man concerned.

An inquest was held later in the day at the Public Mortuary and the evidence was exactly the same as that given above. Deceased's wife, who was called by Judge Chao (with whom sat Mr. Kudo, the Senior Consul's Deputy), identified the body.

A verdict was returned that death was caused by shots fired by the accused and an accomplice.

BENJAMIN v. KYUNG AH-DZIEN

An interesting application was made in the Special Provisional Court on Wednesday before Judge Yu and Mr. Martin, H. M. Consular Deputy, in the case of D. H. Benjamin & Co., Ltd., v. Kyung Ah-dzien. Mr. John McNeill was present for the plaintiff and Mr. Woo Zung-yui defended.

Plaintiff's claim was in respect of rents in arrears to the amount of Tls. 280, plus \$15 court fees.

At yesterday's hearing, defendant, through his counsel, made an application for the dismissal of the case for the time being. His application alleged that he was a member of the Fook Shun Li Tenants Rent Reduction Union and that this union, in turn, was a member of the Shanghai Special City Grand Tenants Union. He therefore, submitted that all matters relating to the movement for a reduction of rents had been taken care of by the latter union and that the "Grand Union" had petitioned to the Central Government of China in Nanking for instructions, the Government then instructing the Ministry of Finance to investigate and consider the movement for a reduction of rents. Upon hearing that certain of its members were being oppressed by rent collectors, the "Grand Union" had petitioned the Shanghai Special City Government for instructions, the application said. Defendant submitted that the disputed rent should be paid only by order of the Executive Department of the Government because any payments made at the present time would constitute a repeal of the resolutions passed by the different Tenants Unions. The "Grand Union," he further submitted, was a subordinate organ of the Kuomintang and was under its direction. As the Central Government in Nanking was the product of the Kuomintang, defendant requested the Court to respect party government and, by article 219 of the Chinese Civil Code, to dismiss the case for the time being.

After hearing defendant the Court found that, according to the article of the code referred to, the application must be dismissed.

Defendant then gave notice of appeal and the Court ordered an adjournment pending a decision by the Court of Appeals.

CHINESE SALESMAN HANDED OVER

In the Shanghai Special Provisional, before Judge Chao, an application was made on behalf of Gen. Yang Hu and Mr. Chen Chun, Defence Commissioner and Chairman of the Shanghai Political Council, respectively, for the 'extradition' of Chen Hih-dzang, 38, a salesman, to answer a charge of "plotting to cause a disturbance of the peace and good order of the locality."

Det-Sgt. Williamson said that, on Wednesday, the Chinese authorities made application to the Commissioner of Police by letter to have the accused arrested. In accordance with this, witness went to 282 Tseepoo Road but did not find the accused there. The Chinese authorities, however, arrested him there later. Accused had only been in Shanghai for four days, having come from Anhui. He was wanted on a charge of "being a danger to the community."

Dr. A. Ting, on behalf of the accused, said he would call a witness to prove that accused was a respectable merchant.

Woo Tuh-shing, chairman of the Tea Guild, said that accused was a member of the Guild for 15 years and was a well-known tea dealer in Anhui.

Accused stated that he came to Shanghai on the 9th day of the 6th moon and was staying at the Tea Guild in Tsepo Road. He paid a visit to Shanghai each in year connexion with his business as a tea merchant.

A detective attached to the Military Court then asked that accused should be handed over for trial.

After considering the case, the Court ordered that accused be handed over to the Special Military Court for trial.

SUICIDE—SERGIUS GARNETT

An inquest was conducted on Thursday at the Public Mortuary, by Judge Chao and Mr. A. Stevenson, the Senior Consul's deputy on the body of Sergius Garnett, an employee in the Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who hanged himself by a cord attached to the iron bars outside the window of the room occupied by the deceased at the Mental ward of the Victoria Nursing Home.

Evidence was given by Det-Inpector Schmidt who said that deceased was 36 years of age was found hanging by Mr. B. Stone an attendant at the Nursing Home. The body was immediately cut down and Dr. Bary was called but life was pronounced to be extinct. Deceased had been a patient in the mental ward since July 7.

Dr. Bary said that the deceased suffered from mental trouble. He had an idea that he was being persecuted by everyone and that they were trying to do him harm. Deceased had escaped from another hospital and had been placed in the Nursing Home mental ward.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned. Deceased is survived by his wife who is at present in Shanghai.

Accused, who was then questioned, admitted that he had committed the crime and he was prepared to suffer for it. The deceased had tormented him in every way and had even gone so far as to persuade his wife to accept the advances of sweethearts. He had willingly surrendered himself to the police. He bore no malice against the two sisters who had demanded a death sentence.

The associate procurator then summed up and demanded the heaviest punishment the law could impose, especially, he said, in view of the horrible circumstances surrounding the murder and the accused's cruelty.

Counsel for the defence pleaded that his client, in admitting the charge and in surrendering himself voluntarily to the authorities, was not in his proper mind when he committed the act. If he was sane, he would certainly have tried to escape. Counsel pleaded for leniency.

The Sentence

After considering the case, the Judge mentioned that he at first thought of imposing a severe

penalty but there were certain facts which mitigated the offence. He would take into consideration the accused man's allegations against the deceased woman and the fact that he had surrendered himself voluntarily to the police. It was an abhorrent crime and it was a pity that the deceased woman could not be present either to confirm or deny the accused's statement. In the circumstances, he would sentence the accused to 12 years' close confinement with hard labour, otherwise imprisonment in the first degree, article 51 of the code providing that "whenever, before the discovery of the commission of an offence, the offender voluntarily surrenders himself to the authorities for trial, the punishment prescribed for the offence may be mitigated by one degree."

Accused was then taken away and the court rose.

In H. M. Police Court, last Friday, before Mr. I. T. Morris, Teja Singh was charged with being in possession of and distributing seditious litera-

ture. Captain W. G. Clarke, Director of Criminal Intelligence, said that at 2 p.m. on Thursday he found accused in the watchman's quarters at the Dollar Wharf, in possession of the paper, which undoubtedly was seditious. Accused told witness that he did not know that the paper was unlawful and that he could not read. The document will be translated and accused will appear on Monday in the same court.

In H. M. Supreme Court, on Monday, Judge Grain gave judgment for the plaintiffs for \$260.60 and costs, in a case in which Messrs. Weeks & Co. sued L. P. O'Driscoll for the value of goods sold and delivered.

In the United States Commissioner's Court for China on Saturday Mr. G.W. Crum was fined \$2 for failing to obey traffic signals at the intersection of Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads on June 29. Mr. M. O. Springfield, Assistant Commissioner of Police (in charge of traffic), who witnessed the offence, gave evidence. Defendant admitted

the offence, stating that he did not wish to disobey the by-laws, but added that he was confused when the officer on duty switched the red and green lights. The two charges against H. L. Corbin, who was not present on Saturday, but who has given assurance that he will be in attendance at the next session of the traffic court, will be prosecuted next Saturday.

P. KAZAROFF was brought before Judge Ling, in the Provisional Court, on Monday, on a charge of begging in the Hongkew Market, on Sunday morning. After saying that he simply asked an old lady to help him to get to Tientsin, he was fined \$20, or seven days in prison.

S. A. Ponomareff, a Russian peddler, was charged in the Provisional Court on Tuesday, before Judge Ling, with selling liquor without a licence from the Council and with having kept liquor for sale believed to be injurious to public health. The case was remanded and an analysis was ordered.

DISTRICT COURT

REPUBLIC OF CHINA v. LIU YOH-TZ

The case in which an unemployed Cantonese, Liu Yoh-tz, alias Liu Yoh-kuang, 30, was charged with wilfully murdering his cousin, a lady physician named Miss Liu Wai-fong, in Ting Shing Lee, an alleyway off North Szechuen Road, on June 15 last, by wounding her 42 times with a dagger and chopper, was heard by Judge Huang, in the Shanghai District Court on Tuesday morning.

The associate procurator, Mr. Chu, prosecuted for the Chinese Government and Mr. Li was appointed by the court to act for the defence.

The evidence was the same as that given at the previous hearings, namely, that accused, after stealing certain properties belonging to his brother-in-law, Mr. B. J. Chen, went to the home of the deceased, where he had been given free board and lodging for the past year, and stabbed her in the back while she was in the act of combing her hair. There was a struggle, in the course of which, the deceased received many more wounds and was thrown down the stairs, after the accused had knocked her head against the wall a number of times. The shouts for help from the dead woman and her daughter, who also alleged that she was threatened by her uncle when she tried to persuade him to desist, brought neighbours and members of the alleyway's self-governing society to the spot, as well as a Chinese constable, but, being afraid that the accused was armed, these men declined to enter the policeman going back to the station for reinforcements.

The Accused's Story

The accused was then alleged to have taken off his blood-stained clothes and washed himself after which he left the house, only to be held up by those outside who told him that, as he had committed a crime, he could not leave the place. The police then arrived and accused was taken into custody. There were three eye-witnesses who gave evidence, as well as the deceased's sisters and an elderly neighbour, who was first to respond to the cries for assistance by calling the members of the self-governing society.

WHAT THE DICTIONARY SAYS:-

FLAVOUR

THAT QUALITY OF ANYTHING
WHICH AFFECTS THE TASTE OR
THE SMELL OR WHICH GRATIFIES
THE PALATE.



THERE IS
NO CIGARETTE MORE GRATIFYING THAN A

CAPSTAN

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Randall W. Robertson sailed for Home on Saturday.

Mr. John M. Hykes left port on Saturday for a short business trip to America.

Mr. W. G. Murphy was a passenger on the N. Y. K. str. Shinyo Maru, sailing from Shanghai on Friday.

Mr. Richard Cumming, a well-known merchant in Sydney, Australia, has come to Shanghai by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Valerie B. O. Roth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Valentin Roth, to Mr. Percival Goffe, of Shanghai.

Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, engineer-in-chief of the Electricity Department, left on Saturday for Home and expects to be back in January.

Mr. W. T. THORNE, manager for several years of the local branch of Messrs. Allen & Hanbury's, sailed for Home on Saturday on retirement.

Mr. Liang Yun-shan, a member of the Law Codification Commission, has arrived to take up a position as judge in the Shanghai Provisional Court.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, on leave of absence from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was successful in passing for his master's certificate at Hongkong, last week.

TIENTSIN papers announce the engagement of Miss Lily Fox, second daughter of Mr. H. Fox, formerly manager of Spunt & Co., to Mr. Izadore Weinberg.

Mr. A. Kelly Davies has left for Unzen by the str. Shanghai Maru, on sick leave, after being under treatment at Shanghai General Hospital. He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. L. E. Aveling, who is to take up the position of First Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Saturday. He left here for his post on Wednesday.

THE death is announced of Mr. William C. Gardner, of Tientsin, formerly on the staff of the Tobacco Products Corporation, who went north from Shanghai about a year ago.

Mr. Tan Hai-chiu, formerly com-pradore to Messrs. Hansons and managing director of the China Merchants' Tobacco Co., has been appointed Director of the Kiangsu-Chékiang Bureau of Fishing.

OWING to confinement in the Shanghai General Hospital, Mr. Vaughn Brydone-Jack, general agent for the Canadian National Railways, did not be sail to Canada on home leave on Saturday. His ultimate departure at present is indefinite.

TIENTSIN papers announce that a marriage is to take place shortly between Mr. Norman Edgar Elsworth, of the Chinese Government Salt Administration, Taiyuanfu, and Miss Mira Marjorie Vardon, of the Tientsin Grammar School staff.

HONGKONG papers announce that the marriage will take place at Hongkong, in October, of Robert Keith Valentine, of Messrs. Dodwell Co. & Ld., son of Mr. James Valentine, late of Messrs. Dowell & Co., of Shanghai, and Aimee Tat-Hot Haslett, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Haslett, of Reigate, Surrey, England.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Huang Fu, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, on Monday gave a tiffin in honour of Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate of the Philippine Islands, who arrived in Shanghai by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia. There was a large gathering of local American and Chinese officials. Mr. Quezon left the some evening for Nanking to meet Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Col. G. G. Stroebe, of the Yangtze Conservancy Board, returned from Peking on Tuesday.

Dr. Mrs. and Miss MacGillivray have left by the str. Lisang, for Weihaiwei, where they will stay with Mrs. J. Niven.

Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett has returned to Shanghai from Peking and the Shantung front, where he has been for some time past.

Mr. S. Sakuragi, formerly a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who has been paying a visit to Shanghai, returned to Dairen on Thursday.

HONGKONG papers announce the forthcoming wedding of Mr. Harry Cooper, journalist, residing at Empress Lodge, Kowloon, to Miss Frances Louise Sherman, of Tientsin.

THE Rev. C. G. Sparham, secretary of the China Advisory Council of the London Missionary Society, has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Sparham, after an absence of 10 months in London.

Mr. Duncan Bardsley Hogg, eldest son of Dr. Alfred Hogg and Mrs. Hogg, of Chefoo, was married to Eileen, daughter of the late Mr. F. R. M. Stone and Mrs. Stone, of Manchester, at Home, on June 16.

Mlle. Svetlanova, directress of the Shanghai Ballet School, left for Singapore on Saturday for a three months' engagement with the Raffles Hotel there. Mlle. Svetlanova will be back in November and will open her school again.

Mr. K. D. Stewart attended the investiture at Buckingham Palace on June 21 and received from the King the honour of Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire conferred upon him for services in connexion with the China Tariff Commission.

THE engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, of Mr. J. L. Dodds, First Secretary at the British Legation, Stockholm, and Mrs. Etelka Bell, of Paris, widow of Mr. Edward Bell, of New York, late American Charge d'Affaires in Peking, and daughter of Brig-General H. Conyers Surtees.

THE Right Honourable the Earl of Gosford has resigned his connexion with the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., having completed nearly seven years with that company, of which he was appointed a director in March, 1920. Lord Gosford joined the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., London, on July 14, 1919, and soon afterwards left for China.

A RESIDENT of some years standing has departed from Weihaiwei in the person of Mr. W. R. Haller, the Financial Secretary to the Government. Before taking up another position Mr. Haller intends visiting some eastern ports en route for England from which country he has been absent for more than 10 years.

THE Royal Humane Society has awarded its Bronze Medal to Mr. Andrew Duncan, Third Engineer on the str. Changchow. On September 11, 1926, at Shanghai, Mr. Duncan attempted to save Mr. John Griffith, Second Officer of the same ship, who, when entering a ship's boat to go ashore, fell into the Huangpu and disappeared. It was a dark night, with rain, and a strong ebb tide was running. Mr. Duncan dived to the rescue, but Mr. Griffith did not come to the surface again.

WEIHAIWEI people are regretting the departure of the Rev. C. R. and Mrs. Burnett. Mr. Burnett is a missionary of the S.P.G. and acted as Port Chaplain. In addition, he has for the past 16 years been principal of a Chinese school for advanced students and is described as perhaps the best allround sportsman Weihaiwei has had. Their many friends hope Mrs. Burnett's health will permit of their early return to Weihaiwei.

COLONEL Carpenter has been promoted in command of the Royal Marine Battalion in China.

Dr. John A. Snell has just returned after six weeks in Hankow, where he was engaged in Red Cross work for the wounded soldiers.

Mr. C. W. Pettit and Mr. G. A. Fitch have been elected on the Navy Y.M.C.A. Board. Dr. A. H. Swan is the new chairman of the Board.

Mr. K. K. Thompson, M. E. of Harvard, who has had 15 years of educational work in China, lately at Ichowfu, has joined the teaching staff of the Bangkok Christian College.

COMM. N. H. Gerolamo de Rossi, the new Italian Minister to the Court of Siam, and lately Consul-General in Shanghai, has arrived in Bangkok with his wife and daughter.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, the following were among the Fellows elected:—Messrs. John H. Bottomley and Alan Reid, of Hongkong, and Messrs. Wm. C. Foster, S. Cameron Potter and Albert C. Townsend, all of Shanghai.

Mr. Paul W. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Navy Y.M.C.A. in China, and Mrs. Brown, left yesterday on the str. President Lincoln for furlough in America. They were accompanied by Miss Betty Brown. Mr. Wilbur Judd will be the acting Executive Secretary during the absence of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Harry Maxwell, who has been the Danish Consul in Kobe and Osaka for the past nine years, tendered his resignation of the post upon joining the staff of General Motors Japan, Ltd., Osaka, and Mr. Paul Jorgensen now is in charge of the Consulate in the capacity of acting Consul.

THE noted Chinese scholar, Dr. Ku Hung-ming, who had been in Tokyo for the past three years, connected with the "Daito Bunka Kyokai" (Oriental Cultural Association) has arrived at Dairen, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He intends to go to Peking when the civil war comes to a close.

THE American Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, and his wife and daughter, have left for America on furlough, for six months; after four years at Canton where Mr. Jenkins was Senior Consul. He is succeeded by Mr. J. C. Houston, from Tientsin, who was formerly for a time at Canton.

Dr. R. d'Auxion de Ruffé returned to Shanghai on Thursday on board the str. President Madison after a short holiday in France, where he has been lecturing on Chinese matters before many important French bodies. During his stay at home he was elected a member of the Société d'Etudes Economiques, of which the president is the famous economist, M. Yves Guyot, former premier of France.

COMMANDER James Figgins, promoted at the New Year from the battle-cruiser Renown, and the first to reach the rank of commander on the active list from the grade of mate, has now received his first appointment in his new rank. He is to become executive officer of H.M.S. Titania, depot ship for submarines in China, in which Commander Franklin Ratsey has nearly completed two years.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Charles Perry Scott, D.D., of Chung-tse School, Peking, Bishop of North China, 1880. 1913, who died on February 13, aged 79, left property in Great Britain valued at £3,551. He left the proceeds of certain life policies upon trust for his niece, Mary Scott, for life, and then one-half to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Dioceses of North China and Shantung; and one-half between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (for general purposes), the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, the Korean Mission, the Jerusalem and East Mission, the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the Charterhouse Mission.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Reserve Company.—Lieut. T. H. Hutchison to be Captain dated July 1, 1927.

Municipal Economy Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee to inquire into the question of expenditure incurred in connection with the administration and organisation of the various departments of the Municipal Council, including salaries, allowances etc. of employees:—

Mr. B. D. F. Beith,
Mr. S. Fessenden,
Mr. K. Fukushima,
Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten,
Mr. R. Calder Marshall,
Mr. N. S. Marshall,
Mr. N. L. Sparke.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, July 13, when Mr. S. Fessenden was appointed Chairman and Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten Vice-Chairman and it was decided to hold meetings every Monday and Friday until further notice.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, July 16, 1927.

Cases notified during week ending Saturday, midnight, July 16, 1927.	Cases notified during week ending Saturday, midnight, July 16, 1927.	Cases notified during week ending Saturday, midnight, July 16, 1927.
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	1
Diphtheria	3	0
Tuberculosis	8	11
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	9
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0
Amoebic Dysentery	0	1
Bacillary Dysentery	2	1
Plague	0	0
Total Deaths from all causes	11	162

Police Report for June.

Strength of the Force on June 30.

Officers	16	
Foreigners	367	
Japanese	85	
Sikhs	825	
Chinese	2,207	
Clerical and Teaching Staff	181	
Followers	279	
Total	3,960	400

Serious Crime.—This includes the murder of a ship's watchman who was shot in an alleyway in the Wayside District on the night of June 4; the murder of a coal broker who was shot in the Wayside District on the night of June 9; the murder of a Chinese Detective Sergeant whose dead body bearing a bullet wound was found behind a sandbag barricade in the West Hongkong District on the early morning of June 11; the murder of a Chinese Constable and the wounding of three other Chinese Constables, one of the latter being a member of the French Police, who were fired at by an armed gang in the Louza District on the morning of June 15; the attempted murder of a Chinese Constable who was fired at by two armed men in the Wayside District on the evening of June 14; the murder of a Chinese who was shot by armed robbers at his home in Hongkong District on June 17 and the death of a Chinese as a result of being assaulted at a tea-shop in the Pootoo Road District on June 16.

In connection with these cases thirteen persons were arrested. Two died from wounds received at the time of their arrest and the remainder are under remand.

Five persons were arrested during the month in connection with the murder of a foreign Constable and two Chinese Constables and the wounding of two other Chinese Constables who were fired at by an armed gang on Carter Road on the night of May 26. In connection with the murder of a foreign woman whose dead body was found in the Western District on the morning of February 14, one foreigner was arrested on June 15. One man on remand charged with the murder of a Chinese female in the Yangtzepoo District on April 28 was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. In ad-

dition to the three men on remand charged with the murder of a wharf coolie and the wounding of two other Chinese in the Wayside District on January 2 three arrests were made on June 20.

Armed Abduction.—At about 1 a.m. on June 29 a Chinese and his wife were forcibly abducted on Thibet Road by four armed men who after getting rid of the chauffeur, to whom they gave a letter to be delivered at the victims' house, drove off towards Yangtzepoo. Whilst proceeding along Yangtzepoo Road the car became disabled through running into a part of the road under repair and during an attempt to put it right the persons abducted escaped. One shot was fired by the abductors at a Sikh Police Havildar. The letter mentioned above purported to be signed by a member of the Chinese Communist Party and demanded that a sum of money be paid within three days.

Trafficking in Firearms, etc.—Five foreigners and two Chinese were arrested for trafficking in firearms when twenty pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were seized. Five of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment and two are on remand.

Nineteen Chinese were arrested for being in possession of firearms for an unlawful purpose. Two were fined, three were acquitted and fourteen are under remand. Five men on remand at the end of May for this class of offence were dealt with. Four were sentenced to imprisonment and the charge against one was dismissed.

Robbery.—Forty-nine reports of armed robbery from premises and twenty on the highway were received during the month. Seven cases of attempted armed robbery were also reported. Shots were fired by the robbers in ten instances, resulting in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of another. One robber was shot dead and two were wounded.

In connection with the foregoing and reports of armed robberies occurring prior to June 1, 85 persons, 11 of whom were in possession of loaded firearms, were apprehended. Two died from wounds received at the time of their arrest, three were sentenced to imprisonment, two escaped from custody, two were acquitted and seventy-six are on remand. Of the 200 persons on remand at the end of May charged with armed robbery sixty-four were dealt with. Forty-one were sentenced to imprisonment, three escaped from custody and twenty were acquitted. Five persons arrested in connection with an armed robbery committed in territory under Chinese jurisdiction were handed over to the authorities concerned. Two men were likewise handed over to the French Police for armed robbery committed in the French Concession.

Eight reports of highway robbery, in which no arms were used, were received. One man apprehended in connection with one of these holdups was acquitted. Two men on remand charged with highway robbery were sentenced to imprisonment.

Property Stolen.—180 reports made under this heading during the month represent an estimated loss of \$186,943 and include 28 cases of burglary, 7 of house-breaking, 8 of godown-breaking and 20 of shop and office-breaking. Successful investigation was made in 106 cases, resulting in the recovery of property valued at \$32,110, in addition to which recoveries to the extent of \$43,670 were made in connection with reports received prior to June 1. In addition, successful results were obtained in ten cases reported as having occurred out of limits and in two cases where property was reported as lost.

Crime beyond Settlement Limits.—Thirteen cases of armed robbery and piracy were reported during the month as having occurred in territory under Chinese jurisdiction in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. In one instance shots were fired resulting in the death of a Chinese.

Executions.—About forty executions of persons charged with being Communists and robbers took place during the month at Lunghua.

Anti-Foreign Agitation.—Notwithstanding the suppression of Communist activities in the area under the Nationalist (Nanking) forces, anti-foreign propaganda on

the lines introduced into this country by that party is still being vigorously continued. Pretexts used in furtherance of the campaign during the month included a protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung and the incidence of various anniversaries of conflicts between Chinese and foreigners. At meetings convened under official auspices and attended by students and workers to the number of several thousands, speakers denounced Japanese imperialism. They alleged that the troops sent by the Japanese Government to Shantung ostensibly for the purpose of protecting Japanese residents were really intended to further aggressive designs and to prevent the defeat of the Fengtien militarists who were condemned as Japanese hirelings. An anti-Japanese boycott was freely advocated as the most effective means to prevent Japan from attaining these aims. The speakers who propounded these views included the Chief of the Headquarters of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Chief of the Political Department of the Nationalist Army of the 2nd Route, a representative of the Shanghai Students' Union, a member of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and several other prominent Kuomintang leaders. The addresses which they gave were supplemented by the distribution of leaflets advocating anti-Japanese sentiments, the exhibition of banners bearing inscriptions of similar import and the shouting of slogans of which the following are typical examples:—

Let us oppose the dispatch of Japanese soldiers to Shantung!
Let us sever economic relations with the Japanese!

Let us abrogate all Sino-Japanese treaties!

Let us overthrow Japanese Imperialism!

Let us get back all Chinese territory held by Japan!

Let us denounce the Twenty-one Demands!

Let us boycott Japanese goods!

Other means invoked in the furtherance of anti-Japanese propaganda included the delivery of street lectures and the posting of hideous cartoons. On one of these posters Japanese Imperialism was depicted as a figure engaged in the destruction of "International Law" with the aid of a spear inscribed "The Dispatch of Troops." Under the feet of the figure is Shantung Province with Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Chang Tso-lin represented as thieves skulking in the background. Other features of the campaign against Japan included the distribution among Japanese members of the Shanghai Defence Force of extremist literature, and the advocacy of a boycott of all goods manufactured in that country.

Methods of a somewhat similar nature were used to further the anti-British campaign and the meetings organized for that purpose were held in connection with the celebration of various anniversaries comprising June 23, the Shameen Incident; June 16, anniversary in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's sufferings after his defeat in Canton in 1922, and a public reception held on June 20 in the Great Eastern Hotel on the occasion of the celebration of the Nationalist victories. At these gatherings which, like the anti-Japanese demonstrations, were convened under official auspices, speakers accused Great Britain of having played the leading rôle in the schemes of imperialist nations for the domination and exploitation of China, and urged their compatriots to follow, in the fight against Great Britain, the example set by the various martyrs whose death was the subject of celebration. The speeches were supplemented by the distribution of scurrilous leaflets, a display of flags bearing unseemly inscriptions and the shouting of slogans such as:—

Let us overthrow the British Imperialists who are the leaders of all other imperialists!

Let us sever economic relations with England!

Let us demand the withdrawal of all foreign naval ships in Chinese waters!

Let us revenge the wrongs done to the martyrs of the Shameen Incident!

The official agitators also had resort to offensive cartoons in their efforts to invoke public opprobrium against Great Britain. One of these depicted British Imperialism as a monster with a tiger's head engaged in strangling a Chinese with one hand, while he held a dagger and the

bleeding head of a decapitated Sikh in the other. To add to the gruesomeness of the picture, the monster is represented as using a pedestal composed of human skulls. On the occasion of a procession held at the conclusion of one of the meetings, four of the Chinese who participated in it carried a large lantern which contained paper figures of foreign soldiers being defeated and pursued by Chinese Nationalists.

Although Japan and Great Britain were singled out for special condemnation, the oral and written propaganda used on the various occasions under review showed unmistakably that the parties responsible for it were blindly hostile to all foreigners with the possible exception of the nationals of countries which have adopted the Soviet system of government. It was more-over remarked that the propaganda, although conducted by officials and politicians claiming to be the foes of Communism, bore unmistakable traces of Communist influence. The general procedure followed in developing the anti-foreign campaign differed in no way from the methods adopted in parts of the country which are known to be dominated by the Communist Party. Diversions were sometimes made from the abuse of foreigners to advocate the cause of the world revolution, and slogans intended to discredit the wealthy classes were used on several occasions. Besides approval was overtly given to an illegal campaign which aims at compelling Chinese of independent means, by terrorist methods, to subscribe to funds for the promotion of alleged public objects, with which they have no sympathy and to the support of which they are not bound by any legal or moral obligation.

Communism.—Manifestations of Communist activities during the month included handbills aiming at the subversion of the Shanghai Defence Force by appeals to class prejudice and the dissemination of literature attacking General Chiang Kai-shek. In a cartoon in a booklet discovered, General Chiang is represented as a bed bug which should be killed at sight. Observations during June tend to confirm statements contained in my report for May concerning the continuance of Communist secret activities. Local adherents of the doctrine of Karl Marx, for obvious reasons, no longer openly profess their views, but there is nevertheless no doubt that their strength is still considerable.

Agitation against the Municipal Council.—Simultaneous with the agitation against Great Britain and Japan the campaign for the transfer of the Settlement to Chinese control has been continued unrelentingly. On the occasion of a reception at a local hotel, one Chinese orator, in an anti-foreign speech marked by great bitterness, urged Chinese to devote all their energy to getting back the Settlement which he alleged is a part of Chinese soil on which foreigners are trespassing. Towards the end of the month these agitators concentrated on the exploitation of dissatisfaction with the Municipal Council resulting from a decision to increase the Municipal rates from 14 to 16 per cent. of the monthly rental. In the concluding days of June this campaign was being conducted by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association which was receiving support from members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Nationalist Political Party.

Korean Affairs.—A meeting held on June 10 in commemoration of the Koreans who lost their lives in the Korean Independence Movement, was attended by about 100 Koreans and several revolutionaries. Korean speakers denounced the Japanese administration in their country and urged that the example of those who had fallen be followed in the fight for its liberation. These views were endorsed by Chinese speakers who advocated that all oppressed races should unite and take up the fight for world revolution.

Strikes.—There were six strikes in June as compared with three in May. Whilst making investigations on June 1 into a dispute between the management and employees of the Shanghai Sock Weaving Co., East Yuhang Road, a foreign police officer was beaten and robbed of a pistol.

The local military court has issued a warrant for the arrest of Koo Pao-yu, who is alleged to be one of the leading figures in the local lottery business and who recently was granted bail in order to fix his affairs, but failed to return for trial.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

SERIOUS RIOT IN VIENNA

Popular Protest Against Acquittal of Nationalists
Accused of Murdering Socialists: Wild
Scenes in Clashes with Police

ALLEGED EXTREMIST PLOT THE CAUSE

Social Democrats' Ultimatum Demanding the Resignation
of the Chancellor

Vienna, July 15.

There was a turbulent demonstration to-day by Socialists outside the law courts and Parliament House as a sequel to the acquittal of three brothers named Pinter, belonging to a Nationalist organization, who had been charged with the killing of two Socialists. The windows of the law courts were smashed by a shower of stones. The mob eventually forced the iron gates and entered the building. They seized a number of documents which they burnt in the street. Thirty persons were injured.

The police were helpless.

Later.

The wildest disturbances continue. Bloody collisions between the police and the mob are occurring, the former using their revolvers and swords and the latter erecting barricades, whence they stone the police.

Parliament has suspended sitting. The rioting has been followed by cessation of work in factories, on the tramways and in newspaper offices.

A police station has been set on fire.

Later.

Several more persons have been killed and very many injured in the riots.

The crowd attacked the premises of the newspapers "Reichspost" and "Neue Wiener Nachrichten" as well as the Law Courts.

As uniformed detachments of Socialist organizations seemed unable to re-establish order rifles were served out to the police who were obliged to fire to clear the rioters out of the Law Courts. Firing continued all the afternoon.

Firemen are fighting fires started by rioters.

The police authorities have issued a proclamation prohibiting public meetings and demonstrations against the authorities.—Reuter.

Wild Scenes in the Law Courts

Berlin, July 15.

The riots in Vienna warrant the fear that the city is experiencing the most serious outbreak in her history.

The trouble is due to the acquittal of three Nationalists who were charged with killing a disabled ex-service man and a child in a collision between Nationalists and Socialists in the village of Schattendorf in January.

After the verdict was made public last night a large crowd demonstrated against the judges and there were minor collisions between Nationalists and workmen in the streets, which the police cleared with drawn swords. The real trouble began this morning when many workers downed tools and marched to the centre of the city shouting "Down with the murderers of workmen! Down with class justice!"

The first conflict occurred at the University, where windows were broken and police disarmed and their uniforms torn off. They were rescued finally by a large posse of police with drawn swords.

Hitherto 40 persons have been reported killed and 200 wounded.

A very menacing situation exists at the law courts, in the neighbourhood of which thousands of workmen have erected barricades of motorcars and lorries to prevent mounted police from advancing. The mob broke into the law courts and created havoc in the interior, in spite of the fact that there were many police in the building. Windows were smashed, books and

documents thrown out and set on fire in the street, officials and clerks dragged out and beaten and only saved from lynching by volunteer Red Cross men.

Newspaper Offices Stormed.

A crowd prevented a fire brigade from extinguishing a fire in a building. After heavy fighting in which many were wounded on both sides the Republican Guard drove back the crowd and enabled the fire brigade to cope with the fire.

Regular troops with machine guns marched to the law courts this afternoon. Fighting has broken out and is continuing.

Minor riots occurred elsewhere in the city. Large crowds surrounded the Italian Embassy and shouted "Down with Mussolini! Down with Fascism!" The mob threw out newspapers from the office of the "Wiener Neueste Nachrichten" and burned them in the street. It also set fire to the building of the "Reichspost," another newspaper, stormed a couple of police stations and looted flats.—Reuter.

General Strike Proclaimed

Paris, July 15.

According to information received in official circles the Government of Vienna is now master of the situation. It is stated that the Socialists are negotiating with the rioters with a view to restoration of order.

Later.

Messages from Vienna state that a general strike was proclaimed last night. It is officially reported that 12 persons have been killed and 129 injured but it is generally believed that the casualties number many more.—Reuter.

Communications Cut

London, July 16.

The most ominous feature of the Vienna rioting is the cessation of telegraphic and wireless communication. Two large broadcasting stations have closed.

News filtering in points to an extremist plot to overthrow the existing order. It is apparently the culmination of dissatisfaction which has long been simmering among extremists, not only with M. Seipel's 'rightist' government but with the Social-democrats who formed a powerful opposition and have recently exerted a restraining influence on the malcontents.

These malcontents however organized and made plans skilfully and carried out an attempted coup with startling swiftness, taking as a signal the acquittal of three anti-socialists accused of shooting at a crowd present at a socialist demonstration at Schattendorf on the Hungarian frontier in February.

The accused men had pleaded guilty.

The Cabinet is at present conferring with the Social-democrats to secure a united front against the rebels but the outcome is problematical while the authorities' difficulties are accentuated by the severe pruning of the army under the peace treaty.—Reuter.

Policemen Suffer Most

Bratislava, July 16.

The latest news from Vienna is that 12 have been killed and 116 injured in the rioting. The majority of the casualties are policemen. At the end of yesterday strong patrols of mounted and foot police had dispersed the crowds and restored order. Troops now occupy the squares in front of the Parliament buildings and the Palace of Justice. The authorities are stated

to be masters of the situation.—Reuter.

Workers Marching on Capital

Budapest, July 16.

Reports from the Austrian border state that columns of workers and the Republican Defence Force are marching on Vienna from the provinces.

Later.

Hungarian journalists who flew to Vienna and back to-day report that the Social Democrats have delivered an ultimatum demanding the resignation of Dr. Seipel, the Chancellor, the dismissal of the Police President and the subordination of the police to the Mayor; otherwise, they threaten to call out the employees of the electrical power stations, the waterworks and essential food services.

Hungary Involved

Hungary has been involved in Austria's troubles with the flight across the frontier of the family of the two brothers Tschamann, whose acquittal with a third Nationalist set the spark to the Vienna explosion.

It appears that a crowd of 5,000 went to Schattendorf, the Hungarian frontier home of the Tschamanns, to exterminate them, but they succeeded in escaping.—Reuter.

Train Services Stopped

Berlin, July 16.

No trains are going to Austria from Germany or from Hungary, while the de luxe express from Paris to Vienna was stopped at the Austrian frontier.—Reuter.

The Usual Red Habit

London, July 16.

The latest news from Vienna indicates that the city at present is quiet but anxiety is felt in regard to Sunday, when crowds of workmen are expected to arrive and demonstrate.

Meanwhile lurid accounts continue to arrive from different sources depicting a red glare over the city. Some speak of Red flags hoisted everywhere, while women wearing Red cockades last night plundered shops. It seems, however, that the Government forces to-day control the city, over which a sepulchral calm at present broods after a night of terror.

Practically all workers obeyed the general strike edict, including factory-hands, railwaymen, postal and telegraph workers and taxi-drivers.

Law Courts Gutted

July 17.

The obscurity in which Vienna has been veiled since the rioting on Friday is gradually being lifted.

A message despatched by Reuter's Vienna correspondent on the afternoon on July 16 confirms the complete gutting of the law courts and the large part communists played in the disturbances. He says that all has been quiet since midnight of July 15 but that machine-gun detachments are guarding the Parliament buildings, while cordons of police armed with rifles bar the main streets at many points. Other messages state that most of the shops in Vienna are shut, that the strike of employees of the railways and postal and other public services continues but that employees in private industries only struck for 24 hours as a protest. Food trains are running and the Government is said to be drafting in loyal troops, particularly from the Tyrol, in view of reports that workers armed with weapons taken from the arsenal are marching on the capital. There is, however, no confirmation of the report that a part of the Viennese garrison has mutinied.

A sensational story that Italy has delivered an ultimatum to Austria that, unless Italian trains are allowed to pass through Austria to Germany, the Italian railway staff and troops would force them through is discounted by Reuter's Rome correspondent, who reports that provisions and merchandise from Italy destined for Germany will be diverted through Chiasso, in Switzerland.

Reuter's Budapest correspondent says that refugees from Burgenland are flocking into Hungary, where the authorities are taking precautions against the spread of disorder.

Communist Directed Revolt

Later.

The only positive information received in London direct from

Vienna yesterday was an official telegram received by the Austrian Minister stating that order had been restored, that the police had the situation completely in hand and that all possible precautions had been taken to prevent further disturbances.

Other official assurances have been received in Paris that the "general strike" is not general and that the Government is not endangered. On the other hand, Vienna is still isolated telephonically, telegraphically and by train.

Some well-informed quarters believe that the revolt was communist in origin and direction, but at present the real facts are not fully known.

Estimates of the casualties resulting from the riots on July 15 vary considerably. Reuter's Berlin correspondent gives the figures as 50 killed and 700 wounded.—Reuter.

Swiss Socialists' Sympathy

Berne, July 16.

The Central Committee of the Swiss Socialist Party has telegraphed its sympathy with the Austrian Socialists in their fight.—Reuter.

Calm Outside Vienna

Despatches from Vienna state that the police have succeeded in driving back the rioters to the suburbs. A battalion of infantry with machineguns are guarding the Parliament building. There is complete calm in Austria outside Vienna.—Reuter.

Communist Arrested

Paris, July 17.

A communist named Lettel is alleged to have fired the first shot in the Vienna outbreak. He has been arrested.

According to the Havas News-agency the communists were responsible for the disturbances, taking advantage of the Socialists' wrath in connexion with the three acquittals.—Reuter.

Saturday Night's Clash

London, July 17.

"Streams of blood have been shed, but there has been enough." These words in an Austrian Socialist proclamation issued yesterday, urging workers to avoid the streets and refrain from demonstrations, failed to prevent a serious clash yesterday evening.

The clash is described by Reuter's correspondent in Berlin from despatches received there from Vienna. Five policemen were molested by a mob in the Rosensteingasse. They fired in the air, whereupon the mob rushed the police station. The police fired a volley, killing six and wounding 10, whilst a policeman was stabbed to death.

The City Council has decided to constitute an armed police force from members of the Republican Schutzbund.

Meanwhile only possessors of special permits are allowed to pass police cordons.

The sale of alcohol has been temporarily prohibited.

Many buildings bear scars received in Friday's riots. The hospitals are full of hundreds of wounded. Motorcars have been requisitioned.—Reuter.

General Strike Ended

Vienna, July 17.

The general strike has ended. Street traffic has resumed and restaurants and cafés have reopened but no intoxicants are sold.

Leaders of the Socialists and trade unions are negotiating with the Government with a view to resumption of the railway, telegraph and telephone services. A satisfactory conclusion is likely.

Republicans Forming Guards

Thousands of persons are visiting the scenes of the fighting, particularly the ruins of the Palace of Justice, which a one-time splendid building is now a deplorable spectacle of desolation. Practically only the foundations remain. The window-frames were burned in the riots and only the bare ironwork of the right cupola is standing. All the artistic ironwork in Renaissance style is twisted, while within nothing remains but blackened and broken walls and heaps of plaster and rubble. Nothing of the furniture was salvaged, while remnants of the valuable judicial records are strewn everywhere.

Armed police are guarding the devastated Palace of Justice as well as the Town Hall, the Houses of

Parliament, the Foreign Office and other public buildings.

A special defence force of armed Republicans has been formed and it has sworn its allegiance before the Burgomaster.

Many foreign tourists left the Tyrol hurriedly in motorcars. International trains between Italy and Germany via Brenner Pass have been running uninterrupted throughout the disorders with Italian military protection.

Large Casualty Lists

Later.

Up to the present the police have made 250 arrests. The casualties are estimated at 70 killed and over 500 wounded, which much exceeds the number of the victims of the revolution which raged all over Austria three years ago. Calm now prevails in all parts of the country, although the railwaymen and postal employees are still on strike.

The collapse of the revolt was undoubtedly due to the resolute decision of the Government to move loyal troops from the provinces to the capital. Great precautions were taken to ensure these movements being made without arousing the suspicions of the well-armed Socialist Defence Corps; consequently the troops were brought to Vienna by water. The Defence Corps, when they learned of this, tried to stop all traffic on the Danube but in vain. Thereupon a remarkable change of views occurred, in the ranks of the defence corps, all the members of which decided to join the forces of law and order.

Rumours that Hungary and Italy were preparing to take advantage of the confusion to invade Austria also helped to cool the ardour of the Socialists, all the more moderate elements of which, rallied to the Government when they saw the orgy of bloodshed and destruction accompanying the revolt, the ostensible object of which had been to drive out Chancellor Seipel's ministry and place a Socialist Government in power.

Workers Exhorted to Obey

Later.

The leaders of the Social Democratic Trade Union have issued a manifesto urging workers to obey the new armed municipal guard which has been sworn in by the Socialist Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Seitz, to co-operate with the police in restoring order.

The manifesto describes the guard as "an organ of our Red Vienna and protector of proletarian freedom, discipline and order."

It appears that there was a further disturbance on Saturday afternoon, when six persons, including two constables were killed and many wounded in an attack on a police station.

Party Leaders in Vienna Hold Conference

July 18.

Party leaders have been holding conferences regarding the recent disturbances. It is proposed to bury on Wednesday all those that were killed in one grave in the Central Cemetery and to erect a memorial stone, the community bearing the cost. The community also is expending £3,000 on behalf of the victims. It is proposed that workers should be asked to contribute to the widows' and orphans' funds.

The trade unions have called off the railway and postal strikes following a categorical refusal by Dr. Seipel, the Chancellor, to consider the Socialist demands to reconstruct the Government until the strike is terminated, when the demands, he says, must be submitted constitutionally to Parliament.

The persons arrested include the communist leader Pieck, who flew from Berlin to Vienna immediately the trouble arose.

The Total Killed

July 19.

Business on the Bourse was resumed as usual yesterday while the railway services were running normally at midnight.

Police Headquarters announce that 77 demonstrators and 2 police were killed in the riots.—Reuter.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 18.—Mr. Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, underwent a slight operation yesterday. His condition to-day shows a great improvement.—Reuter.

THE DEATH OF KING FERDINAND

Council of Regency Appointed on Behalf of Little King Michael

I of Rumania: Ex-Crown Prince Carol Notified:

Army Loyal to the New King

Bucharest, July 20.

The death of King Ferdinand is announced and the Council of Regency has entered upon its functions.

Ever since Queen Marie curtailed her American tour in response to a summons from Bucharest on account of King Ferdinand's illness the health of the King has threatened to be a disturbing element in Balkan politics.

Despite periodical reassuring reports there has been little doubt about the fatal termination of the malignant malady from which the King has been suffering. In addition to the menace of trouble on the part of supporters of the Crown Prince Carol, who is in exile in Paris, the reported ambition of the Premier, M. Averescu, to establish a dictatorship in the event of the King's death led to a crisis last June which King Ferdinand himself dramatically solved from his sick-bed by sending an official to intimate to a conference of party leaders under Averescu that the Prince Stirbey would be entrusted with the formation of a cabinet.

Prince Stirbey's cabinet was short-lived and was replaced by a coalition under M. Bratianu.

Both Prince Stirbey and M. Bratianu are opposed to the return of Prince Carol and a Council of Regency has now been formed, headed by the Premier, M. Bratianu, and the Minister for War, M. Angelesco.

Troops have been confined to barracks and the Government is determined to prevent any attempt at a coup d'état by supporters of Prince Carol.

Calm in the Capital

July 20.

The King's condition had become much more serious in the past two days. It rapidly became much worse last night and the Last Sacrament was administered at midnight. His Majesty was conscious throughout and suffered no pain at the end.

Queen Marie, the Queen of Yugoslavia, the former King and Queen of Greece; Prince Michael, the child heir-apparent; Prince Nicholas, the King's second son, and Princess

Ileana, His Majesty's youngest daughter, were all at the bedside.

Calm prevails in the capital. Troops have occupied all the public buildings.

The news of His Majesty's death was telegraphed to the ex-Crown Prince Carol, whom the Government at the same time informed of its firm resolution to respect the decision of the Crown Council of January 4, 1926, accepting Carol's renunciation of his rights to the Throne and declaring his son Michael the heir.

The King and Queen of England have privately telegraphed their condolences to Queen Marie.

Later.

The Council of Regency will consist of the King's second son, Prince Nicholas, the Patriarch, Dr. Chistea, and the President of the Court of Appeal, M. Buzdugan.

The Army will take the oath of loyalty to King Michael immediately. All places of amusement have been closed until further notice and all meetings have been forbidden, while a press censorship has been established.

His late Majesty will be buried on Saturday.

Later.

The Regency Council has been sworn in by the National Assembly. King Michael has been proclaimed as Michael I.

A tranquillizing element will no doubt be the Parliament elected last week, in which the Government obtained 70 per cent. of the votes in the Chamber and 96 out of 113 seats in the Senate.—Reuter.

Faith in Prince Carol

Paris, July 20.

Rumanian circles are convinced that ex-Crown Prince Carol will not recant his undertaking to renounce his hereditary rights and not return to Rumania for a period of ten years.—Reuter.

King Ferdinand's predecessor on the throne, King Charles (the husband of "Carmen Silva") left no heir, and it was thus that the succession was settled upon him. He was a nephew of King Charles, being Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Zigmaningen, and he was created Prince of Rumania in 1889.

ATLANTIC AVIATORS' RETURN

New York Demonstration Spoiled by Rain

Washington, July 15.

It is announced that Lieutenant Neville as well as Commander Byrd will be recommended for the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Secretary of War, Mr. Dwight F. Davis and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur are on their way to New York to greet the airmen on their return.—Reuter.

New York, July 18.

Although the official welcome was only due this afternoon, large crowds gathered this morning to see the anchoring of the Leviathan with Commander Byrd and his companions and Clarence Chamberlain on board.

The municipality gave the heroes an elaborate welcome and dense crowds cheered the airmen from Battery Point to the City Hall. They were accompanied by a military procession. There was a snowstorm of torn paper from the skyscrapers.

Unfortunately the murky haze in which New Yorkers had been sweltering turned to rain and many of the crowd had to run home.

Anxious to Start Antarctic Trip

July 19.

Although still fêted guests of the city, Commander Byrd and his companions are anxious to be off on their Antarctic trip. Mr. Balchen intends being at Antwerp on August 1, where a plane similar to the one in which Byrd went to the North Pole is being built at the Fokker factory. Immediately the plane is approved by Mr. Kinkade,

DUKE OF YORK AND THE EMPIRE TOUR

Convinced Optimist: Speech at the Guildhall

London, July 15.

The Duke and Duchess of York received a spontaneous and rousing welcome from the crowds in the streets to-day while driving from Buckingham Palace on a ceremonial visit to the city to lunch with the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall on the completion of their Imperial tour.

"We have returned home convinced optimists concerning the future of the Empire," declared the Duke in acknowledging an address presented to him at the Guildhall.—Reuter.

an expert of the Wright Aeronautical Co., Balchen and Kinkade will fly to Norway, where the plane will be dismantled and shipped to America, where it should arrive on September 1.

Extensive flying will be done in the Antarctic this year but Byrd anticipates that two to three years will elapse before a flight to the Pole will be attempted.

Byrd and Noville Honoured

July 20.

At a banquet to-night in honour of Commander Byrd, the crew of his trans-Atlantic monoplane and Mr. Clarence Chamberlain, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, on behalf of President Coolidge, presented Commander Byrd and Lieutenant Noville with Distinguished Flying Crosses for their flight to France.

Chamberlain, Balchen and Acosta are ineligible for the medal as they do not belong to the United States forces.—Reuter.

PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Hundred Delegates in Session at

Honolulu: Immigration

Policies

Honolulu, July 15.

The second conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations opened here to-day with over 100 delegates attending. They come from Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, the Dutch Indies, etc., the British contingent including Sir Ernest Wilton, Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Percy Wyndham and Mr. Lionel Curtis.

Defence of U. S. Immigration Policy

July 17.

At the Pacific Relations conference to-day a telegram from President Coolidge was read. The President in his message hoped that true friendship between the nations interested would result from frank discussions at the conference.

Later, Mr. Wilbur, President of the Stamford University, addressed the conference in defence of the United States immigration policy. He declared it was based on a desire to preserve the integrity of the country and not on an assumption of inferiority of alien peoples. He hoped the quota system would be extended ultimately to Asiatic

Canada's Immigration Policy

Defended

July 19.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, defending Canada's immigration policy before the Institute of Pacific Relations to-day, said that the development of the country depended upon the unified aims and aspirations of the people, who feared the admission of large groups with strange aspirations from other countries. He predicted a great future for Canada, whose trade was growing and her resources still were largely unused.

The aspirations of each of the ten countries represented at the conference were then briefly presented.

Mr. Lionel Curtis, for Britain, held that Britain's aim was a world confederation for peace.

Mr. T. Z. Koo, on behalf of Young China, said that her ideals were peace and national progress.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, representing the United States, declared that 90 per cent. of its population would be ready to go to some lengths to secure perpetual peace. The United States, she asserted in conclusion, was only "imperialistic because all other nations are."

Long Discussion on Chinese

Autonomy

July 20.

The Institute of Pacific Relations to-day held a long discussion on the question of Chinese autonomy.

Four committees are occupied among other things with the question of Ikin and the possibility of the Nationalists gaining control of the Government of China.

The British and American delegates expressed confidence that their Governments would recognize the Chinese right to tariff autonomy, when a national Government was established in Peking and Ikin was abolished.

The discussion centred around a monograph by Mr. Joshua Bau, who holds that the essence of the Chinese problem is the ability of the authorities of the country to abolish Ikin.

Sir Frederick Whyte said that Britain wanted to help China and co-operate on the tariff question.

All the delegates agreed that when a Government had been established representing all China it should immediately be recognized by the other Powers.

The Chinese delegates expressed their optimism with regard to the results of the conference.—Reuter.

CATHOLICS RELEASED IN MEXICO

Revolt Laid at Door of Priests by President

Mexico City, July 15.

President Calles has ordered the release of all Catholic laymen imprisoned for sedition on the ground that their revolt has failed and they were merely the tools of the Catholic clergy.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF TIME FOR STATECRAFT

Limitation Conference at a Point Where Statesmen Should Supersede Experts: Reported Settlement of Ratio of Cruiser Tonnage in Japan's Favour

New York, July 15.

The newspapers are encouraged by the tone of the speeches yesterday at Geneva.

The New York "World" declares that the conference has reached a point where statesmanship should supersede expertness, and an agreement to prevent a naval building race can and must be made.

The New York "Times" suggests that Britain, Japan and the United States should negotiate directly with a view to reaching an agreement based on broader principles than those governing the experts.—Reuter.

Working Over the Week-end

Geneva, July 16.

The delegates to the naval limitation conference are remaining in Geneva, abandoning their contemplated week-end in the country.

At present they are discussing total cruiser and destroyer tonnage. It is stated that the British delegates have somewhat reduced their totals in order to conciliate the Japanese delegation.

Mr. Gibson's Statement

July 15.

Much comment has been caused by the fact that Mr. Hugh Gibson, the United States delegate, did not allude in his statement yesterday to the British proposal of a building programme for cruisers which, if accepted, would lead to a naval holiday.

It is also remarked that several parts of his statement were contradictory to each other. Some surprise is expressed at what amounts practically to a denial that the United States put forward a requirement for 25 big cruisers as a preliminary to any agreement.

Mr. Gibson now states: "It is obvious that if an agreement could be reached on tonnage levels, as we advocated, it would be impossible for us during the life of the proposed treaty to add to our fleet such a number of maximum-sized cruisers. I clearly informed my colleagues that I was willing to discuss the numbers of such vessels once we were agreed as to tonnage limitation."—Reuter.

Japanese Press Views

Tokyo, July 16.

The vernacular papers generally consider that the plenary session of the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva on Thursday, while failing to break the deadlock arising from the controversy over cruisers, at any rate helped to ease the situation.

The "Kokumin" remarks that the Japanese proposal is nearer the American than the British, and expresses the opinion that a compromise between Britain and America is necessary.

The "Chugai" thinks that all three countries must be prepared to make sacrifices in order to achieve success for the conference.—Reuter.

French Journalist's Opinion

Paris, July 16.

The Geneva correspondent of "Le Matin" commenting on Mr. Gibson's declaration that the Americans could easily reach an agreement with the Japanese but that a tripartite agreement is necessary, says that two facts have been revealed.

The first is that a new phase has been started in relations between America and Britain which at present regards a war between the two countries as impossible. The second is that Anglo-American rivalry, hitherto concealed, is now openly admitted.

The correspondent expresses the opinion that the failure of the conference would be the prelude to a disquieting rivalry between Britain and America and if America is rebuffed at this attempt and reverts to reprisals in another sphere it would be the beginning of an immeasurably grave conflict in which no nation could be a disinterested spectator and in which nothing less

than the world's peace would be at stake.—Reuter.

Optimism as Result of Private Conversations

Geneva, July 17.

As a result of private conversations lasting all day yesterday between Mr. W. C. Bridgman, the British delegate, assisted by Lord Cecil and Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, and Viscount Ishii, Admiral Saito and the Japanese naval experts, followed by further discussions between the experts today, there is good reason to believe that marked progress has been made towards a rapprochement of the British and Japanese views with regard to the number of big cruisers, total tonnage and the matter of restriction to 8-in. guns. An agreement thus seems nearer.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the American delegate, interviewed by Reuter, said that the situation was more hopeful than it had ever been.—Reuter.

An Agreement Reached?

Tokyo, July 18.

According to a despatch from Geneva, an agreement has been reached between the Japanese and British delegates to the Naval Disarmament Conference as a result of a meeting held on Saturday afternoon. The telegram adds that Japan will negotiate with the American delegation on the basis of the said agreement.

Though the Navy Office authorities declared that they had not yet received any official report concerning an agreement between Japan and Britain, Admiral Okada, the Navy Minister, and other naval heads attended office yesterday, in spite of the holidays.

According to an "Asahi's" despatch from Geneva, the substance of the agreement said to have been reached between the British and Japanese delegates regarding auxiliary vessels is:—

A total tonnage of 500,000 tons for each of Britain and America, and 320,000 tons for Japan, and of the total tonnage, 12 ten thousand ton cruisers are to be allotted to each of Britain and America, and 8 for Japan. As to cruisers below 10,000 tons, the maximum tonnage for such cruisers is to be fixed at 6,000 tons, and the size of guns is to be limited to six inches. As to submarines, 60,000 tons for each of the three Powers.

The "Asahi's" despatch further states that the American delegate has declared that he will not agree to the suggestion regarding the allotment of 10,000 ton cruisers, size of guns to be equipped on cruisers below 10,000 tons, and the allotment of submarines.—Toho.

British-Japanese Agreement Being Discussed

Geneva, July 18.

It is understood that Mr. Bridgman, the British delegate, is awaiting authority from home before accepting the agreement mentioned yesterday as having been reached with the Japanese delegation. The agreement is being secretly discussed with the American delegation to-day.

According to well-informed British and Japanese circles in London, the basis of discussions at Geneva is a 12-12-8 ratio for 10,000 ton cruisers, apart from which the total tonnage for smaller cruisers and destroyers has been discussed. Britain has 34 10,000 ton cruisers built and being built and one projected, so that an agreement on a 12-12-8 ratio would mean that Britain would sacrifice three or four ships.

Later.

At a private house on the outskirts of the city to-day Mr. Bridgman submitted to Mr. Gibson, the American delegate, the proposed agreement between the British and Japanese delegations. Mr. Gibson asked for time to examine the agreement carefully. It is probable that the next meeting will be held to-morrow.

It is understood that there are two or three fundamental differences between the plan agreed upon by

the British and Japanese and that of the Americans, especially as regards the number of big cruisers and the calibre of guns as well as the number of submarines. Apparently the Americans do not favour a 12-12-8 ratio for 10,000 ton cruisers and do not regard 6-in. guns as adequate in the case of small cruisers.—Reuter.

Admirals in Conference

London, July 18.

Earl Jellicoe, who returned from Geneva to-day owing to the serious illness of his brother, conferred with Mr. Baldwin for an hour this afternoon. Earl Beatty was present.—Reuter.

Agreement Approved in Japan

Tokyo, July 19.

Although leaving Admiral Viscount Saito, the head of the Japanese delegation at the Geneva Conference free to use his own judgment, it is understood that the naval authorities have cabled him expressing their approval of the agreement reached by the British and Japanese delegates as a basis on which to continue negotiations, it being understood that the terms of the agreement are not unalterable.—Reuter.

Cruiser Tonnage Agreed

Geneva, July 19.

After a meeting this morning of the chief naval delegates, lasting two hours, it was unofficially learned that an agreement had been reached in principle regarding the total tonnage of cruisers and destroyers. This is stated to have been fixed at 500,000 tons for Britain and the United States and 325,000 tons for Japan.

Later.

Mr. W. C. Bridgman and Lord Cecil have left for London to consult their Government. They will return to Geneva in a short time.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the United States delegate, speaking to pressmen, said that a number of alternative combinations with reference to the cruiser problem were under consideration but these had not gone beyond the stage of the informal exchange of views. The whole range of the cruiser problem and no question but that of cruisers was now being considered and it was hoped, Mr. Gibson continued, that in the course of this consideration new ideas and new methods of approach would come to light. The question of submarines, which he said he regarded as another difficult matter, remained in suspense.—Reuter.

Qualified Approval in Japan

Tokyo, July 20.

The general tone of the Japanese press regarding the tentative compromise reached by the British and Japanese delegations to the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva is one of qualified approval. The papers are not too enthusiastic as they feel that the proposed limitation figure is still too high.

The "Hochi" while regarding the British acceptance of a lower figure than at first proposed as important, expresses the hope that the final figure will be lowered still further by excluding all ships not yet completed or laid down from the calculations of present naval strength, thereby enabling Britain and the United States to reduce well below 500,000 tons and Japan below 325,000 tons.

The "Chugai" considers that the proposal is inconsistent with the spirit in which the conference was convened, as it entails a slight extension of naval strength. The paper says that Japan must refuse any plan involving expansion, no matter by how little.

The "Nichi Nichi," commenting in similar vein, regrets that Japan did not keep to her original plan of 450,000 tons for Britain and the United States and 315,000 tons for herself. The paper, however, quotes the Premier as saying that the Navy Minister does not consider that the compromise necessarily denotes expansion.—Reuter.

British Delegates Recalled to London

London, July 20.

There will be a special meeting of the Cabinet to-night in connexion with the recall of Mr. W. C. Bridgman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Cecil, who have been acting as British delegates at the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva.

No Question of a Breakdown

Well-informed circles in London declare emphatically that there is

HEAT WAVE ALONG U.S.

EASTERN COATS

Deaths Reported in Big Cities: Firemen's Shower Baths for Children

New York, July 14.

Yesterday was the hottest day so far this year, the thermometer reaching 100 in the shade here and in other cities along the Eastern seaboard. Seven persons died from the heat in New York and eight in Philadelphia. There were also a number of deaths in Boston and elsewhere.

New York business houses are closing down this afternoon to enable their employees to try to get cool in open spaces. Firemen have rigged up shower baths for children in congested tenement districts. Hundreds of thousands of people have flocked to neighbouring beaches, some taking coverings with the idea of spending the night on the sands.

A terrific thunderstorm in Boston broke the heat but caused much damage, lightning striking several houses.

Broken by Terrific Thunderstorm

July 15.

Over 40 persons have died in the past three days as a result of the heat wave throughout the eastern parts of the United States. A terrific storm now seems to have broken it. The streets of New York were converted into miniature rivers. There was very severe congestion on the railways and trans persons who had left the city and gone to the beaches to escape the heat fled homewards from the downpour.

A hailstorm has also broken over the Colorado wheat belt. It is estimated that this cost farmers \$1,500,000 in ruined crops.

July 17.

Three persons were killed by lightning during a very destructive storm which raged here last night.—Reuter.

Kansas City, July 12.

It is estimated that eight persons have been killed and 100 injured, while a score of homes have been demolished as the result of a tornado.—Reuter.

FRENCH REVENUE FOR JUNE

Paris, July 19.

The Revenue returns for the month of June totalled Frs. 2,803,000,000, being an increase of Frs. 979,000,000 as compared with June last year and Frs. 92,000,000 as budgeted.

The Revenue returns for the first six months of this year totalled Frs. 17,941,000,000, showing an increase of Frs. 4,449,000,000 as compared with the first six months of last year and Frs. 741,000,000 as forecasted in the Budget.—Reuter.

no question of a breakdown at Geneva. It is pointed out that the conversations have got further than before and justify continuance of the negotiations. A sort of compromise had been reached by mutual concessions and this is now being considered by the United States Government; hence the period of marking time at Geneva, which makes it opportune for the Prime Minister to confer with Mr. Bridgman personally.—Reuter.

Geneva, July 20.

The news of the recall to London of Mr. Bridgman and Lord Robert Cecil came like a bolt from the blue. It is expected that the situation will take a decisive turn when they return.

The Lighter Side

July 20.

Baseball has been brought into the programme of the Naval Conference pending the return of the British delegates, and the Japanese camp is jubilant at their striking victory, in which the Japanese team scored 26 runs against 8 in 74 innings, to which the regulation 9 had been reduced for the occasion.

The American team was composed of pressmen and a few members of the American delegation. The Japanese players were largely pressmen, who displayed extraordinary agility and knowledge of the game, which was watched by a good sprinkling of American tourists.—Reuter.

PACIFIC FLIGHT

FAILURE

Crash on Molokai Island: Aviators Reported Safe and Unhurt

Oakland, Cal., July 14.

Ernest Smith, a young civilian aviator, has started from here on a flight to Honolulu.—Reuter.

San Francisco, July 14.

At one o'clock this afternoon Smith wireless:—"Latitude 37 north; longitude 123.50 west. Going fine. Beacon great."

The "beacon" to which he referred consisted of continuous signals sent out by transmitting stations in San Francisco and Hawaii parallel to each other across the ocean, so directed as to form an unseen pathway a hundred yards wide, Smith and Bronte, the navigator, directing the aeroplane along this path.

Steamers Rush to Help

July 15.

Almost hourly reports were received yesterday recording the progress towards Hawaii of the aviator Ernest Smith, who was accompanied by Bronte as navigator, until they indicated that they were 630 miles from here, but at 10.15 last night an S. O. S. was received from Smith, who subsequently alighted on the sea.

Three steamers which picked up the S. O. S. before the aeroplane had descended are rushing to Smith's help.

Honolulu messages state that the Fokker monoplane in which Lieutenants Maitland and Hegenberger recently flew to Hawaii is preparing to fly to the rescue.

The S. O. S. from Smith stated that the aeroplane could remain afloat only an hour. They had a rubber lifeboat but he asked for help. Smith's position at the time of the call was apparently about 850 miles east and north of Honolulu.—Reuter.

Honolulu, July 15.

It is now stated that Ernest Smith's aeroplane crashed in the island of Molokai. The aviators are reported unhurt.

July 16.

The trans-Pacific airmen Smith and Bronte have been brought here in an army aeroplane.—Reuter.

A Warning to Aviators

Washington, July 16.

A friendly warning to airmen flying across the ocean to be very careful with regard to broadcasting S.O.S. calls is given by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Curtis D. Wilbur, as a result of the distress signals sent out by Smith and Bronte.

The Secretary of the Navy points out that a number of vessels of the United States Navy as well as Pacific liners responded to the call of the airmen, who, as they discovered subsequently, were in no immediate danger.—Reuter.

British Entrant for \$35,000 Prize

San Francisco, July 21.

A third aviator has formally entered the \$35,000 James Dolan flight contest to Hawaii on August 8. He is Mr. Frederick Alexander Giles, an ex-British Air Service pilot who will fly a Hess Bluebird biplane. The other entrants are Mr. Goebel of Los Angeles and Major Livingston Irving of Berkeley.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Henry White

Pittsfield, July 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry White, former United States Ambassador to France and Italy, who represented the United States at the Paris conference after the War.—Reuter.

Sir Harold Lyle

London, July 16.

The death has occurred of Sir Harold Lyle at the age of 54. Sir Harold Lyle was formerly British Consul-General at Bangkok. He retired in 1924.

Mr. Charles Ford

The death has occurred of Mr. Charles Ford, former superintendent of the Botanical Department at Hongkong.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM IN NICARAGUA

Immediate Action Not Contemplated: Marines Gallant Fight with Rebels

Managua, July 15.

Although the ultimatum to General Sandino expired yesterday, General Feland, commanding the detachment of American marines here, announces that immediate action against the former Liberal leader is not contemplated though an expedition will be sent eventually.

U. S. Marine Killed

July 17.

One United States' marine was killed and one wounded when the Marines, with the Nicaraguan constabulary, repulsed an assault on Ocotol by the forces of the ex-Liberal leader, General Sandino.

Aeroplanes bombed the Liberal forces, who are estimated to have lost over 50 killed and many wounded.—Reuter.

Liberal Attack Sanguinarily Repulsed

Washington, July 18.

According to the latest accounts 100 Nicaraguan Liberals appear to have been killed by the joint forces of the United States' marines and the Nicaraguan constabulary, in the course of the attack on Ocotol. Two hundred more are reported to have been killed by bombing aeroplanes which flew directly over the ex-Liberal leader's, General Sandino's, troops mowing them down by machine guns.

The incident caused an uproar at the opening session to-day, of the Pan-American Federation of Labour Congress.—Reuter.

A Gallant Fight

London, July 20.

A thrilling account of a desperate stand by United States' marines at Ocotol when attacked by the forces of the ex-Liberal leader, General Sandino, is contained in a message from New York. The message describes the fight as the "fiercest event in the history of the United States Marine Corps and the warlike records of the Central American republic."

There were only 39 marines assisted by 50 members of the local constabulary and they fought from one o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening against 500 besieging Liberals.

General Sandino at one time called upon the defenders to surrender, pointing out that they would be cut off and without water.

Captain Hatfield, commanding the marines, replied, "With or without water an American marine never surrenders and we remain here until we die or are captured."

According to the Mayor of Ocotol the Marines fought like lions. Their sharpshooters throughout the day did deadly work in picking off besiegers. Their victims included General Rufo Marino, who is the right hand of General Sandino.

At three o'clock in the afternoon two aeroplanes appeared and fired at the Liberals, then flew off and returned with three more machines which bombed the besiegers "as if hell were let loose." At five o'clock the fight was over.—Reuter.

Usual Labour Outlook

Washington, July 20.

Doctor Vaca, representative of the Nicaraguan Liberals in the United States, spoke at the Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labour to-day and denounced the killing of 200 Nicaraguan Liberals in Nicaragua as "wholesale murder." A motion was introduced calling on President Coolidge to withdraw the United States Marines from Nicaragua.

July 19.

Commenting on a statement made by the Nicaraguan delegate to the Pan-American Federation of Labour Conference to the effect that unless the American marines left his country they would have to destroy the whole population, the Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, characterized Sandino's followers as "outlaws" and declared that the fighting between the Americans and these Nicaraguans was "a step towards restoration of peace in Nicaragua."—Reuter.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN COLONIES

Advisory Committee on Initiation and Conduct of the Work

London, July 18.

In connection with the proposals for the organization of medical research in the colonies made at the Colonial Office Conference, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State, replying in the House of Commons to-day to Lord Apsley (Conservative), announced that in consultation with the Medical Research Council he had appointed a committee to advise upon the initiation and promotion of such medical research; upon the recruitment conditions of the service and the necessary personnel and upon the management and allocation of the funds available therefor. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, would be chairman and Sir George Maxwell, formerly of the Colonial Service, deputy chairman.—Reuter.

THE QUESTION OF IMPORT TAXES

Possibility of Conference to Arrange Prohibition

London, July 20.

The calling of a diplomatic conference to seek a convention for the prohibition of import restrictions was foreshadowed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in the House of Commons to-day in the course of a debate on the Board of Trade vote.

Mr. Walter Runciman (Liberal) drew attention to the resolutions of the Geneva Economic Conference in favour of reduction of tariffs and inquired as to the British policy in this connection.

The President of the Board of Trade welcomed wholeheartedly any further effort to facilitate trade transport. Britain, he said, had made 17 commercial treaties since the War embodying most-favoured-nation clauses and in the projected diplomatic conference Britain would be in the forefront.—Reuter.

A NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

Spanish-Belgian Understanding Signed

Madrid, July 21.

The Spanish Ambassador at Brussels, Senor Palacios, and the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Vandervelde, have signed a Spanish-Belgian Treaty of Arbitration. The treaty provides for a pacific settlement of all disputes between the two countries.

It is stated semi-officially that Belgium and Spain are getting farther away from the League of Nations, whose decisions are no more than recommendations with no obligatory character, while the new treaty is obligatory and has a universal application.—Reuter.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PALESTINE

Over a Thousand Casualties: Three Cities Damaged

Jerusalem, July 15.

It is officially stated that the earthquake has resulted in 192 persons being killed in Palestine and 68 in Trans-Jordania. There were nearly a 1,000 other casualties in both these territories. Half of Ramleh and Lydda and one-third of Nabulus must be rebuilt. Two years will be required to repair the havoc. A general relief fund has been opened.

July 17.

Two slight earthquakes were felt this morning but no damage has been reported.—Reuter.

New York, July 15.—The plant of one of the largest rye-bread bakeries in the world, the Fether Baking Company, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE WRECK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Possibly Machine of Missing French Aviators: Search to be Made

St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 14.

Wreckage which it is thought may be that of the "White Bird," the plane flown by Captain Nungesser and his companion Captain Coli, has been found in the interior of Newfoundland by two hunters. The railway authorities are arranging for a party to visit the spot.

July 15.

An airman sent to investigate the report of two hunters that wreckage had been found in Newfoundland which it was thought might have been that of the White Bird, the aeroplane of Captains Nungesser and Coli, has wired from St. George's discrediting the story.—Reuter.

DEATH OF COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ

A Notable Figure in Sinn Fein's Fight

Dublin, July 15.

The death is announced of the Countess Markievicz. The Countess Markievicz has long been an outstanding figure in Irish politics. She was the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament but as a Sinn Feiner she did not take her seat.

She took part in the 1916 rebellion and was sentenced to death. The sentence, however, was commuted to one of life imprisonment and she was released in 1917.

She had been a member of the Dail Eireann since 1923 for Dublin City South and had been Secretary for Labour. She took part in the recent general election, being returned as a supporter of Eamonn de Valera.

She married, in 1900 Casimir Dunin de Markievicz, there being one daughter of the marriage. She was a sister of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth.—Reuter.

MILL LASSES AND EGYPT'S KING

Ruler Delighted by Flag Waving and Thrown Kisses

London, July 19.

After a fortnight's social activities in London, King Fuad of Egypt arrived in Liverpool yesterday and began a tour of Lancashire to-day as the guest of Lord Derby.

His Majesty intends to make a thorough inspection of the cotton mills before returning to London.

Mill lasses hailed the King by waving flags and throwing kisses. His Majesty was evidently delighted at the unconventional welcome.—Reuter.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IN BOLIVIA

Disappointed Politician and Communist Leaders

Lapaz, July 15.

An official communiqué states that a revolutionary plot has been discovered here and a number of prominent Bolivians arrested, including Jose Villanueva, whose election as President of Bolivia in 1925 was annulled before he took office, and Gustavo Navarro, a prominent communist.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CONSULATE BOMBED AT NICE

Paris, July 19.

An unknown person threw a bomb at the American Consulate in Nice yesterday. The damage done was insignificant.—Reuter.

Nice, July 19.

The police are of opinion that the bomb outrage at the American Consulate was a sign of protest against the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE SERVICE FOR LINERS

Scheme Under Discussion for Facilitating Passengers and Mails

New York, July 17.

The Shipping Board will shortly investigate the possibilities of an auxiliary aeroplane service to expedite the landing of passengers and mails from the Board's ships. Such a service is being discussed by Commander Byrd, Mr. Clarence Chamberlin and Commodore Harley of the Leviathan, which is carrying the Atlantic flyers back to New York. The plan will probably be tried first from the Leviathan.—Reuter.

AMERICAN "MEAT KING" ILL

Crisis Passed But Relatives Summoned to England

London, July 19.

Mr. J. D. Armour, the American "meat king" who has been spending a holiday in London during the past fortnight, has been critically ill with a nervous breakdown. Lord Dawson of Penn, the celebrated physician, considers that the crisis has passed.

Reuter's Chicago correspondent says that Mr. Armour's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, were spending the summer in South California when they were summoned by Mrs. Armour by telephone and cable to come immediately. They left Chicago last night on the second stage of their journey, hoping to catch the str. Berengaria, which is sailing from New York at midnight.—Reuter.

New York, July 20.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell sailed on the str. Berengaria to-day.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES' IMMUNITY

Parliament in Recess: Prisoners Wanted

Paris, July 18.

Now that Parliament has gone into recess, the Parliamentary immunity enjoyed by the Communist Deputies, Comrades Cachin, Marty and Doriot has automatically lapsed and the Deputies have been summoned to surrender and undergo the terms of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced for seditious propaganda, but up to the present none of them has responded.

Ultimately a posse of Police arrested Cachin and Doriot at the offices of the newspaper "Humanite."—Reuter.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Fast Commenced in Order to Defeat the Executioner

Boston, July 18.

In spite of denials by officials, there is evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italians who are under sentence of death, are on hunger-strike. Vanzetti to-day refused anything but coffee while Sacco declined everything. Both started their fast on Saturday, Vanzetti declaring that they would rather starve than "be killed by false evidence."—Reuter.

SPANISH AVIATOR KILLED

Crash in a Small French Aeroplane

Madrid, July 18.

Major Loriga who last year flew from Madrid to the Philippines was killed at an aerodrome here to-day when a little French 40 horse power aeroplane crashed. Major Loriga was carrying out a trial flight in the machine, which had recently been flown from Paris to Madrid by a Frenchman, M. Magnard.—Reuter.

RUBBER GROWING REVOLUTION

Discovery of Budding Process Said to Produce Remarkable Results

New York, July 21.

Despite a report that scientists in the Dutch Indies have perfected a system of bud-grafting for rubber trees which, it is claimed, will quadruple the annual yield of rubber, Mr. Thomas Edison, the inventor, declares that he will continue to search for rubber substitutes.

He declared that he believes "enough rubber can be grown in the United States to pull us through any crisis."—Reuter.

London, July 21.

An account of the system of bud-grafting for rubber trees is given in a New York message which says that the experiments were based on the late Luther Burbank's theory that the characteristics of the mother tree are contained in the bud. Certain exceptional trees were found to produce large amounts of rubber and experiments evolved a method of successfully grafting their buds to other trees. The results are said to have been marvellous.

Trees from which previously a few pounds of latex were obtained gave in some cases, over 100 lb. a year.

Mr. F. R. Fenderson, President of the New York Rubber Exchange, is quoted as saying that the application of the scheme would reduce the cost of crude rubber in New York from 25 cents to less than 10 cents a pound.—Reuter.

SOVIET STERN WITH TORTURERS

Death Sentence for White Ex-Cossack's Alleged Atrocities

Moscow, July 19.

It is officially announced that Piskunoff, the ex-Cossack commander of the "death-wagon" on Kalmykoff's White Guard train which in 1919 ran between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok, has been sentenced to death by shooting by the Khabarovsk Tribunal for tortures and mass executions of prisoners.

Piskunoff was arrested in 1926 while crossing the border between China and Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

THE PREMIER'S TRIP TO CANADA

Sir Austin Chamberlain as Acting Prime Minister

London, July 20.

The Cabinet met to-day when the Ministers formally bade Mr. Baldwin farewell prior to his departure for Canada.

It is officially announced that Sir Austen Chamberlain will act as Prime Minister during Mr. Baldwin's absence.

The King this afternoon had a long conversation with Mr. Baldwin at Buckingham Palace with regard to the Prime Minister's trip.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE ADMIRALTY DOCK

First Section of Seven Launched at Wallend

London, July 15.

The first of seven sections for the Admiralty Dock at Singapore has been launched at Swan & Hunter's shipyard at Wallend. It is expected that the seventh section will be launched in January and the dock completed in May.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE, July 18.—The Dunlop Rubber Co. of Australasia announce that they have entered into a provisional agreement with the Dunlop Rubber Co. of England providing for financial association and very close technical and commercial alliance between the two companies. The arrangement involves the sale to the English company of 500,000 shares at 25/- with a call on an additional 500,000 for a period of four years for 20/—Reuter.

THE STEVENSON SCHEME

No Change at Present Contemplated by the Government at Home

London, July 20.

"In the present circumstances I do not contemplate either withdrawal of the Stevenson Rubber Restriction Scheme or any alteration of the pivotal price on which it is based," was the categorical reply of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. L. C. Amery, in the House of Commons to-day in response to an enquiry by Sir Frederic Wise (Conservative) as to whether, in view of the increased production outside the restriction area and the recent fall in the price of the commodity, withdrawal or substantial modification of the Stevenson Scheme were contemplated.

Mr. Amery further emphasised the undertaking previously given that he would endeavour to give as long notice as was possible in case any change in the Scheme was necessary as a result of experience in working, and said he did not propose to suggest any material modification while existing conditions were not substantially altered. The question of unused coupons, he added, was under continual consideration.

Brigadier-General Charteris (Conservative) asked for an idea of the length of notice likely to be given.

The Colonial Secretary said he did not like to bind himself but he certainly contemplated that it would be a matter of months.—Reuter.

SUDDEN SINKING OF VESSEL

Seven Europeans and Fourteen Indians Drowned: Inquiry of Cause

Calcutta, July 16.

Seven European and 14 Indian members of the crew of the British cargo vessel Shahzada (Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 2246 tons) were drowned in the sinking of the vessel in the Bay of Bengal on July 14. Fifty-one survivors arrived in Calcutta to-day on board the Clintonia.

It appears that the vessel was bound for Burma with a cargo of coal. It sank so rapidly that there was no time to launch the lifeboats. Five boats broke away from the sinking vessels and the survivors swam to them.

The cause of the disaster is being inquired into.—Reuter.

RIGA, July 15.—The Soviet authorities continue to report mysterious fires, explosions and acts of violence, including many murders of communist agents, especially in the provinces.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Twenty-five news editors from various cities of the United States sailed to-day on board the str. Minnetonka for a tour of Europe as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Reuter.

BANDOENG, Java, July 16.—Nine natives said to be members of an organization for the spreading of communist propaganda in the Army have been arrested. A score of soldiers have been arrested on a similar charge.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 14.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day the Colonial Secretary said that, as far as could be judged, rubber smuggling was not carried out to such an extent as seriously to effect the Restriction Scheme. Complete elimination of smuggling was difficult, but the Malayan Government was doing its utmost to repress the evil.—Reuter.

PARIS, July 20.—Following the Senate's adjournment of the question of the necessary vote of credit, the French Olympic Committee have decided that France will not participate in the Amsterdam Olympic Games next year. Moreover, the Federation of Sports Associations have decided to prohibit members from in any way assisting in the organization of the Games.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE DEMPSEY-SHARKEY FIGHT

Wonderful Come-Back by Dempsey After Being Left Groggy in First Round

FINE ATTACK LEADING TO VICTORY

New York, July 21.

Jack Dempsey knocked out Jack Sharkey in the seventh round of their fight to-night at the Yankee Stadium.

Forty powerful arc lamps focussed on the centre of the open-air arena threw up the ring in bold relief against the darkness.

Earlier in the day Sharkey was favourite at 7 to 5, but the betting was 11 to 10 on Dempsey when the contestants entered the ring.

Cheered by 80,000 spectators they both exerted every ounce of energy from the beginning. Sharkey twice drew blood, including a bad cut over Dempsey's right eye, but the ex-champion, unperturbed, kept his honours fairly easy to the seventh round, when he knocked his opponent down with a sledge-hammer right. The Bostonian arose, encountered a heavy blow to the stomach and a left smash to the jaw and was floored again. He tried to struggle to his knees at the count of nine, but swayed and fell, almost senseless, flat on his face as the count came to an end.

Dempsey, clubbed by a series of hooks and upper cuts which left him reeling and groggy at the end of the first round, fought his way to the most dramatic and popular

come-back in the history of the ring.

No fewer than 82,000 spectators, representing \$1,000,000 in gate money, were delirious with excitement over their blood-bespattered hero who, by his decisive win, showed himself to be a new man from the one Tunney defeated last year.

After the first round, when Dempsey's followers had almost given up hope, he fought back doggedly, ignoring Sharkey's ripping hooks and jabs which cut his face and lip, causing him frequently to spit blood. He defied Sharkey's youth and speed and craft and obtained a bull dog grip on the fight between the third and fifth rounds by a concentrated attack on the body in which his arms worked like a piston and as untiringly.

This paved the way for his victory. In the sixth round he got in a trio of smashes to the head and then after the seventh round had been in progress 45 seconds he got a vicious blow in at Sharkey's stomach and came over with the left to the jaw.

Sharkey and his seconds protested that it was a foul. The referee was puzzled for a moment, but then gave a verdict in favour of Dempsey amid tumultuous applause.—Reuter.

THE WILL OF KING FERDINAND

Appeal to the People of Rumania for Peace: Attitude of Prince Carol

Bukharest, July 22.

The will of the late King Ferdinand was opened yesterday at the Summer Palace, Sinaia, by the Minister of Justice in the presence of members of the Royal family and the Regency Council.

The will, which was dated July 2, 1925, provides for the estate of Sinaia and the Castle at Peles and all the King's personal property to go to the Crown Prince. However, a codicil dated January 11, 1926, annuls this bequest on the ground that these properties "are absolutely necessary to the future King of Rumania."

Prince Carol is to be given his share of money from state securities. The codicil says, "It has seemed good to Heaven to afflict the country, the Queen and myself with the great misfortune of the renunciation of the throne by Prince Carol. I can never forget my grief at having to take such a decision which, nevertheless, was demanded by the interests of the State and the Crown. I pray God to help my dear son in the new life he has chosen despite our wishes and grant that his choice may prove happy for himself and Rumania."

The King left a letter to the Prime Minister in which he says, "God willed that the Crown should pass to my grandson who is yet a child. The burden of government will fall first on Prince Nicholas and the Council of Regency. I call upon all good citizens to do what in them lies for the peace and progress of our country."

Referring to his "dear son Carol" the King said, "For the peace of the country I sacrificed my fatherly desire to see him again and I charge him to keep his promise not to return without the permission of the Government."—Reuter.

The Ex-Crown Prince

Paris, July 22.

"Le Matin" states that Prince Carol has authorized the declaration that he is most affected by the sad death of his father. He cannot express any opinion on the new situation. Yesterday he telegraphed to the Royal family expressing his desire to attend his father's funeral

CIRCUMVENTING THE EMBARGO

Questions in the Commons on Recent Silver Shipment to Tientsin

London, July 21.

Replying to an inquiry by Mr. Samuel Viant (Labour) in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the Government approved the recent shipment of bullion by foreign banks in Shanghai to Tientsin in British destroyers, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Locker-Lampson, explained that two British banks in Shanghai had last week been refused permits by the Nanking authorities to ship silver to Tientsin on the ground of the embargo. The Treaties provided for free importation and exportation of silver and this illegal prohibition involved the danger of a serious financial crisis at Tientsin with disastrous results to British interests.

The British Minister accordingly consulted the Commander-in-Chief who was given instructions to transport the silver by British warships.

The Minister reported that Tls. 3,000,000 had accordingly been despatched to Weihaiwei in a destroyer flotilla for the banks on July 20, and Tls. 500,000 had been shipped for the Yokohama Specie Bank at the same time at the request of the Japanese Minister.—Reuter.

PROTECTING AMERICAN MERCHANDISE

Important Ruling by the U. S. Customs Court

Washington, July 21.

A Treasury Department ruling designed to protect American merchandise from Canadian competition has been reversed by the United States Customs Court deciding that Americans remaining in Canada for four or five days may return with a hundred dollars' worth of merchandise duty free.—Reuter.

but so far no reply has been received.

"Le Matin" interprets this to mean that Prince Carol has not renounced his rights and still hopes to ascend the throne.—Reuter.

SOCONY GROUP AND RUSSIAN OIL

Difference of Opinion as to Whether Soviet Product Should be Used

New York, July 21.

The New York "Times" reports that differences have appeared in the Standard Oil group of companies with regard to policy towards Soviet Russia. While the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey refuses to use Russian oil until the Soviet has recognized the rights of private property, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, through their Russian contracts, have assured themselves of adequate supplies of oil for their European operations for years to come.—Reuter.

Restraint in Seminole District
Oklahoma City, July 22.

The state Corporation Commission has issued a temporary restraining order prohibiting operators in the Seminole area from drilling oilwells in certain sections of the oil field and also prohibiting "shooting" wells in the Seminole territory.—Reuter's American Service.

THE RECENT FIGHT IN NICARAGUA

Slaughter of Attackers Blamed on Disloyal General

Managua, July 21.

General Moncada, the Liberal leader, lays the entire responsibility for the slaughter of the Nicaraguans who attacked the United States Marines at Ocotal on General Sandino, who is reported to have fled to an inaccessible part of the country.

General Moncada says that Sandino gave him a written promise to abide by the peace agreement drawn up by the United States representative and recently signed by himself (Moncada) but the ink was scarcely dry when Sandino started for the mountains with a band of desperadoes and proceeded to assassinate his enemies and extort tribute from Liberal and Conservative alike.—Reuter.

Washington, July 21.

The labour congress to-day adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the American forces in Nicaragua.—Reuter.

SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL SINKING

Japanese Steamer Close at Hand

London, July 21.

A despatch from Colombo states that the Brookbank str. Malakuta reports that the U. S. Shipping Board str. Homestead (6,629 tons) is sinking fast forward, in Latitude 12.30 North and Longitude 72.50 East. The vessel was on its way from Coconado to New York. The Osaka Shosen str. Indus Maru is close by.—Reuter.

Bombay, July 22.

The str. Homestead has been abandoned and her crew has been taken off in the str. Aungban which is heading for this port.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CREDIT TO THE REICHSBANK

New York, July 22.

The "New York Times" understands that credit to the extent of 25 to 30 million dollars has been arranged by a group of New York bankers, headed by the International Acceptance Bank, as a result of a visit to the United States by Doctor Schacht, President of the Reichsbank.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has issued a denial that they are negotiating for the purchase of Russian oil products. The New York "Times" points out that the Company will have no business dealings with the Soviet Government while the latter declines to recognise the rights of private property.—Reuter.

DRUG TRAFFIC ON LARGE SCALE

British Report to the League of Nations: Mutual Information

London, July 21.

The British Government has forwarded a long report to the League of Nations regarding traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs during 1926.

The report shows that illicit traffic continues on a large scale, and emphasizes, by quoting several examples of the discovery of such traffickers, the utility of information mutually supplied by the Governments concerned. It says that bottles and tins of cocaine have been repeatedly seized in British territory on board vessels from the Far East. It mentions especially the information obtained by the Hongkong authorities with regard to the character and operations of the syndicates, mainly Chinese, operating extensively in Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Tonkin and Shanghai.

It adds that traffickers are adopting the expedient of mixing dangerous drugs with other substances from which the drugs can easily be recovered.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. J. J. Lyons, Well Known Australian Cricketer

Adelaide, July 21.

The death has occurred of Mr. J. J. Lyons, the Australian cricketer, at the age of 64.

Mr. Lyons played for Australia in 14 Test Matches.—Reuter.

PARIS, July 15.—French imports for the first half of this year totalled Frs. 27,118,000,000 showing a decrease of 2,299,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. Exports totalled Frs. 26,952,000,000 showing an increase of Frs. 198,000,000.—Havas.



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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Mr. Lang's Woes: Solving the Unemployed Question: Projected Flight to New Zealand: The Precious Metal: Royal Commission into Picture Industry

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, June 11.

If there is one State Premier in Australia who is feeling sorry for himself at the present moment, it is the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Lang. His term of office has not been by any means a sinecure. Beside being in direct opposition to the majority of his own party, on several occasions he has crossed swords with the Governor of the State, Sir Dudley St. Clair, on the question of the abolition of the Upper Chamber, better known as the Legislative Council. In following in the footsteps of that ardent Labour leader, Mr. Thomas Ryan, who experienced little difficulty in accomplishing what Mr. Lang has failed to do—pack the Upper Chamber and pass the desired legislation—Mr. Lang found his Upper Chamber members refused to be disbanded. Perhaps this ignominious failure had much to do with a dwindling from his immediate followers of some of the ablest men on his side in politics. When Mr. Lang went a step further, and embraced some ardent radicals of the Labour party he was stepping upon quicksands. This discovery prompted the Premier to act swiftly and disastrously and he resigned, thus forcing his whole ministry, whether they wished to or not, also to resign.

Swiftly upon this move, and the formation as agreed with the State Governor of a new ministry by Mr. Lang, came a meeting of the Labour party. The Labour leaders in the Federal Parliament did their utmost to prevent a complete breakaway, but with no avail. The A. L. P. declared Mr. Lang's movement to be a "traitorous action" and expelled him, and all his followers, from the Labour movement. When the great breakaway of the Labour party progressives, under Mr. William Morris Hughes, took place, Mr. Hughes was in a position to form a coalition with the Liberal party and thus have a majority behind him at the coming elections, but, in the case of the New South Wales Premier, he does not possess a majority, and the Nationalists would not serve under his leadership, however momentous the issue. Mr. Lang is doomed to arrive at a stage of oblivion, like so many autocrats, Labour and Liberal, who have attempted to force with an iron rod their own personality rule upon the free and easy-going Australians. The Australians are repulsed by extremes of politics, and a happy medium appears to please them best in the end.

Victoria's Labour Premier

Mr. Hogan, Victoria's new Labour Premier, commenced operations with a flash in the pan, which, for the moment, dazzled everyone. What other governments have failed to do, namely, adequately to provide for the unemployed during winter months, the Victorian Premier attempted. He found jobs and, quite surprisingly, he found funds for payment. Needless to say, all the unemployed are not yet settled, but work has been supplied to some of them. A little matter which Mr. Hogan forgot was that, once the question of employing men was vigorously tackled by the government, there would be no definite limits to the numbers seeking a position on the government's payroll. Mr. Hogan may discover, as time goes on, that the numbers seeking government employment are quite beyond his expectations. In fact, after black headlines were featured in the press regarding the government's desire to cope with unemployment, the registration, perhaps naturally, very greatly increased. A result was the original number recognized as that of legitimate unemployed was added to, and still is upon the increase. Victoria's unemployed have an unofficial union and their leader, Mr. Bagley, unlike many union officials,

has a grouse with logical justification. The Trades Hall does not recognize his union, but the Trades Hall is the appointed organization giving out jobs and relief. It effectively eschews all single unemployed non-unionist, and is not an absolutely good Samaritan to any non-unionist, with the result that men still are starving and sleeping out amidst winter winds and rains.

A rather amusing side issue to Mr. Hogan's general activity is that, while the farmer had awaited his own party's actions on his behalf and favour for three years, when this farmers' party is compelled to retire and give place to Mr. Hogan, this Labour Cabinet immediately commences legislation for their welfare.

A Spur to the Air Force

New that the clamour over the serious accidents which befell some airmen and planes belonging to the Australian Air Force, during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, has died down, the public are not one whit the wiser as to the real, or given reasons for the accidents. A new interest in connexion with aeroplanes has arisen; perhaps the successful flights of the Americans, Linbergh and Chamberlin, have much to do with it. At any rate, the Australian Air Force has decided that, before very long, an attempt will be made to bridge the distance between New Zealand and Australia in one hop. That Australia possesses airmen capable of accomplishing the feat, provided they are given fair planes, goes without saying. The Air Force itself must feel as if it has been "let down" in the last few years, for it has not attempted any really long flight, since the all-around Australia flight by Goble and McIntyre, and the chief of the Air Force, Colonel Williams, who made a flight around the neighbouring islands to the northern coast of Australia.

When it is realized that, far back in 1919, Australians participated in practically every long distance effort on the part of the world's airmen, including Hawker's gallant attempt to cross the Atlantic solo; Sir Ross and Sir Keith Smith's successful journey to Australia; Lieutenants Parer and McIntyre, who also covered the distance, though not in the time allotted to win the prize; Captain C. E. Howell and Air Mechanic Frazier, who were lost off St. George's Bay, Corfu, and other Australian airmen attempting the flight who lost their lives at the commencement stage. Is it to be wondered the Australian Air Force are hankering after fresh laurels to regain the prestige which some of them consider has been lost. The whole proposal is merely a matter of finance and the Minister for Defence, Sir William Glasgow, fully sympathizes with them in their desire. As New Zealand airmen are anxious to try their wings across the intervening waters, there is the probability of a race, the trophy for which will be the honour of linking our two Australasian countries by air. The Australians should not be far behind.

Gold!

The very sound of the word "gold" set the heart of Melbourne throbbing, and the last few days it has been a much discussed precious metal. A man named Kilroy has been prospecting at a town-ship called Donnybrook, within 25 miles of Melbourne, ever since the termination of the war. A sample of 10 tons of ore was submitted to the Queenstown Battery for crushing purposes and it yielded 93 ozs. of fine gold. It is claimed that this lucky prospector has taken £400 worth of gold out of his mine during the last month. Connected with this mine is a history, going back to the days when Australia's

first baronet, Sir William Clarke, the father of Sir Rupert Clarke, who recently died at Monte Carlo, was the owner of the property. Out of this mine is alleged to have come a great portion of the Clarke family's wealth. By some queer trick of fate the vein containing the gold was lost, but Kilroy's father believed he knew where it was. He informed his son shortly before he died of the gold locality. The son has sought diligently; now his luck has turned, and he may become a wealthy man.

From the New Guinea fields come reports of new finds and enthusiastic utterances regarding the value of the fields already found. In this area, Lieutenant Parer is to conduct an air service which, for the nominal amount of £10 or £15, will transfer one from the coast inland to the mines, and back again at a reduced rate. Over 30,000 oz. of precious metal have made its way into this country, and prospectors who have arrived back in Australia to recuperate state that they have not commenced digging out yet. Altogether, with the aid of aeroplanes, the prospect of the New Guinea field proving most beneficial to Australia appears bright. Transport is the main difficulty, and, next to transport, the capital to employ labour and withstand days and months of non-payable work. Western Australia also reported a "find," but, like the mine mentioned in the Northern Territory, little can be learnt of its value, as the initial labour necessary to open the mine barely has commenced work.

The Good Old Days

A reversal to what have been called the good old days, when sheep thieves were in the country, bushrangers and ticket-of-leave men were said to roam the countryside, has taken place in one of our finest sheep-raising lands, the Riverina. The trial of the alleged thieves is to take place in about a month's time. According to reports at hand, the owner of a mob of 700 sheep suspected a well-to-do neighbour of stealing sheep. The police set a trap, catching a number of men with a large mob on their hands, and then, raiding the suspected land-owner, found some more of the missing sheep. In these days of telegraph and railroads it seemed improbable that same business men should attempt thieving on such a large scale, but the man arrested was a respected citizen of the countryside and one of considerable years' residence. Rumours of cattle thieving by attaching other people's stocks to yours when droving along the route and then losing some as you proceed along, so that their rightful owners will be able to collect them, and fall under the impression that their stocks have only strayed and they may find the balance later on, have been frequently made. But to calmly take large numbers and place them on your property, claiming them as your own, has not been done since the bad old days.

A well-known case in Queensland in the beginning of the present century was one in point. A landowner stole a neighbouring owner's calves, which were what is termed "clean skins," that is to say, they had not been branded. He staunchly held that the calves were his own and proved it by producing cows as their mothers. The magistrate, who was also a breeder of stock, demanded the calves to be brought. He separated them from their alleged mothers, placed the one farmer's cows on one side of the paddock and the claimant's cows on the other side. Magistrate and interested spectators watched the calves seek out their mothers. The holder of the calves was given a term of imprisonment to convince him that "mother love" was not yet dead.

Moving Picture Inquiry

There is a Royal Commission at the present moment inquiring into the picture industry and the large importation of foreign films in preference to British-made films in this country. Sir Victor Wilson, who, as an Australian Minister, represented Australia at the great Wembley Exhibition, but suffered defeat owing to a split in his views with the country party, now represents the Motion Picture Distributors Association, of which company he is the president. In the course of his evidence before the Commission, he admitted that 95 per cent.

CANADA'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Proposal for Trans-Canada Motor Road as Memorial; All Industries in Flourishing State; Empire's Tallest Office for Montreal

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, June 13.

The Dominion of Canada shortly is to celebrate its 60th birthday and elaborate preparations are being made all over the country for the great occasion. All the cities are arranging demonstrations on a large scale, and it is expected that the people from the surrounding country districts will flock to the large centres to take part. The actual day of the birthday is July 1. This is the very finest time of the year in Canada. The weather usually is fine and not too hot, and all Nature at that time is on its best behaviour. In addition to the celebrations on Dominion Day, Canada is looking forward to the visit of Mr. Baldwin and the Prince of Wales. Mr. Baldwin says that he expects to enjoy the visit, which is to be a very short one, however. We suspect that his visit will not be much of a holiday for him, but Canada knows how to welcome her guests. It is well known that the Prince loves Canada as Canada loves him, and there are happy days ahead when he arrives once again at his Alberta ranch.

The proposal has been made that this is a fitting time to plan a trans-Canada highway. Very soon after confederation, the widely-separated parts of the Dominion were connected by the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways. It is now desirable that a motor highway should be constructed across Canada, to the known as the trans-Canada highway—a road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There are at the present time many fine provincial highways, but there is no direct east and west highway, from one end of Canada to the other. If such a road could be commenced this year, the cost being shared by the Federal and Provincial governments, it would be a fitting birthday present to the country, and one of which a great number of the citizens could and would make use as soon as it is completed.

Farmers and Financiers Optimistic

Almost all of Canada has had a very wet May this year. In the east, some of the farmers have found it hard to get the crops in at the proper time, but on the whole the prospects are good for a bountiful harvest. The early rains have ensured a bumper hay crop, and except on the very low ground, the grain is growing rapidly and looks very thick in most places. The first reports from the west now are reaching Eastern Canada, and have proved most encouraging. The west generally had the same rains in May, but in most districts the grain has been sown and is coming up well. The Peace River district, one of the greatest grain areas in Canada, expects a record crop this year. At the same time, reports from Saskatchewan indicate that that progressive province looks forward to another heavy crop of wheat.

At the same time that encouraging reports are reaching us from the wheat fields, the financial world in the east seems to be in a very optimistic mood. The Montreal Stock Market has been very active recently, and several industrial issues have reached new high points. The textile manufacturers are sat-

isfied with present conditions, the steel companies are making satisfactory profits, and the pulp and paper industry is in a flourishing condition. At the present time, Sir George Courthope, a British capitalist, is in Canada to investigate conditions in the Lake St. John district, with a view to interesting his associates in the promotion of new enterprises in that area in Northern Quebec. Interest rates have been dropping steadily. A few months ago, all Government bonds were yielding nearly five per cent; the rate is barely over 4½, and the yields of other gilt-edged securities have altered proportionately. This indicates highly satisfactory conditions in the money market.

Montreal's Prosperity

The office of the Montreal Assessor recently issued statistics for the year 1926, showing that the property value in the city is considerably over one billion dollars. Of this amount, 817 millions are taxable and 252 millions are exempt. The population of the city now stands at 827,230. This figure only takes account of those living in the municipalities in the city limits. The population of greater Montreal is about one million. The per capita property valuation is \$1,293, a very high figure. The growth of Montreal has been very rapid. Most men of 60 who have always lived in the city can well remember when cows were pastured in the fields on either side of St. Catherine Street, where rents now are about \$6,000 a year for a frontage of 30 ft. and where the sale value is about \$100 a square foot.

Announcement has been made that work has been commenced on a building in Montreal which, when completed, will be the highest building in the British Empire. This is the head office of one of the great Canadian insurance companies. The business of the company has grown rapidly in recent years, and plans long have been in readiness for the construction of the enlarged offices. The present building accommodates a staff of 1,200. When completed, the new building will allow for a staff of 10,000. The site of the edifice is one of the most desirable building locations in Montreal. The present offices of the company occupy a part of the site, and the new construction means a huge addition to only the first unit in a great building, now large, which is scheme.

A Great Journalist's Death

Canada recently lost one of her very few eminent journalists by the death of Sir John Willison. For many years, Sir John was the editor of the "Toronto Globe," but he was never a good party man, and finally gave up his editorial chair to become a free-lance in journalism. He accepted the position of Canadian correspondent of "The Times," and wrote many brilliant articles for Canadian and foreign journals. His death leaves a blank that will be very hard to fill in Canada, for his judgment was excellent and he could express himself in the best English.

of the films imported into this country are from America. He is not in favour of compelling the purchase of British films for show purposes, unless they are such as would ensure being a payable asset. During the last week a considerable amount of questioning has been made regarding a film "Ypres" which is part actual photography taken during the great war and part re-constructed matter made since. It has been playing to crowded houses, but, owing to the combine of theatres operating in Australia, it has not been possible to get it placed at a first-class theatre. In fact, the few theatres where it can obtain a showing are merely second-rate, both so far as seating accommodation and general utility are concerned.

The main argument rests upon two war pictures, "The Big Parade," the showing of which in other

countries than Australia has caused dissatisfaction, and the film "Ypres." It was asserted that "Ypres" had been deliberately relegated to second place so as to avoid its clashing with "The Big Parade," which has been on show for some time at the very largest and newest houses. Whether this statement is true or not is hard to tell, and the Commission probably will fail to sift the question of theatre difference to the bottom. That so small a number as five per cent. of the total importation of films is British in itself is food for thought, while some of the British films actually shown are owned by American companies who, previous to importation, had bought the sole rights. So intermixed does the trade appear to be that, like the motor trade, it will be difficult to discover whether a film is British with American owners or vice versa.

OUR INDIAN LETTER

Earthquake in Calcutta: Agitation for British Films: Status of Princes: A Short-Lived Republic: Unrest on the Border: Plans for Record Non-Stop Flight

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, June 11.

The other night, residents in Calcutta had a rude awakening from their slumbers; that is, as many as were in bed at 10.30 p.m. The cause was a rather severe earthquake shock. Ornaments were thrown on the floor, pictures were shaken out of position and fans swung dangerously. Some were so alarmed that they rushed out of their houses in night attire. In northern Calcutta, which is thickly populated with Indians, an attempt was made to improve the situation by blowing on conch-shells, which is believed to exert a powerful influence on such occasions. Perhaps it does; who shall say? At all events, no real damage was done. The preliminary tremors lasted for about a minute; followed by secondary waves for about a half-minute. Then came the bigger oscillations, or the long waves. These continued for about five minutes, but the vibrations actually did not cease for about a half-hour or so. The distance of the origin of this earthquake from Calcutta was estimated to be about 300 miles.

Films in India

It is encouraging to learn that Britons interested in the cinema at last are waking up to the insidious danger created in various parts of the Empire by the virtual monopoly by America of the film market. We have in Calcutta at the present moment Captain G. H. Malins, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., who is making a world tour on a motor cycle, the main object of which is the study of the position and prospects of Empire films. From time to time there have appeared in the Indian press protests against the insidious propaganda of American films of a certain type and also the generally low moral standard adopted. Captain Malins, in an interview, pointed out that, apart from the derogatory effects of such films, the threatened monopolization of the film industry in India by America was one of the most serious problems the country had to face. "It is no exaggeration to say," he said, "that 95 per cent. of the exhibition houses of importance are controlled by American influence. It requires but little imagination to appreciate the danger of such a position, because it presents to America the opportunity of portraying to millions of people sentiments and aspects of Western life in a manner calculated to be harmful. The censorship in India is not at the moment sufficiently rigid. A particularly harmful aspect of certain classes of American film is that dealing with plots involving the maltreatment of women."

Captain Malins's remedy for the present state of affairs is the formation of a British combine aiming at the consolidation of the British film industry in India, thus opening for Empire productions a market which is, at present, difficult of entry owing to the pernicious dictates of block-booking. American films would not necessarily be excluded from exhibition programmes, but, wielding control, British proprietors could exercise discretion in choice, refusing those calculated to be harmful in effect.

Lord Lansdowne's Death

The British in India learned with regret of the death of Lord Lansdowne at the age of 82. Lord Lansdowne was first associated with Indian politics as Under-Secretary for India, a position which he received in the second Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone, who long before had formed a high opinion of his capabilities, having given him the Under-Secretaryship for War at the early age of 27. Later, his experience at the India Office was to serve him in good stead as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, an appointment he entered on in 1888. Lord Lansdowne did not shine with the brilliance of Lord Curzon, though there is no doubt that few Viceroys have taken up their task with sounder qualifications. His chief problem was to establish Indian finances on a sound basis. These were suffering at that

time from violent fluctuations of the exchange. Such a prosaic undertaking, important as it was, did not occasion spectacular pronouncements or events.

In Sir James Mackay (now Lord Inchcape) he found an able collaborator and, although the problem of the rupee was not finally solved, the evil effects of exchange fluctuations largely were mitigated. Another achievement of Lord Lansdowne's was the establishment of a more satisfactory basis for the relations existing between the Indian Princes and Chiefs and the Imperial Government.

Indian Native States

Speaking of the status of Indian Princes, important articles have been published from the pens of two distinguished men, whose opinions regarding India command respect and are bound to receive attention. Lord Sydenham, in an article in the "Nineteenth Century and After," expresses the opinion that the only means of safeguarding the Treaty rights in connexion with the extension of the Reforms will be to replace the existing Legislative Assembly by a strong Advisory Council to which the Princes and Chiefs can send a number of representatives; otherwise, if the Supreme Government is dominated by Indian politicians, the treaties will cease to be effective. The Diarchy in the Provinces should be replaced by an executive, half British, half Indian.

The other writer is Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who, in an article in the "Fortnightly Review," maintains that the Government, in making the daring constitutional experiment which already has caused serious mischief in India, is morally bound to consider the effect on the welfare of the Indian States. With the coming Parliamentary inquiry, the Native States should be associated.

Missing Airman

Great anxiety has been caused regarding the fate of Flying Officer Cocks, who, over a month ago, set out on a flight to England from India. Cocks, whose home leave was due, decided to fly home, starting from Lahore. He reached Karachi safely and proceeded by the usual route up the Persian Gulf to Basra and Baghdad and from thence flew over Turkey, reaching Konia, on the further side of the Taurus mountains, 350 miles to the southeast of Constantinople. He left Konia on May 23 and since then nothing has been heard of him.

Both the British and Turkish authorities are instituting a thorough search for him, but the prospects of finding him are most discouraging, for apart from the possibility of a fatal crash, the region over which he was flying is noted for being inhospitable and dangerous to strangers. Flying Officer Cocks is well-known in India as a very fine cricketer. He played for the Frontier Province, the Army and Northern India against the M.C.C. last winter.

Republicans in Nagpur

Nagpur has won distinction by the fact that a new so-called national movement has been started there, called the Republican movement. Of course, it has not been taken very seriously, either by Britons or Indians, but the authorities have found it necessary to arrest the half-crazy leader, as his methods were likely to lead to a breach of the peace locally. This man, Awari by name, had established his Republican headquarters at Itwari near Nagpur. He collected a number of volunteers who were called soldiers of the Republican Army and placed himself at their head as "General." The movement was started to disobey the Arms Act, which the Republicans did by parading the streets with drawn swords.

A curious feature of the movement is the number of women who joined and, like the men, marched through the streets with drawn swords. Awari, who, from the commencement of the trial, made it clear that he did not recognize the British Courts, was sentenced to

two years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition and a year's similar imprisonment for promoting class hatred, the sentences to run consecutively.

Unrest Among Mohmands

There has been considerable unrest among the Upper Mohmand clans for some time past over the question of interference by certain Upper Mohmand *mollahs* with the protected clans on the Peshawar district border. This came to a head with an attack on friendly Mohmand tribesmen holding the blockhouses in the vicinity of the Shakkadar and Nuhul posts. The attack was repulsed and the hostile tribesmen were bombed by Royal Air Force aeroplanes on May 6 and 7. Unfortunately, the unrest has not yet subsided and it is stated that measures are being devised to bring the recalcitrants to book. General operations will not take place yet, but it is probable that a detachment of aeroplanes shortly will take the air against the offenders.

Non-Stop Flight to India

Another non-stop flight to India is to be attempted during the current month. It will be remembered that, last month, Lieut. Carr and Lieut. Gillman, of the Royal Force, started from Cranwell aerodrome, in Lincolnshire, on a non-stop flight to Karachi. They only succeeded, however, in reaching the Persian Gulf, where they were obliged to make a forced landing, but, despite their failure to accomplish what they set out to do, they actually succeeded in achieving the world's record for a non-stop flight, having flown 3,425 miles. Their feat, however, was overshadowed by the fact that, a few hours later, this record was surpassed by Captain Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic, which afterwards was beaten by Chamberlins.

The new attempt at a non-stop flight to India will be undertaken by Lieut. Carr, who will act as pilot, while the navigation will be entrusted to Flight-Lieut. Harrison, at present on the staff at the Air Ministry. Should the weather prove favourable, the start is timed to take place on June 14. Experts are said to be optimistic of the success of beating the record of 3,905 miles and even reaching Calcutta by a non-stop flight.

NANKING AND AFTER

A Further Attack on the "North-China Daily News"

A leading article in the "New Outlook" (the organ of the United Church of Canada) in its issue of June 8 says:—

Interesting stories continue to reach these shores concerning Nanking. It seems that some portions of the invading army determined to blacken China's good name by attacking foreigners. Several foreigners, including one missionary, were killed, others wounded and others pursued for hours through the city. Incidentally, there was looting and destruction of foreign buildings, including mission property. Eye-witnesses have told us of side of this affair which was not discreditable to China. But the English press of Shanghai has systematically and completely suppressed all the brighter news and has given us, via the press and commercial cables, only the black side.

Chinese Student's Heroism

Truth will out, however, and the arrived on this side of missionaries, and of letters from missionaries, is enabling the Western world to glean some facts that were being kept from us for some reason or other. We rather like one story that a missionary tells. After the fateful morning of the looting, like a number of others, he found himself without a home, all his possessions burned and his clothing inadequate. Chinese friends surrounded him, took him to their homes, fed and clothed him, almost forcing upon him all manner of gifts to meet his needs. When, clad in Chinese garb, he was apprehended in the streets by radicals and mistaken for a "white Russian," a summary execution was planned. As the firing squad was aiming, a Chinese student rushed between the guns and his friend, throwing himself upon him in such a way that

THE PROBLEM OF SHANGHAI

A "Manchester Guardian" Article on the Suggestion of Making it a "Free City": Protection of the League of Nations

The "Manchester Guardian" of June 4 contains the following article contributed by "a Friend of China."

A few days ago an authority on Chinese affairs told us that, in his opinion, there was now a distinct reaction on the part of the Chinese against Russian influence in Chinese affairs. This and other signs of the times seem to suggest that the day may soon be at hand when the best of the Chinese will combine seriously to set their house in order. The Shanghai correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" also cabled last week that a Chinese informant, upon whom he evidently relied, had expressed the opinion that if Britain would gradually reduce her military force the Chinese would be willing to accept a compromise measure respecting the status of the International Settlement. This seems to imply that instead of forcing a rash attempt to bring about a sudden transition the Chinese are coming to realize that a gradual transition, with the friendly aid of other nations, is likely to be the best, the speediest, and probably the only safe solution of their problem of future government.

It is for the Chinese—some influential body of them—to put forward some constructive proposal on the basis of a gradual transition. This scheme need not necessarily be of long duration; that would, of course, depend upon its effectiveness in establishing good government. There can be little doubt that a proposal which was genuinely intended to build up a stable Government would receive the full and practical support of the nations of the world.

Services of the League

The Chinese, through some of their leaders, might for example, submit that there seems to be a great opening for the services of the League of Nations to be applied to the problem of Shanghai. They would call to mind that on the February 8, last the British Foreign Minister sent an official communication to the League of Nations on the subject of China, frankly making clear Britain's friendly attitude towards that country. They would insist that without doubt the thinking portion of the Chinese people are eager and anxious for a speedy settlement of their country on a basis of good government. That being so, these Chinese leaders might seek the counsel of the League of Nations, and if they submitted proposals which had the hall-mark of practicality upon them they need have little doubt that they would receive a most sympathetic consideration and careful examination.

The Chinese are no doubt aware of the remarkable achievement of the League in its establishment of

the "free city" of Danzig. There indeed, was a problem seemingly almost impossible of solution as between Danzigers and Poles. Nevertheless the scheme has been working well since November, 1920, and the bitter feelings previously existing have died down. It may be useful to recall what it was that actually took place.

The Case of Danzig

The Versailles Treaty, it will be remembered, initiated the proposals. In accordance with articles 100-108 of the treaty the town of Danzig was established as a "free city." It was placed under the protection of the League of Nations, with a constitution guaranteed by the League. This constitution was drawn up by the duly appointed representatives of the free city, in agreement with a High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations. Other details need not here be cited; suffice it to say that the office of High Commissioner has proved to be a most valuable and effective institution. When the Danzig and Polish Governments are unable to agree the High Commissioner gives his decision, against which, however, either or both parties may appeal to the League Council, the decision of the Council being final. It may be added that the High Commissioner has been able to inspire the Danzigers and Poles with a desire to agree.

Now let us revert to the problem of China. The Chinese leaders might suggest that it would be possible to evolve a scheme, subject to reconsideration and revision at the end of a stated term of years, whereby Shanghai and a certain area around it might become a "free city," placed under the protection of the League of Nations, and with a constitution guaranteed by the League. The governing body would, of course, include a considerable representation of Chinese, and some well-devised plan of election would have to be instituted. A High Commissioner appointed by the League, with an appeal beyond him to the Council of the League, could be made a prominent feature of the scheme.

Shanghai and the China Problem

The solution of the problem of Shanghai should help materially to solve the China problem as a whole. Therefore it is much to be hoped that those who are farseeing amongst the Chinese will, without much further delay, put forward some constructive proposal possibly on the lines set out above.

It might be added that there would be no need to interfere with the collection Customs duties which could continue, as at present, under, the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

to shoot would have been to kill both. His life thus spared, he was escorted by Chinese friends to the river front; and soon after other Chinese arrived with gifts of clothing. One lad came to the dock with his arms full of toothbrushes! He had gotten them from somewhere to present to the departing missionaries.

As we have suggested, we are partial to this incident of the tooth brushes. It strikes us as the sort of news that the "North-China Daily News" of Shanghai with its pseudo-British airs and the delicious sense of humour it might imbibe from "Punch," ought to seize on the expansion: the American missionary heaped up with tooth brushes! What a chance for the humourist in the editors to arise and shine! Surely here was the chance to suggest that Chinese courtesy lacked only one thing and that a supply of chewing gum.

"China in Chaos"

But no, the "North-China Daily News" can contribute to the Nanking horror only an unrelievedly hysterical account of Chinese treachery and cruelty. According to some folks, the only good Chinese is a dead one and to the comfort of those who hold this view the "North-China Daily News" sends to this continent a huge special entitled, "China in Chaos," designed

to prove that the only way to save China is to send a few million young Englishmen, Americans, Canadians, etc., to "teach the blighters a lesson." Might it not be preferable to keep just a little balance and perhaps to send over a few million toothbrushes to China as a suitable recognition of the toothbrush incident of Nanking?

Yielding to none in regret that some Chinese were incited to violence and shameful deeds at Nanking, we cannot quite see how the cause of Christ in China would be advanced by preaching hatred against the Chinese people.

SEVEN cages still are up in Chinese territory and vacant, too, it is believed, for violators of the boycott against Japanese goods.

MANILA, July 15.—Stringent immigration laws and registration of all Chinese in the Philippine Islands will be urged by Acting Governor Eugene A. Gilmore in his message opening the Seventh Philippine Legislature on Saturday. The message will advise purchase of patrol boats to prevent violations of the fishing laws in North Luzon and to break up opium smuggling. Strict economy, the message will add, will be necessary to avert a deficit this year.—Router.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

A DIFFICULT LESSON

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. W. E. Godson, M.A., in Holy Trinity Cathedral Sunday, July 3, 1927

"Then Peter opened his mouth and said, 'of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him.'"—Acts X, 34 and 35.

In the second Lesson appointed for this morning's service we have an account of one of the great outstanding events in the early history of the Christian Church. It was that of teaching St. Peter, and, through him, the Church generally, that "God is no respecter of persons"; that our Lord's last great command really meant that members of all nations were to be gathered into the Church's fold. It was a very difficult lesson for a Jew to learn, and apparently needed a special vision. For long centuries the Jews had been nurtured upon the thought that they were the chosen of God, the elect nation of all nations. Had not the great founder of their race, Abraham, been specially called out of the midst of an idolatrous people "to become the depository of the sacred trust?"

When the divine plan seemed to be arrested by the captivity in Egypt, "had He not chosen Moses as their rescuer and lawgiver?" From his time on, did not great men stand out as beacon lights all down the long history of the Jews? Joshua, Samuel, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, kings and prophets, an endless succession, and all of them imbued with the spirit of nationalism and the pride of race? Then came the Messiah, with His worldwide outlook as saviour and friend of all mankind. This comprehensiveness was a difficult lesson for the Jew, but it was of the very essence of Christianity. The national and religious prejudice which had taken such deep root in the heart of the Jews was exceedingly difficult to uproot and destroy. Prejudice always has been so, and, as long as human nature is what it is, always is likely to be. It is just as blind and stubborn and pitiless to-day. Yes, and pitiful, and mean, and small, as it has ever been, I believe!

The Fear of Truth

When the telescope was first invented, certain disciples of a great teacher refused to look through it because they feared it might overthrow some of the mathematical theories of their Master. There are men in the world to-day who seem afraid to look truth in the face, for fear it might prove some of their pet theories to be false. Celsus, speaking of Christianity in the second century, said:—"A man must be out of his mind to think that Greeks and Barbarians, Romans and Scythians, bondmen and free-men could ever have one religion." It is a proved fact to-day that no nation is so exalted, no nation so low as to be beyond the reach of Christ's Gospel. This was the great lesson St. Peter and other Apostles and Jewish Christians had to learn. Some of them learnt it. Read this verse 35. St. John learnt it too. Read Rev. vii, 9:—"After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and palms in their hands." Ch. xlii, and 17:—"And let him that heareth say 'Come', and let him that is athirst say 'Come', and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." It is the great truth our Lord emphasized, "whosoever believeth," "whosoever cometh." "God is no respecter of persons."

It takes much time for the light of a new truth to pierce the darkness of prejudice. Truth is in one respect like the stars of heaven. The stars are there, but the presence of some of them has only just made itself known to men by the appearing of their light. Some truths are in existence but are only just becoming known to men by their light appearing. "I am the door," said Christ. Since He returned to the Father, He has been as a door never closed, but by its open

portals affording a glad welcome to each and all who will enter in. The door open to all was a great Gospel truth that St. Peter and others had to learn. When we are told that God is no respecter of persons, of course it does not mean, that He holds them all of little account, but rather that one man may be as precious to God as another.

Restricted Vision

The Jews as a nation saw a restricted vision of the world and glorified their own people. There was the same danger in the Church. The same danger exists to-day. St. Peter saw a large sheet let down from heaven. Some people appear to see the sheet as only large enough to hold the members of their own Church; some nations see it only large enough to hold their own people. Some people in society have a sheet only large enough to hold their own set. Men of all nations are of the same blood. "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." St. Peter did not learn the lesson all at once. "Not so, Lord." He appeared to be arguing with God; still there was the reverence of "Lord." "I have never." There was the old nature asserting itself, "a weak sort of conservatism." He made it clear it was quite time he did. How like to some of us to-day. We seem to think what we have not done, we cannot do, or do not wish to try to do, or ought not to do. "I have never eaten anything unclean." Well, that was very commendable, but this food was from heaven. "What God has cleansed, that call not thou unclean." He was allowing an unreasonable prejudice to sway his mind and to control his better nature.

St. Peter soon saw his mistake and rectified it. All that was in the sheet came from heaven. What a blessing it would be if all we see in the sheet of the Christian Church came from heaven. There is so much that is of earth in it. Probably we are prejudiced against what is in it from heaven. "Not so, Lord, I have never." Is it not time we did? Is it not time we looked more closely into the reasons for some of our prejudices and seized and cast them headlong out of their strongholds? One of the greatest needs of to-day, I believe, is a wider and deeper perception of what St. Peter saw, and a definite acting upon it. "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh with Him is accepted with Him." We know what an amazingly disturbed state the world is in to-day, with unrest and discontent in so many places. A great deal is caused, no doubt, by economic forces. No such forces troubled St. Peter; his was one concerned with racial prejudice and the new gospel of Christian brotherhood.

Self Determination

With difficulties arising merely from economic pressure, the Christian Church may or may not have much to do. Her duty, however, is generally plain enough when they arise in connexion with the question of brotherhood. Beneath the passion for self-determination which is burning to-day with the glow and heat of a consuming fire, there is much of a spiritual character, and much therefore which makes for what should be an irresistible appeal to Christian forces. One of the great dangers of to-day arises from the fact that economic forces may unite white men against those of a different colour, and so-called coloured races against white men. Nothing will more surely bring about a world catastrophe than the assumption by the whites of an innate superiority over men of other colours, and a tendency to act accordingly. One of the gravest dangers to world peace is the creating in the hearts of coloured

races a sense of injustice suffered from the whites.

The dictum of President Wilson that "self-determination" was the central war aim of the Allies, whilst it may have referred in the first instance to a country like Belgium, or Serbia, or Poland, "was translated into the language of India, Turkey, Arabia, China, etc. Leaders like Kemal Pasha in Egypt, Ghandi in India, and Burschardt du Bois, the brilliant American negro, took up the phrase and applied it to their own country." Beneath this cry for self-determination lies the spirit of an awakening national self-consciousness, which calls for self-expression, and will take no denial. We find this spirit asserting itself sometimes in the wild passionate declamation of men like Marcus Garvey. We recognize it in the words of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who, representing India at the Imperial Conference of 1923, said:—"I fight, as a subject of King George, for a place in his household, and I will not be content with a place in his stables." As Basil Matthews says in his book, "The Clash of Colours," there is a war, a real war, the real war. But this real ultimate war is not of race against race, of self-determination for coloured races against domination by white races. It is a war of man against man, but of man with the deadly foes of his life.

What answer is the Christian Church going to give to Prof. Gilbert Murray when he writes:—"The question is, which of these two contrary tendencies is going to prevail? The one is the economic exploitation of the helpless territories and nations by the strong ones, a process which has enormous historical impetus behind it and is at this moment stimulated by the exceptional economic hunger of the European world; the other is that consciousness of the earth as one great city, and that acceptance of duty towards our fellow-men which... may now be normal, expected of a civilized and educated man.... The lists are ready set and the issue is joined." I do not believe this "duty towards our fellow-men" will ever be rendered adequately by merely "civilized and educated men." It is one of so high a character that nothing but the Grace of God will enable men to reach up to it. It is only as we realize that our true citizenship is in heaven, and recognize every Christian, no matter of what race or colour as our fellow-citizens of the same divine Kingdom, and our brothers in Christ, that we shall be able to exercise in this world the influence and power our Lord would have us exercise, which will make for peace.

May the Holy Spirit enable us to realize and to understand what is to be the true relationship between God and ourselves by faith in Christ, and to enjoy that relationship. It will only be as we do this, that there can exist the right and true relationship between ourselves and our fellow-men throughout the world.

The Rev. Francis Flynn, vicar of Portsdown, Hants, who died suddenly on June 7, at the age of 73, in 1884 was appointed a chaplain in the Royal Navy, and was chaplain of H.M.S. Tamar for Hongkong Dockyard and Hospital from 1898 to 1900 and received the China medal. In 1909 he became chaplain of Devonport Dockyard, and in 1911 chaplain to the King. In 1921 he retired from the Navy.

A GROUP were discussing—not too enthusiastically—the hint that has been given of a Shanghai Fascist, when one intervened to tell a story of the Texas Rangers, probably the earliest, certainly the most romantic and possibly the most efficient of such organizations. There had been a riot in a Texas border town and the sheriff and the few peaceable citizens were at their wits' ends to know what to do, so they telephoned to Brownsville for a company of the Rangers and were assured help would arrive by the next train. A hopeful and excited deputation met the train, out of which stepped but one dapper little man, in the uniform of the Rangers, and armed only with a riding quirt. "Captain," asked the leader of the deputation, "where is your Company?" "Company!" came the withering reply. "Why you haint got but one riot have you?"

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN HANKOW AND CANTON

Military Position as It Appears To-day: Three Armies in Movement from Hankow: Unenviable Position of Chiang Kai-shek

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The Hankow Communists are sending three armies against Nanking headed by Generals Chang Fa-kuei, Chu Pei-teh and Chien Chen. General Chang Fa-kuei is at the head of the Cantonese "Iron Army" which has been stationed in Honan and which is reputed to consist of brave troops. General Chu Pei-teh was at one time one of General Chiang Kai-shek's closest associates but refused to follow him after the split. General Chien Chen is the leader of the Sixth Army Corps, consisting of Communistically inclined Hunan troops, who were frankly responsible for the Nanking outrage. In a conversation with an American Senator, Comrade Borodin stated that he had personally organized and trained General Chien's army.

Estimate of 80,000 Men

According to Hankow figures as they reach Shanghai, these armies which are now being mobilized in the general vicinity of Kiukiang consist of 80,000 men. It is difficult to accept this figure for General Chang Fa-kuei's army is one of the two which admittedly suffered tremendous casualties in Honan, amounting altogether to 10,000 wounded, according to Madame Sun Yat-sen's own figures in appealing for Red Cross assistance. Most of General Chien Chen's army were disarmed and disbanded by General Chiang Kai-shek when he occupied Nanking. It is therefore to be assumed that unless these armies have been reorganized and the ranks filled with levies from General Tang Seng-chi's forces, even 40,000 would be an exaggeration.

In addition to these regular armies marching on Nanking, the Hankow Communists are using guerrillas in the southern provinces to embarrass General Chiang Kai-shek. Although General Chen Chiung-ming is a discredited commander, he is nevertheless raising troops of bandits in Kuangtung and Fokien to embarrass the Nanking Government. It is not important to over-emphasize General Chen Chiung-ming's position at this time, because he is too old-fashioned to stand up against any modern trained Chinese troops. Nevertheless, he is there to make trouble.

The Tactics of Hankow

Hankow's tactics are quite simple: they assume that General Chiang will be forced to use his best troops, those under the Kuangsi generals Ho Ying-yin and Pei Chung-hsi in maintaining his position in northern Kiangsu and Southern Shantung. The Hankow armies will therefore march on Nanking's position through Anhui and Kiangsi. They hope thus to catch General Chiang in a vice from which he cannot extricate himself whole. General Chiang has apparently envisaged these possibilities and has withdrawn his 7th Army from the Hsuehchow front to Nanking where they will be used to meet the Hankow onslaught. It is also believed that General Chiang is arranging a truce with Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang in the hope of freeing himself for action solely against the Communists.

Much of Nanking's hopes depended upon the attitude of two men, neither of whom are famed for fidelity, Feng Yu-hsiang and Chen Tiao-yuan. To the "Christian" General was entrusted the task of keeping Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang so busy that the Hsuehchow front, as it might broadly be termed, need not worry Chiang Kai-shek over-much. But Marshal Feng has now openly stated his opposition to Nanking.

To Chen Tiao-yuan must be entrusted the task of maintaining that front, even should all the Kuangsi troops be withdrawn from it. In a military situation such as this, where personal loyalty, rather than skill and man-power and economic forces, is the determining factor, it is impossible to pre-judge the course of events even for a single day, but as General Chen Tiao-yuan is more bitterly opposed to Marshal Feng

Yu-hsiang than to any other military man in China it is not likely that they can be found on the same side.

Certain Important Weaknesses

The weakness of the Nanking Government need not be discussed in this article in detail. Communism as a doctrine, has proved a failure and is discredited; trade and industry have disappeared from any territory held by Hankow; Mr. Chen's diplomatic victories have brought foreign armies and navies to China and have brought no benefit to the Chinese people; the imperialism of the Russians, their dictatorship in the Party has forced genuinely Nationalistic elements to fight shy of Hankow as they formerly opposed the Anfu Club and as they will ever oppose any Chinese Government or group in a Government which gains its strength from foreign sources.

But Nanking also has been weakened politically during the past few months largely because of a slowness in developing efficient governmental agencies and because of an unscientific and ridiculously planned system of taxation which is bound to increase dissatisfaction and bring misery to the masses of the Chinese people and will therefore have the political effect of lowering the prestige of the Nanking Government. These two phases are of such political importance that somewhat extended analysis of them is in place here.

Chiang and his Subordinates

1. The basis of political action in the Kuomintang is the subordination of individuals to the Party. Every device has been invented to prevent Napoleonism. The "commission" form of Government, which is inefficient and leads to confusion, has been justified because it is a necessary step in the elimination of mastery individuals who tend to develop into Tuchuns once they command troops. Apart from the Russian factor, the split between Hankow and General Chiang Kai-shek was over this question of his subordination to majority opinion within the party. When he came to Shanghai, practically a refugee, he was able to gather about him most of reputation and ability in the Kuomintang largely because he had agreed this time to subordinate himself to the Party. The Nanking Government, which is not General Chiang's Government but is a Kuomintang Government, was founded on that supposition.

General Chiang has not, however, been able to live up to his intentions altogether. Utilizing Dr. Sun's "military stage," his personal associates have been seeking more and more to over-ride the Government in the interests of the military. Most of the administrative and financial failures of the Nanking Government have been due to a desire on the part of the really important figures of that Government to prevent a further split between the Kuomintang and General Chiang's military men and some of his Ningpo adherents.

Two Major Cliques at Work

General Chiang has a way of preferring to deal through men with whom he was associated 15 years ago and students of the Whampoa Academy during the period when he was its principal, than with important, national Kuomintang leaders whose reputations, say five years ago, were greater than his. He is always searching for a cabal of such leaders, fearing that they are developing strength at his expense.

Instead, then, of finding in Nanking, hard-working, harmonious officials, who are labouring to provide an excellent Government, one finds that the whole organization is being disrupted by a division into two major cliques, the Ningpo and the Cantonese—a division which has no foundation in political facts but is largely the result of machinations of General Chiang's underlings. He has sought to utilize non-Kuomintang

tang men wherever possible because he fears the national reputations of the Cantonese leaders. In creating a division within his own house, General Chiang has done mischief to himself and to the Kuomintang.

Both Hankow and the North are taking advantage of this division, which has been kept as quiet as possible, but is now as well known as General Chiang himself. Kuomintang members are standing behind the Cantonese and the Chékiang persons of note; General Chiang and the purely Shanghai Chinese type which is politically irresponsible, are supporting the Ningpo men, who press themselves forward with such ungraciousness that one sometimes wonders what has become of Chinese manners. Whereas a Chinese gentleman thrice refuses the crown before he will accept it, the Ningpo group clamour for the crown and grow outraged when it is refused them.

If General Chiang does not watch his steps very carefully, certain high-minded members of the Nanking Government will grow weary of his methods and of the presence of the Ningpo men in his personal entourage and they will leave him high and dry. The defection, at this moment, of a single one of these individuals, will destroy the prestige of the Nanking Government and will turn General Chiang's status into that of a mere Tschun, which would prove unpopular with the masses.

Nanking's Financial Measures

The financial measures of the Nanking Government are even more difficult to discuss. Faced with the prospects of a war against the North and against Hankow, Nanking requires a tremendous treasury. Foreigners generally assume that Nanking ought to concentrate on government within the provinces it holds and forget the rest of the country. Even were they to adopt such a programme, it would be futile, because the rest of the country will not forget them. Sun Chuan-fang is always labouring to return to these provinces; Hankow will never forgive General Chiang Kai-shek for the split, and feudalism is not yet dead in China. Nanking then is forced to take the offensive so that her bridgeheads are distant from her capital—in a word, Nanking's major military task is to keep the fighting outside her own provinces. Close on \$200,000,000 will be required to keep the Nanking Government afloat this year and it is not an easy task to find such a sum of money.

In her search for funds, Nanking made two errors, one was to let the bankers attempt to finance the Government on loans based upon foreign trade; the other was to transfer whole the system of taxation in vogue in Canton, which is after all a backward village compared to Shanghai and the provinces of Kiat su and Chékiang.

The Coal and Other Taxes

Results are already appearing: for instance, the coal tax will undoubtedly result in the closing of most of Shanghai's industries and in the throwing of thousands of labourers on the streets. Already the Chinese cotton mills have protested against the tax as endangering their dying industry; the Japanese cotton mills are faced with this huge expenditure of a dollar tax on a ton of coal which, coming at the moment of an anti-Japanese boycott and a low price for yarn because the commodity cannot be shipped into interior, makes closing inevitable. The tobacco factories are already running on skeleton organizations and it is not impossible that they will close if unscientific taxation strangles their business. In Hangchow most of the silk filatures are already closed. The tax on flour assists the native mills against imported flour but even the tax on native flour brings this commodity beyond the purchasing power of the people. The new tonnage dues will have the inevitable result of increasing transshipments at Hongkong and Kobe, so that thousands of dock-workers will be out of work.

Now, no one can question the fact that Nanking needs money, that the success of the armies depends upon money, nor even can it be denied that during all wars nations resort to peculiar and dire methods of raising funds, but one of the principal tasks of a Ministry of Finance is to guard the industry of its own

people, so that taxation does not destroy native industries and throw men and women out of work.

The Nanking Government should guard against this possibility with even greater meticulousness than any other Government because its struggle for life must ultimately be not with the North but with the Hankow Communists and the Communists will utilize unemployment and discontent to the harm of Nanking.

Hankow Agents in Shanghai

Already many of the agents of Hankow are finding their way to Shanghai. It is surprising how many of Chinese camouflaged Communists are coming to town, posing as intellectuals fed-up with Hankow but still maintaining relations with Hankow. The arrest and decapitation of these men will not solve the problem, for Hankow will send others.

Nanking's basic task at the present time is to remove the cause of discontent, this system of taxing everything even to the extent of killing the trade in China's own products by increasing the costs of exports—as criminal an economic policy as has ever been devised by a novice at Government finance. If the Nanking Government can solve her financial problem before the Communists get their claws into the Shanghai situation, Nanking has a fine fighting chance. If not, at the critical moment Nanking will be faced by the mass problems which ultimately destroyed Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

The Believers in Union

There are those in both Nanking and Hankow who believe that the best solution of the problem is the union of both Governments. The difficulty in the way of union lies in the fact that Hankow is willing to make peace with Nanking but insists upon the elimination of General Chiang Kai-shek. Nanking is willing to make peace with Hankow, but insists that Comrade Borodin, Wang Ching-wei, Hsu Chien and Teng Jan-dah must be dismissed. It is as impossible for Hankow to get rid of the Chinese members of this group as it is for Nanking even to consider the dismissal of General Chiang Kai-shek. Therefore, there is an impasse.

I understand that some weeks ago General Chiang authorized Mr. H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen to go to Hankow to request Mrs. Sun and Sun Fo to come to Nanking and that in the event of such an arrangement, Mr. Kung would become either Minister of Labour or Minister of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Kung apparently did not succeed, and is now reported to be in Chengchow with Marshal Feng.

Last week, Mr. T. V. Soong left for Hankow and rumour hath it that he is an emissary of General Chiang to effect a peace and that several ministries have been offered the Hankow non-Communists if they will come down. But Mr. Soong has returned to his post of Minister of Finance of the Hankow Government.

The Peace Gestures

At any rate, there have been gestures toward peace but these gestures can lead to nothing because Hankow will not accept less than subordination of Nanking to itself. And even if Comrade Borodin were dismissed, there are sufficient Chinese Communists to carry on the work without him. It must then be a war between Nanking and Hankow. Nanking can win if General Chiang Kai-shek would entrust Governmental matters to Kuomintang leaders of experience and if the Government had a greater regard for the welfare of the people. For Nanking is still regarded by Chinese as better than either Hankow or Peking and General Chiang is still a popular idol in this part of the country. Nanking has the good-will of the masses. Nanking is still able to muster enthusiasm among the bourgeoisie in Shanghai. If Nanking loses this mass enthusiasm, the eventual war for mastery of Shanghai will be between Hankow and the North, probably with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang leading.

THE Chinese press understands that the Nanking Minister of Communications and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek have agreed to the return of all steam launches recently commandeered.

CHINA IN THE GRIP OF THE REDS

IX.—Revelations of a Former Communist Agent: Story of Raid on Portuguese Consulate at Hankow: What Happened to the Loot

(Continued from last week.)

The reader must not gather from the anecdotes which I have given, connecting Petroff with the crimes and outrages of the Cheka in Hankow, that such methods were employed by him only or that no others were capable of such crimes. Petroff did not introduce crime into Red circles in Hankow; he only systematized it. The robbery of the Portuguese Consulate, for instance, took place before Petroff's arrival and was planned by Borodin and his staff. This incident, from the outsider's point of view, is so familiar to all foreign officials in China, that the inside story, from the Red angle may be of more than ordinary interest.

The present Portuguese Consul, Mr. Belchenko, is an old Russian resident of Hankow and was at one time Russian Consul at Hankow, and Consul-General at Canton. His political inclinations are, of course, strongly "White" and he was known to all of us as a shrewd observer of all Communist doings and, therefore, as a very competent adviser to the British and other foreigners in the port. His presence annoyed Borodin and the latter repeatedly told the U. S. S. R. Consul that he ought to discover some way of compromising and discrediting Belchenko. Many attempts were made to bribe servants and others in the Portuguese Consulate, but if any documents were ever secured, they were not of the sort that Borodin could use. Nothing of any kind could be learned to his discredit and his enemies had to confess that he was leading a very discreet and quiet life. It was impossible, moreover, for any of our agents to establish relations with him since he knew too much of our organization.

The Fruits of the Burglary

Early in March Borodin suggested to Eugene Chen—that if the "Government" asked for Belchenko's recall we might get rid of him; and I believe that a note was sent to the Portuguese authorities, but nothing came of it, so Borodin's last resort was violence and upon this he made up his mind.

On the morning of March 17, I called at the U. S. S. R. Consulate, entered the office of the Vice-Consul in charge of intelligence work—the "secret room"—and found there the fruits of a burglary of Belchenko's house and office. On a centre table was a heap of documents, note books and files, and under the table were a couple of trunks. Borodin's secretary, Voloshin, was there, with Brin, Skibin and one other, waiting for Borodin himself to arrive and inspect the papers. They told me without hesitation that they had robbed Belchenko's house and that this collection of supposedly important documents was the prize. The story which they told was as follows:

The previous night (March 16) they had gone to Belchenko's house to rob it and to kill Belchenko himself. The man assigned to do the murder was an ex-officer and a criminal; and he was told that Belchenko was an agent for the British and the Japanese, and that being a Russian, he could identify all Red Russians and was, therefore, a menace to them. Brin, Skibin, and Kirisheff, one of Borodin's staff, accompanied this appointed murderer, but when the opportunity came, not only did this latter refuse to kill Belchenko but prevented the others from harming him. This man, by the way, had been sent up from Shanghai in January for "special work" and was recommended as a safe blower.

Portuguese Consul Bound

When the raiding party reached Belchenko's house, the "criminal" cut out a pane of glass and opened a window, whereupon Kirisheff entered first, while Brin, Skibin and the "criminal" watched for a time outside to make sure that the operation was unobserved. Belchenko was taken by surprise and tied up while his house was thoroughly ransacked. He was then told by the looters that his personal safety depended on keeping silent about the raid for three days;

which warning must have made an impression, for it was not until the third day that he reported the matter to Eugene Chen. Chen, of course, expressed regret, but had only to say that the robbery had taken place in the French Concession where his Government did not enjoy jurisdiction, to disclaim responsibility. Chen told Borodin of this conversation and the latter laughed heartily, being well pleased that the "boys" had done the job so well.

Now, in addition to the papers that had been brought to the Consulate, I was told by Borodin, the Consul's secretary, that a rich haul of jewellery had been made, including diamond studs, gold watches and chains, crosses, medals and the like. When Borodin arrived to look things over he decided to leave the examination of the papers to Petroff, whose arrival was then expected, and to arrange later for the division of the jewellery among the workers. The next day, when I went with Galen to see Borodin, I found Kirisheff already busy dividing the trinkets into two lots. The more valuable things were put aside as presents for the delegates to the prospective Pan-Pacific Party Conference. They were to be given as "souvenirs." The rest of the loot was to go to the participants in the robbery, members of the Consular staff and others. I felt that it might sometime be useful to have a "souvenir" of the Belchenko robbery in my own hands, so I asked Kirisheff if he was not going to give anything to Galen's subordinates.

A Denial Expected

"No," said he, "but I can give you a few things. Here's a nice little silver cup and an amethyst stud that could be made into an attractive ring. You can have them, if you want them." Some of the valuables which I then saw Kirisheff sorting, I later saw being openly worn by persons of high rank in the Red organization, as well as by the men who actually robbed Belchenko's house.

This account of the robbery of the Portuguese Legation naturally does the U. S. S. R. no credit and it may be vociferously denied by the Red Consular folk, but if they undertake to challenge the accuracy of this account, I shall enlarge upon the subject of official Red crimes and edify Shanghai by telling how the rooms of the Cossack's Union here were robbed, how the flat of an American intelligence officer named Larsen was burgled, and who got away with all of Domrachieff's papers, besides producing evidence in the Belchenko case.

X.—DUTIES OF SPECIAL DEPARTMENT "OO"

In Soviet Russia as much energy is expended upon internal as upon external espionage; colleagues, subordinates, allies and friends are as closely watched as enemies. In my brief account of the organization and work of the newly established Cheka in China, I have tried to show that this institution was designed as much to spy out and extinguish disloyalty within the Communist organizations, the Chinese Government departments and the labour unions, as to detect hostility in outside circles. In this respect methods in China duplicated methods in the U.S.S.R. The military spy system, organized in China, is, to just the same degree, an exact copy of the organization in Soviet Russia which keeps a check upon every movement and utterance of every man in the Red Army, and goes by the same name—"Special Department OO."

Cheka Branches Everywhere

In Russia the controlling central bureau of this double system is an office subordinate to the supreme centre of the Cheka and is subject to no other authority. Branches are in every army, division, and brigade headquarters, and also the headquarters of the special military units which are at the dis-

position of the Cheka. In war time there are "OO" organizations on every front and, in peace time, in every special military zone.

This has all been duplicated in China where the organization of the "OO" service long antedated Petroff's establishment of the Cheka in Hankow. The military Cheka was founded in Feng Yushiang's army in 1925 and became a very efficient check upon dissatisfaction and treachery. In the Southern army it was not properly organized until taken in hand by the Hankow Communists early this year. The whole system was then unified and the central office for China was in the Peking Embassy up to the time of the raid, April 6, when it was shifted to Hankow, while secret offices were established in Chiang Kai-shek's several armies under the direction of some of the Red advisers and military specialists who were retained by Chiang. The Hankow Central "OO" is one of the departments with which Borodin is not directly in touch. It is responsible to Galen and is in his headquarters.

The Chief in the South

The operative chief for South China, however, is Bramin, alias Gregorieff, who was engaged in this same work in the Red Army and was imported as a specialist. His name is known to Russians abroad because, in 1922, he was in the Cheka, holding the post of chief investigator into the doings, schemes and movements of Russian emigrés in foreign countries. For a time he was also with Rashkeinkoff in Afghanistan, so he may be known to the military intelligence officers of the Indian Army. In the U.S.S.R. he acquired merit for work done in connexion with the suppression of the Nationalist movement in Turkestan. Here, in China, however, where he masquerades as Bramin, his identity is unknown to the majority of his colleagues.

He, of course, has his branch organizations with every Chinese army, checking the loyalty of generals, officers and men, but he also works with equal zeal to keep informed upon the activities, correspondence and opinions of all the military men from the U.S.S.R. in China, even spying upon the spies of his own service.

Espionage and Censorship

His duties and the duties of his staff, are defined as follows:—

- (1) To see that neither Chinese nor Russian officers have any relations with foreigners outside of their assigned work.
- (2) To open and censor all mail forwarded to military units, especially when addressed to Generals or subordinates who are under suspicion.
- (3) To co-operate with the Cheka department which censors the mail of private citizens under suspicion.
- (4) To watch diligently for communications between Chinese officers and anti-Red agents from the camps of Chang Tso-lin, Sun Chuan-fang, etc.
- (5) To keep a check upon commanders of all ranks who might sell arms or deal in opium.
- (6) To spy upon workmen in arsenals and munition stores.
- (7) To watch for signs of discontent among the troops, thereby anticipating the breakdown of discipline, and mutiny.
- (8) To get in touch with enemy commanders and arrange for their bribery.
- (9) To carry out counter-espionage among the political agents.
- (10) To witness all executions and other punishments in the interest of discipline and, sometimes, to execute summary judgment upon delinquents themselves.

Insurance Against Bad Faith

One of the Russian officers attached to every important Chinese unit, as an adviser or instructor, is a subordinate of Bramin's and often the chief of his own Chinese "OO" service within the unit, the existence of which may be known to the commander and officers. These Chinese agents must be either Communists or left wing Kuomintang members whose loyalty is beyond doubt.

At the moment this double zero system is probably functioning rather lamely in the demoralized armies controlled from Hankow and my account of its organization may, therefore seem to be of little in-

terest, but I think this information is essential to an appreciation of the thoroughness with which the Soviet enterprise in China tried to insure itself against the kind of bad faith that has been so costly to the Northern armies.

XL—ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS

Government by the dictatorship of a minority, if it is to last as the Tsarist Government survived many attempted revolutions in old Russia and as the Communist dictatorship has survived for 10 years in Red Russia, depends upon a degree of organization and discipline within the minority that is unknown in any country enjoying a liberal system of government. Such institutions as the Cheka and the "OO" in the army, are absolutely essential guards against counter-revolution, but what has been found still more important in emergencies has been the ability and readiness of every Communist to fight with the weapons most suitable to guerrilla warfare. In spite of the greatest precautions, a small dictatorial clique is always likely to be taken by surprise, so every man in that clique must always be ready, at prearranged signals, to lay his hands on superior fighting equipment and join in the defence of the clique with more than ordinary skill and courage. To this end the Communists in the U. S. S. R. and in every country in which Soviet agents are trying to introduce their political creed and foment revolution, are organized into what are called "Tehon" bodies of trained Red Volunteers who keep weapons and explosives in their homes and assemble when summoned for mutual defence or, very often, to execute the orders of the Cheka.

Borodin and the Kuomintang

I have already shown in previous articles that for a year past Borodin and his colleagues and subordinates have not only forwarded the Kuomintang revolution and the anti-foreign movement, but have felt encouraged to build up within the movement typical Soviet institutions through which they hoped to gain permanent control of the revolution and establish in China a minority group that could rule China and govern her international relations with as much finality as Russia's affairs are now dictated by the Communist minority. To this end all of the Red institutions which have contributed to the security of the Communist dictatorship in the U. S. S. R. have been introduced into China as rapidly as possible and, had time been allowed for their thorough organization, Borodin and a small circle of Chinese would undoubtedly have been absolute masters of this country. Among the latest importations into Hankow and all the cities under Hankow's control was an embryo of the "Tehon" the volunteer corps of fighting civilian Communists.

Shanghai knows nothing of these organizations by name, but they had just come into existence here when Shanghai was taken over by the "Nationalists" advancing from Chinkiang at the end of March and in each of the mobs which resisted Pei Chung-hsi so desperately in the native city and Chapei the nucleus was made up of "Tehon" newly organized and trained by experienced Russian agents. Had the anti-Communist movement here come a few months later, these "Tehon" would have been formidable bodies, capable of prolonged resistance to regular troops in the kind of fighting for which they were being trained, for there were seven Russian instructors here with experience in such work. Of these it happened to know Comrades Smilg, Spagin and Demidovich. They did not take the ordinary material from whom pickets are recruited, but selected workmen and students who had been sufficiently schooled in Red doctrines to believe themselves full fledged Communists and who therefore had some of the spirit that comes of political conviction. These men were taught to handle weapons and ammunition of every make and instructed in the use of bombs, grenades and high explosives. They were then given arms of all sorts to secrete. Their equipment included even machine guns. Signals were arranged among them so that should an emergency arise they could drop their work and assemble at headquarters or smaller centres for defensive or offensive action.

During the fighting about Shanghai these men were called out and, with their seven Russian instructors among them, the Chapei "Tehon" organized the attack on the Chapei police station in which so many were killed and wounded. Every one of the Russians was wounded in that encounter, but they were not dangerously hurt so were shipped to Hankow on a Japanese river steamer for hospital treatment so that their part in the rioting would not be known here.

In the up-river cities, Hankow, Wuchang, Changsha, Nanchang and the like, the organization of the Communist "Tehon" has gone on, like that of the Cheka, undisturbed and they have already served as useful auxiliaries to the Cheka, as I think I have already mentioned. The rapid development of the whole "Tehon" system is traceable to the energy of two trained workers, one Russian and one Chinese, Boudnick and Ho Hsin. In fact it was the arrival of the latter person in Hankow from Moscow in March which encouraged the Cheka heads to consider the organization of the Communists into guerrilla fighting bands.

Boudnick's Career

Boudnick is no beginner in Communist enterprise in China and has been employed in various centres as an organizer and trainer of worker pickets, so has had a good deal of experience in the handling of both fanatical youngsters and of illiterate ruffians. He came to China originally when Trotsky and his political associates first got into trouble in the U. S. S. R. and had then been working in the All-Russian Tehon Headquarters. He is about 40 years of age and has been associated with Communists for about 14 years, although he was originally an anarchist and was sent to Siberia as a boy after the 1905 revolution in Russia. Before the formation of the U. S. S. R. he was secretary to Skljansky in the Revolutionary Military Soviet of the R. S. F. S. R. Since he has been in China, working among students and labourers in the formation of his picket organizations, he has returned to Moscow a number of times with parties of young Chinese whom he selected for training in the political school run for Oriental agitators in Moscow.

The Influence of Ho Hsin

This man Ho Hsin, whom I mentioned above, was a young Pekinese whom Boudnick picked up in 1925 and sent from Harbin to Moscow for training. He arrived in Hankow on March 24 of this year, after two years in the school for agitators and, upon his arrival in Hankow, made such an impression that a meeting of the supreme authorities was held that same night and it was decided that he should be used to organize, under Boudnick, Chinese "Tehon" in all centres where there were sufficient Communist converts. This work was undertaken at once in several cities, including Shanghai, with Boudnick and Ho Hsin at the centre in Hankow and experienced Russian agents assigned to the task in other ports so that within a comparatively few days, a new and more carefully selected class of armed pickets were operating and, where they survived the anti-Communist reaction, became the readiest agents for Petroff and his Cheka when this institution was set properly going. It will be remembered from my article on the May panic among the Reds in Hankow, that the newly organized "Tehon" were then already relied upon to make the last stand for Communism in that city and from this, as well as from the determined resistance to Pei Chung-hsi that was made here, some idea of the energy that Boudnick and Ho Hsin put into the grouping and training of these fanatical recruits can be gathered.

(To be Continued)

ACCORDING to the "Eastern Times" the Shanghai District Magistrate on Saturday issued a proclamation announcing that in accordance with an order issued by the Central Finance Committee, the Nationalist Government has decided that the procedure adopted by Kuangtung to collect two months' house rent to help defray the expenses of the anti-Northern expedition should be introduced in Kiangsu and other provinces. The collections here will be taken care of through the Magistrate's yamen.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Everything appeared favourable for gathering further material for our projected drama, "A Day in a Journalist's Life." Certain sounds filtering from across the corridor to indicate that the private and unofficial School of Journalism was in session and was occupied with something other than the standard Mohammedan Reading Party, we wandered across, under pretext of obtaining a drink of water, to discover what was going on.

The Preceptor, as usual, lolled in his chair, his feet comfortably stretched out, and the customary huge cigar protruding from his lips. He has a nice taste in cigars; not as to quality, but as to shade, always selecting that which matches his summer robe of Shantung silk. Before him, and in a reverential attitude, were grouped the Three Neophytes, their jaws hanging in admiration at the steady flow of language which came from the Preceptor. Would they ever be able to talk as fluently, let alone reduce the flowery phraseology to the form required by the English-language press? If not, it would not be the fault of the Preceptor. The wise one, he, on the other hand, and to the contrary notwithstanding, as literal translations from the Greek have it. In a moment, Neophyte No. 1, by virtue of his longer training, would be busy at the typewriter recording the sage observations of the Preceptor. Not that Neophyte No. 1 would understand more than a word here and there. The point was that thereby the Preceptor would be saved the bother of typing his stuff on a hot day, and Neophyte No. 1 would labour under the delusion that he was learning something, to the intense envy of Neophytes No. 2 and No. 3, who glared balefully at him. "Tis thus that the truly great accomplish all their achievements—by letting "Bill do it."

However, if one is a Preceptor, one must occasionally "precept. The one in question accordingly left off his dictation, gazed benignly on his pupils, and announced the topic for the day. This, it appeared, was the news heading. All news must have a heading, a lustreous crown. The lustre was the chief consideration, even if it had to be obtained at the expense of relation to the news which followed. Of course, wherever possible, the heading should have something in common with the story; but if this was not consonant with lustre, why, "meigen fahzte." The class would now compose a story to match a given headline which was, "Omni-buses Hit By Crane Cradle."

No sooner was the theme announced, than Neophyte No. 1 began to perspire violently. This is a sure sign that he has an inspiration. He set to work and soon evolved a nifty paragraph or two dealing with a public conveyance that had run afoul of a bird's nest. The Preceptor, clearly amazed at the interpretation, demanded an explanation. Neophyte No. 1 was quite sure of his ground. A crane was a species of bird. If the Preceptor didn't believe it, there was a dictionary, close at hand. Again, a cradle, as the merest child was aware, is a place to sleep. For some occult reason, the mad foreigner called a bird's cradle a nest. The chain of reasoning was complete. What did the Preceptor want, anyway?

All this gave the Preceptor to think furiously. He recalled that he had on occasion permitted Neophyte No. 1 to read proof and that on similar occasion there had appeared in print words of no known language. Here indeed was a quandary. It was evident that Neophyte No. 1's conception of English was a serious bar to proof-reading. That meant that the Preceptor must do this portion of his own work, himself. On the other hand, suddenly to forbid Neophyte No. 1 to read proof entailed not only loss of face but loss of a pupil as well. Something would have to be done to conserve the language, and at the same time conserve the school. Truly, the way of a teacher is hard.

At this juncture, Neophyte No. 3 created a diversion. He had been

browsing in the files of the American newspapers, and suddenly demanded to know just what was the relation between the overflowing of a river and an illicit liaison between a man and a woman. The Preceptor endeavoured to look stern, and reminded him that he was conducting a school of journalism and was not the end man of a minstrel show. Neophyte No. 3, like Neophyte No. 1, however, was there with the goods. He carefully spread out a copy of the "San Francisco Chronicle" under the Preceptor's nose, directing attention to the lurid headline:—

CITY ENGULFED AS LEVEES FALL, directly underneath which was printed the equally lurid:—

JUDD GRAY BLAMES LOVE SLAVERY. Neophyte No. 3, very naturally wished to know the connexion. The Preceptor, unable to enlighten him, appealed to us; so we launched into a lengthy dissertation on the laws of cause and effect for the benefit of Neophytes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, the Preceptor meanwhile regarding us with a pained expression as if suspecting a leg-pull somewhere.

Weariness of the School of Journalism, we started to return to our own cage when the telephone operator informed us that we were required at the instrument. We essayed a dulcet "hello," and were greeted by a gentleman from Muscovy who begged that we inform a second gentleman from Muscovy located on the second floor that the first gentleman's telephone being out of order, he could not call up his wife. Would the second gentleman from Muscovy therefore oblige? The message having been duly relayed, we pondered on the tremendous influence of the Press. Is there anything we will not do to further the public's interests?

R. R. L. F.

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY

The common adage regarding St. Swithin, as everyone knows, is to the effect that as it rains or is fair on St. Swithin's Day (July 15) there will be a continuous track of wet or dry weather for 40 days afterwards.

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

The explanation of this current belief, according to an old writer, is as follows.

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, who was born about the year 800, was a man noted equally for his uprightness and his humility. So far did he carry the latter quality, that on his deathbed, he requested to be buried, not within the church, but outside in the churchyard, on the north side of the sacred building, where his corpse might receive the eaves-droppings from the roof, and his grave be trodden by the feet of the passers-by.

His lowly request was complied with, and in this neglected spot his remains reposed till about 100 years afterwards, when a fit of righteous indignation seized the clergy at the body of so pious a member of their order being allowed to occupy such a position; and on an appointed day they all assembled to convey it with great pomp into the adjoining cathedral of Winchester.

When they were about to commence the ceremony, a heavy rain burst forth, and continued without intermission for the 40 succeeding days.

The monks interpreted this tempest as a warning from Heaven of the blasphemous nature of their attempt to go against the directions of St. Swithin, so instead of disturbing the remains, they erected a chapel over his grave.

From this circumstance, it is stated, arose the popular belief that the anniversary of the attempted translation of St. Swithin was invested with a prophetic character in reference to the weather for the ensuing six weeks.

St. Paul's (January 25) is another day that was looked upon throughout western Europe as a sure indication of the future weather conditions for the whole year.

If St. Paul's Day be fair and clear,
It does betide a happy year;
But if it chance to snow or rain,
Then will be dear all kinds of grain,
If clouds or mists do dark the skies,

Great store of birds and beasts
shall die,
And the winds do flie aloft,
Then war shall seez the kingdoms
oft.

In various countries of the European Continent same belief prevails, though differences exist as to the particular day in question. Thus, in France, St. Medard's Day (June 8) and the day of Saints Gervais and Protais (June 19) have a similar character ascribed to them. There is a little French verse to the effect that if it rains upon either of these days it will be wet for 40 days after.

But it is more likely that a spell of wet weather, or the opposite, may occur at this period of the year as a change generally takes place soon after midsummer, the character of which will depend much on the state of the previous Spring. If this has been for the greater part dry, it is very probable that the weather may change to wet about the middle of July.

It was a prevalent belief that the general condition of the atmosphere throughout the world depended on whether the moon changed before or after midnight. In some parts of England it is considered, unlucky to kill a pig in the wane of the moon; if it is done, the pig will waste in boiling. They also think that if the new moon happens on a Saturday, the weather will be bad for the ensuing month. Another unaccountable saying is that "There never is a Saturday without sunshine."

One more weather-guide connected with the moon is that to see "the old moon in the arms of the new" or to see the "lady with the rose in her hair" as well as the "old man" are all reckoned by sailors to be signs of good weather; so is the turning up of the horns of the new moon. In this position it is supposed to retain the water imagined to be in it which would run out if the horns were turned down.

The streak of light often seen when the sunshines through the clouds were believed to be pipes reaching into the sea, and the water was supposed to be drawn through them into the clouds and then discharged in the shape of rain.

Most of us were brought up with the knowledge that "Rain before seven meant 'fine before eleven.'" And "between the hours of twelve and two, see what the day will do." Also we must not omit the ancient saying that if, in the morning, there appears "enough blue sky to make a Scotsman's breeches" the day will be fine.

As this year a long drought is predicted, St. Swithin's Day has had a special interest.

BELEMA LEGLISE.

HUNDREDS of Chinese were noticed on Tuesday in every thoroughfare of the Settlement stretching their necks and straining their eyes in search of something in the sky. Inquiries elicited the fact that they were trying to locate Venus, which is paying us a periodical visit just now.

THE Chinese papers in Hankow have published a report stated to have come from Peking to the effect that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued a mandate for the release of all prisoners undergoing penalties for major crimes with the exception of Mme. Borodin and her three companions.

PASSENGERS to Woosung by train on Saturday were surprised to be held up by southern soldiers and searched, reports the Chinese press. Inquiries elicited the fact that the authorities had every reason to believe that lawless characters were going about and so they took it upon themselves to conduct a search.

THE Osaka "Mainichi" says that Japanese army officers and men are making preparations to erect a bronze statue in honour of the late Major-Gen. Faure, of France, in appreciation of his high services in helping to develop Japanese army aviation. The late Major-Gen. Faure, then a colonel, went to Japan in January, 1919, and returned to France in September, 1920, when he was promoted Major-General. He taught army aviators and contributed largely towards the development of aviation in Japan. When it was reported that he was critically ill, the Japanese Emperor conferred on him a number of honours.

THE WAR VETERAN'S STORY

Mystery Tale Related in Tsingtao: Mother Who Vanished in Vienna

FROM OUR HAIKHOW CORRESPONDENT

We sat at our Tsingtao breakfast table. The fine view of the harbour was completely obscured by the heavy fog that covered the entire water front and crept into the hotels along the Bund, making even their interiors murky and damp. There were four of us: the Great War Veteran, the Sinologue with his bulging brow, my wife and I.

The tenseness of the last few days had worn away. Not even a decent rumour could get a start on such a morning and we brightened up when the Veteran announced that this was a fit setting for the mystery story he had promised us the day before. He emphasized that some details were exceedingly important to remember, but that others of comparative triviality had been forgotten. He proposed to relate certain facts and leave the solution for a later meeting. He said:

The exact date I do not recall but that is unimportant—call it 1897, or whatever was the date of the opening of the great Vienna Exhibition, a kind of World's Fair. Two ladies, an Englishwoman and her daughter, let us call them Mrs. Johnstone and Dotty, people of means and refinement, had made an unbroken journey from England to Vienna and had arrived just in time for the opening of the Great Exhibition. They reached their hotel early in the afternoon and Miss Dotty swears to this day that she and her mother stood at the desk together; that her mother first registered her name, Mrs. A. N. Johnstone in her large flowing hand and that she, Dotty, signed directly beneath. That her mother was assigned to room 58 and Dotty to room 56 adjoining.

As might have been expected, the mother was somewhat fatigued from her long journey, complained of a severe headache and weariness, and when Dotty proposed that she should take a little exercise insisted on her daughter's going out alone and leaving her to try to get a good long nap. Dotty brushed off her outer dust and in a few minutes passed her mother's door, tapping it with a finger and calling "I'm gone, Mother." On reaching the stairway Dotty remembers that she was prompted to go back a moment to see if her mother needed anything, but thinking that by this time she might be already asleep, tripped on downstairs and out into the entrancing city.

Naturally for one so young and vivacious the time sped rapidly by and Dotty remembered with a pang that she had been away from her mother in a strange hotel for all of a long afternoon. It was dusk when she returned and knocked at door No. 58, but getting no answer, proceeded to her own room, thinking it best to let her mother sleep it off. On her way down to dinner she again tapped at her mother's door but still receiving no reply, went down to the gorgeous dining room where for another hour she gave herself over to complete enjoyment. At 8.30 she went upstairs determinedly and knocked strongly on her mother's door, calling but receiving no response.

Becoming uneasy she called the chambermaid and asked that the latter should open the door with her duplicate key. The maid looked curiously at Dotty and asked why she wanted the door opened, and Dotty replied rather impatiently that she wanted to get in to see a lady, her mother. "But Miss, there is no lady in that room," replied the maid.

Dotty stopped suddenly, looked up at the number over the door, wrinkled her pretty brows and insisted that it was No. 58 and no other, which had been assigned her mother and repeated the same statement emphatically to a floor clerk that happened to be passing by. This clerk listened attentively and said kindly that he would do what he could to straighten the matter out and asked the maid where the elderly woman had been located. To Dotty's surprise the maid replied that there had been no other

woman: that this young lady had come in early in the afternoon, alone, and had been assigned to Room 56. Furthermore there had been no other woman on that floor the whole afternoon.

Dotty thought for a moment and began to wonder if her mother, who was somewhat temperamental had become dissatisfied with this room and had asked for a change. To this the clerk replied that there would certainly be a record in the office downstairs and invited Dotty to accompany him there.

The day clerk had gone off duty and the night clerk, she had never seen, and she was not much surprised to hear him say that he had seen no elderly woman. Dotty reached for the hotel register with an exclamation "Why there is her name right above mine," but stopped short with a dismayed look. There was her own name, Dotty Johnstone, and opposite it the number 56 but the name above was not her mother's or of any one she had ever heard.

The clerks exchanged glances but were politely quiet and Dotty, feeling dismayed, asked for the manager, who soon appeared, bowing, and assuring her that he would see that she had every attention etc. She felt annoyed when he insisted that she should come into his private office and be seated, and refused the glass of water he had, hurriedly ordered for her. He listened with great politeness and she had the hardest work to keep herself quiet. After hearing her story he took up the case from the beginning. He had the door porter called, a big burly chap with a scarred cheek whom she at once remembered as having taken her baggage out of the cab. But to her amazement this porter declared that she had been alone!

Most of the day force had been changed but a hallboy and another maid were found, all of whom testified that the young lady had as far as they had observed been alone. Feeling more and more desperate she demanded at last that the room 58 be opened, so that she could see with her own eyes. With a polite smile the manager assured her that number 58 had just been done over and had no furnishings in it at all but if she wished, etc. When the door was opened at last she almost fainted. The room was perfectly bare and as the manager had said there was evidence of the paper-hanger and the plumber, their respective tools being sprawled over the room.

Dotty Johnstone was a strong-minded, healthy, young woman, with large experience in foreign travel and never had she seen more apparent effort to please, but she was faced with the astounding fact that her mother had disappeared and worse still carrying with her all trace even in the memory of the hotel attendants. Her buoyant health and self-reliance refused to allow her to believe that she had become demented or was suffering from a delusion. Late as it was she demanded that she be taken to the British Consul.

She found him an elderly man, quite polite and almost fatherly in his concern. He listened patiently to her story, asked several questions of the hotel manager and said kindly: "Suppose you return to your room for a good night's rest and come to me again in the morning."

Feeling as if the world had dropped away from beneath her feet Dotty returned to her hotel and tossed for hours on her bed, her mind a-seethe. The kind-faced maid looked in shortly after midnight, and after a glance at Dotty's flushed and troubled face, bathed it in cold water and brought her a cooling drink, and in a few minutes she was in a sound sleep from which she did not awaken till nine next morning.

After a hurried breakfast she was driven to the British Consulate and was at once received by the Consul himself. She noticed with dismay that the kind face she had observed the night before seemed judiciously cold and hard. He gazed at her steadily and said firmly:

"I regret to say, my dear young lady, that I have here most peremptory demands from the Austrian Government that you leave the country at once. Your baggage is already packed and you will find it at the station, and this envelope contains your tickets for the entire journey."

Dotty attempted to rise to her feet, but her legs crumpled up

beneath her. She thought she could see a softening of the Consul's features as he sprang to take her arm—and then bolivion.

When she opened her eyes she was being carried on a stretcher to the channel ferry leaving her mystery behind her. She allowed herself to be carried without protest to a rather austere-looking hospital where she remained for some weeks, getting the best of care. She was discharged as suddenly as she had been taken in and left, wondering if she had been ill at all.

The Veteran sipped the last of her coffee and was out and gone before we could grab at his cost-tails.

The Veteran's Personal Interest

It was breakfast next morning before we cornered the Veteran again, and it was still foggy. Moaning Minnie, Tsingtao's famous mourning buoy, was groaning as she bumped up and down with the steady swell, sending us messages of gloom through the murk that covered the harbour. The fog horn at the Point was sending out its hoarse Ah-oo-oo every 40 seconds; steamers feeling for the mouth of the harbour entrance were sounding their bass whistles. The fleet of warships near the pier were sounding occasional sirens to guide their little launches which could be heard in a perpetual buzz as they made frequent trips to and from the pier.

After wetting our curiosity still further the Veteran went on with the solution.

"Really," he said, "it was quite simple when the basic facts are taken into consideration. You will remember that it was the opening of an International Exhibition. It was Austria's turn to be host to the world in a great show and the government was naturally determined to give it a good start and was most jealous that only good reports should go out therefrom."

"Quite naturally," remarked the

Sinologue, "and to begin with they abduct an innocent English woman and inflict untold mental anguish upon her daughter. Well, it is, I say that the house of Hapsburg has fallen!"

"Softly, Sir, Softly," went on the Veteran. "Your British impulses for universal justice are quite normal but it is also British characteristic to wait until all the facts are in." And the Veteran expanded pompously. Being plain Americans, my wife and I let the two fellow countrymen have it out.

"To make a long story short, the young lady was exactly correct in every claim and statement. Mrs. Johnstone felt herself growing very ill and rang for the maid, asking that her daughter be called. Dotty was out and Mrs. Johnstone immediately asked for a physician, and in a few minutes an efficient-looking medico was at her bedside. The lady was by this time in extremis and the doctor summoned the manager. As the latter reached the door, rather breathless, the doctor met him with a white face.

"Your guest, he said, as quietly as he could manage to speak 'is dying with plague.' The doctor returned to the patient but she was already dead.

"Let us not be too hard on the following rapid actions of hotel-keeper, and eventually the Austrian Government. The lady was dead. Where and how she had contracted the most dreadful disease ever known to mankind is still a mystery. Sufficient to say she had Plague and was dead. The barest mention of such an occurrence would kill the trade of the hotel. Furthermore it would completely kill the whole Exhibition. You may argue it out as best you can. They reached the rapid conclusion that the only possible solution was to deny that such a woman ever existed. It speaks volumes for the discipline of the hotel and the loyalty of its employees that they

were able to carry out a most daring scheme.

"And the poor distracted girl was allowed to suffer as usual," my wife broke in.

"One moment," said the Sinologue, whose work was chiefly the translation of medical books into Chinese. "On the best medical authority I can state that no case of plague could have acted so quickly."

"But," expostulated the Veteran. "It had to be some disease that was highly contagious and of rapid development and incurable."

"Maybe cholera would fill the bill," I suggested.

"But what about poor Dotty?" my wife insisted.

"And what British Consul would lend himself to such a diabolical persecution of a helpless girl?" rumbled the Sinologue, his features becoming more and more British.

I had an American hunch just then. "Old Vet, let me make a guess. Dotty became in later years your mother!"

"Right!"

"And your father?"

The Vet smiled again. "The old Consul was not half bad after all. He told his son the whole story and got him to look Dotty up as soon as she was discharged from the detention hospital Cupid, did the rest."

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THE BOOK PAGE

A LIFE LIKE A NIGHTMARE

"MARCEL PROUST: HIS LIFE AND WORK,"
—By L. Pierre Quint. London,
Messrs. Knopf. Price, 18 shillings.

Many readers have found Proust's work strange and desolating. Now, after reading M. Pierre-Quint's vivid account of his life, I beg to assure such persons that the work pales before the life. This description of it is like a nightmare, writes J. B. Priestly in the "Daily News." The actual biographical details need not detain us long. Proust was born in Paris in 1871. His father became Inspector of Public Hygiene, and the family were fairly well off. Marcel was a delicate boy, and soon became a martyr to chronic asthma. In his early twenties he began to write, and founded a review, "Le Banquet."

Then, after publishing one volume, "Les Plaisirs et les Jours," he stopped writing seriously, and began to explore the salons. He became an authority on the life of fashion, and hardly ever quitted Paris. But he also spent some time translating Ruskin. A few years before the war he went into retreat, to write his great work. The early volumes were held up because for some time no publisher could be found to undertake them. But he wrote on and on. The war came and went. In 1919 he was awarded the Prix Goncourt, and his fame grew as rapidly as his life ebbed away. After terrible sufferings, he died in November, 1922.

Literature cannot show a more fantastic figure than Proust in his later years. His room in the Boulevard Haussmann was lined with cork, to exclude the slightest sound. The windows were always shut, and the air heavy with repeated fumigations. For ever muffled up, "he seemed like some fabulous necromancer." If he ever ventured into the country, to have a last look at the blossoms, he travelled in a hermetically sealed carriage. He slept during the day and worked or received his friends (sending for them in the small hours) at night. The slightest touch of cold, a noise, a perfume left him prostrate. Even his friends thought there was a touch of pose in all this, but it would appear that acute asthma had brought about "some kind of hypertrophy of the nervous system." He suffered horribly, and no man ever wrote under worse conditions. He wrote for the most part in bed, in a strained position, and with his head close to the paper because of his failing sight.

A Dying Man on Death

Nothing is more characteristic of the man than the fact that, on his last night alive, he contrived to dictate notes, his impressions on the approach of death. Once he had begun his great work, he was a writer and nothing else. He lived only for his art and the fame it might bring him. Up to now Flaubert has represented the type, but Proust was even more extreme than Flaubert. We can see him, sitting by an open grave, keeping even death at bay, while he followed the fortunes of Swann, the Guermantes, Chalus and Albertine.

Thus there is a strange paradox in the life and work of this man. Reading his work, we feel that he more than any other man, wrote in order that he might live his life again. To recapture an impression, to reveal a character, to find the exact phrase, to know that what he had done was understood and appreciated—these were his greatest desires, and these the way that satisfaction and joy were to be found for him.

Thus his famous novel, which presents us with the desolating tragicomedy of things in flux, of love that is only thwarted desire and illusion, does not really give us a true picture of life, even as he saw it. Proust's actual life was dominated by one great purpose, but what he reveals to us is life emptied of that purpose. It is true, on some of his admiring critics have pointed out, that the beginning of his novel actually shows us the artistic process at work, as if we saw the book beginning to write itself. Nevertheless, the actual life

revealed within that framework, the supposed memories, do not represent Proust because they lack in spite of the passages dealing with art and artists, Bergotte and Elstir, precisely that which sustained Proust, namely, the task of communication, the joy of creation, with their attendant satisfaction.

It is as if a born scientist were to speak of a world without science. Proust did not really begin to live, being the man he was, until he set to work upon his book, but the life he shows us is life without that work, a barren and vain thing. Not having read the final volume, I cannot say whether he intends to lead us at last to a glorification of art and of art alone, but even if he did this, there would be still something at fault in his representation of the texture of life through these many volumes.

It is obvious that the time has not yet come when his work can be properly examined. His reputation still lives in an atmosphere of catcalls and guffaws. M. Pierre-Quint's study of the work is very intelligent and well worth reading, but it is too idolatrous for my taste. A study that cannot find a single weakness anywhere hardly deserves the name. I will say at once that I think Proust's novel (for it must be regarded as a novel) one of the most astounding pieces of work of the century, a masterpiece. Nevertheless I think M. Pierre-Quint and his fellow-idolaters would do well to ask themselves the following questions: Is the use of association, memory, by Proust, really so original? Is his psychology so new, profound, subtle as they think it is? Are his touches of character more subtle than those of Stendhal, Meredith, Turgeneff, Henry James, and if so, find examples? Is he really the first writer to show that Time has its ironies? Is his account of love as desire suddenly awakened, thwarted then crystallised, really true and profound, and is any man who contends that such a view is rather narrow and superficial necessarily a shallow optimist? I cannot help thinking that the real Proust, that fine artist, will be all the better off when such questions have been answered.

A SOUTH SEAS EPISODE

"DAWN OF DESIRE,"—By Nellie Tom-Gallon. London, The Diamond Press, Ltd.

The man who has "gone native," as the expression is, affords a seemingly unending theme for the ready novelist; and this tale of the doings of Andrew Glyde in Tahiti is but a timeworn mechanism slightly refurbished. In the refurbishing, however, lies an entertaining enough narrative, calculated to while away an hour or two, if somewhat unprofitably.

The story breathes sufficient local colour, but this is of the type which marked the tales of A. N. and C. N. Williamson in a former day, and which in their case suggested the accessibility of a Baedeker and of a geography text book. It seems rather a pity that the author of "Dawn of Desire" should have chosen so hackneyed a theme, for her treatment of it is that of the born story-teller and worthy of a better subject. As it is, there remains sufficient lure about distant islands, men first gone wrong, and then gone right, and, above all, about half-caste girls whom nature (for the purposes of fiction, at any rate) invariably turns out so seductive as to infuse a bronze idol with the spark of life, as to lend interest to the "Dawn of Desire" in the eyes of the overworked city clerk, the romantic shopgirl, and all who fondly dream of the day when they, too, shall sail the tropic seas and come to the pot of gold at the rainbow's foot, even as "Arndroo" and Terry and Aunt Jessie, who found the stolen pearls, stolen by the distinctly poisonous Henri Lamotte, and the finding of which spelled the opportunity to return to Albion's Isle, there to dream in comfort about the lamented Tetua who gave her life for Andrew Glyde, and the murdered Mithuidi, her daughter and Glyde's ward.

Possibly the author chose this theme for another and very poignant

reason. There is no writer of fiction nowadays but hopes that it may later find its way to the screen. Therein lie great possibilities for "Dawn of Desire." It is a distinct temptation for the scenario writer and the producer, although it has been done already a hundred times. Again, this sort of thing frequently makes an attractive stage play, despite the infernal Kanaka dialect: one of those plays in which all but the principals go about in B. V. D's, and a host of superfluous characters frequently intrude upon the action, muttering "Wauhee!" as Mr. George Jean Nathan so aptly puts it.

Typical summer reading, is "Dawn of Desire" which might as appropriately have been titled any one of a hundred other things. A book from which the pleasure-seeking will derive much entertainment, and the thinking rightly infer that the author is capable of far better achievements.

"Dawn of Desire," by the way, is part of the "Savoy Library," the new series of 3 shilling 6 penny editions published by The Diamond Press, Ltd.—R.R.L.F.

LITERARY CHINESE

"INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY CHINESE,"
—By J. Brandt. Published by the North-China Language School, Shanghai, The Commercial Press, Ltd.

An Introduction to Literary Chinese does not seem a happy title for this important book. Surely it should be Introduction to Chinese Literary Style. "The aim of the present book is to help the students of the Chinese written style in their difficult task by guiding their first steps in its mastery. The book is composed of 40 lessons. The texts which comprise various styles of literary writing are, in the beginning, very simple. For every new character used explanations are given so that a person who does not know Chinese at all can start studying this book."

The author has had experience teaching in the language school in Peking and knows the difficulties students are apt to meet with and is therefore well able to deal with them. He has taught the subject to his classes and only issued the book after having proved its worth in the class room. Special pains have been taken to elucidate the use of the numerous particles with which the Chinese literary style is threaded.

There is a proverb which says "chih, hu, chae, ye, i, yen, tsai, ts'ih dze gung cheng shih chen tsai-ts'ai." (He who masters the use of the seven particles is a true scholar). That this is true will be seen from the example of the first one in the list given above. Chih may be the sign of the possessive. It may be a noun, a relative pronoun, a verb or some other part of speech according to the taste or whim of the writer using it. Yet, when used by a master it is always apt and seldom ambiguous. To the student beginning his study it seems very elusive, redundant or perplexing.

This course of lessons is designed to give aid which the Chinese teacher often fails in imparting to the foreign learner. Often the particle does not express anything but gives a certain tone to the sentence. If the student points to this character and asks for an explanation his teacher shrugs his shoulder and says it is a "hsu-dze," an empty character. Nevertheless to him it conveys a meaning and without it the sentence would be like a broken branch—a mutilated thing. The lessons in the book are well arranged, the explanations clear and, best of all, the examples numerous. In former days the Chinese learned their own language by repetition. They had phenomenal memories and their minds were stored with classical passages so that their written style was a mosaic of quotations from or allusions to the great writers of the past. The foreign student cannot adopt this method but when he has half a dozen examples of the use of a certain character set before him he can hardly fail to grasp its meaning and sense something of the flavour it adds to the sentence. The book is one that all students of advanced Chinese will find useful and even beginners find helpful.

J. D.

THE CHINESE CATHOLIC

"CATHOLIC NATIVE EPISCOPACY IN CHINA: BEING AN OUTLINE OF THE FORMATION AND GROWTH OF THE CHINESE CATHOLIC CLERGY."—Shanghai, Tuswell Press, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Edw. Evans & Sons, Ltd., The Mission Book Co. Price, 10s. \$1.50.

This publication will appeal to all who are desirous of knowing something of the work and progress of the Catholic Church in China, for very nearly six centuries.

The Rev. Father Pascal d'Elia, S. J., of Aurora University, the author, has made a valuable contribution to literature of this class, giving in a short space much information desired by those outside the Catholic Church.

The little volume is a handy reference book on the subject of Chinese Episcopacy. It reviews all the efforts made from earliest times to establish the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in China, describes its growth which culminated in the ordination of the six new Chinese Bishops last year at Rome.

Aside from being interesting reading, the book is replete with charts, statistics, etc., which elucidate the subject-matter and give a comprehensive view of the status of the Catholic Church in China to-day.

NOTES AND NEWS

Lion Feuchtwanger, the author of Power, (Jew Süß), has had another enormous success in Germany with "Die Hassliche Herzogin" ("The Ugly Duchess"). This novel has been contracted for by The Viking Press and is now being translated by Willa and Edwin Muir who gained new laurels with the English version of Power. It will be published in America and in England early in 1928.

"The Madonna of the Sleeping Cars," By Maurice Dekobra, Translated from the French by Neil Wainwright, is a book which has set all Paris laughing, and it certainly will do no less in London.

It is a very modern story of the love affairs of an English society woman (Lady Diana Wynham), told by her private secretary (Prince Seliman).

There is power throughout this breezily written story and unending sensation. The translator has fully retained the witty and pointed dialogue of the original, and Lady Diana's adventures in the Highlands, in London, and Russia, are all narrated in the lightest and most amusing way.

France is crazy about Dekobra just now, and "the Madonna of the sleeping Cars" is the most spectacular novel of the year. It is published by T. Werner Laurie.

Mark Caywood is the English author of "Rainbow Island" which The Viking Press published on June 13. Apart from this fact and the fact that the name is a *nom de plume*, the publisher is in complete darkness concerning his author. So veiled is the identity that the actual name is not even known, all negotiations having been conducted through an English agent. Amateur and professional sleuths need not apply!

Mr. George Woden, who has already shown in "The Great Cornelius" how firm is his grasp of the industrial and social conditions which prevailed in England in other days, has a new novel appearing with Mr. Murray entitled "The Gates of Delight." In this new book industrialism only forms a background to the more human interests. The story dramatically pictures the conflict and stress between the older people and irrepressible youth—but it ends in happiness.

That rarest of all literary phenomena, an author of first class books for children has been discovered by The Viking Press. The "find" is Victorine Kirk, the young American author of "Mickey and the Monkeys" which will be published in August with illustrations by Christopher Luke.

"The Early Embryology of the Chick" by Professor Bradley M. Patten which Mr. Murray announces

for publication immediately has been especially designed to meet the need of the student commencing the study of vertebrate embryology. It gives in brief and simple form the early embryology of the chick and is the only up to date book on the subject published in England. As the embryo of the chick is one of the particular branches of embryology studied by medical students this volume will be found to supply a real want.

Joan Conquest's first book, "Desert Love," is now in its 136th thousand. Her new story, "Forbidden," (J. Werner Laurie), has its setting in Peking, where Miss Conquest has own Chinese house and Chinese servants.

The book is particularly topical, as her pages are packed with incident. She tells much of the inner and intimate life of the Chinese people, and also gives in her inimitable way, picturesque descriptions of the country.

Chang, a high-caste Oriental (a graduate of Oxford), is the hero of the story, and is such a charming and gallant character that Rudolph Valentino (to whose memory the book is dedicated) had asked the authoress for part for the film.

In the autumn of 1927 will be published another long novel by this author entitled "The Japanese Lover."

The shrewd insight and the individual outlook that marked Lady Oxford's 'Autobiography' and 'Places and Persons,' suggested that these gifts would serve the writer well in the less-restricted field of the essay.

In "Lay Sermons," the author is mainly concerned with general subjects of perennial interest to all. Lady Oxford has looked with clear eyes on many aspects of the manifold life of our day, and has arrived at her own very definite conclusions thereon. These are set forth with the vigour, the fearlessness, and the humour that made her previous such excellent reading. Moreover further gleams of light are shed upon many of her famous contemporaries.

Above all, this is an essentially personal book. The expression of personality is the essayist's strongest suit, and Lady Oxford has given an intensely individual touch to every section of this wise, witty and provocative volume. The publishers are Thornton, Butterworth, Ltd.

Do the traditional concepts of physics, which have been built up on what one may call the level of everyday experience, still hold good now that physics has to deal with such extraordinarily high velocities and such extraordinarily minute masses? Are force and energy and causation, are even time and space the same when we pass from the atmosphere of ordinary mechanics to the properties of radiation and the structure of the atom?

Professor P. W. Bridgman of Harvard University feels that recent discoveries call for a new examination of the foundations of our physical thought, and in a new book called "The Logic of Modern Physics," (The Macmillan Co.), he submits many of the fundamental concepts of physics to a detailed analysis by examining the experimental operations to which they are equivalent, and shows how the entire conceptual structure of our thinking must change character as we pass from our familiar world to the realm of recent physical discovery.

This month Mr. Murray will publish Lord Gorell's new novel "Venturers All." Lord Gorell has been called "an inspired writer of detective stories" and in his new novel he deals with adventurous romance from an original angle. He leaves much until the end to the reader's powers of intuition and deduction and the drama is played out to its triumphant conclusion in an atmosphere rich in excitement, intrigue, physical encounter and romance.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SUMMER ZEPHYRS

Whether 'Tis Nobler to Suffer or To Start the Fan

Many an office at the present time is divided against itself on account of that vital issue, the electric ceiling fan.

The Youngest Member of the staff, with curly hair, gasped out about 11 o'clock in the morning that either the fan would have to be turned on or she herself would faint. A growl of discontent travelled around among the Ancient Mariner, now employed at the desk, the Oldest Typist and the Head of the Bookkeeping Department. Three Chinese at the end of the long office were noted to have optimistic expressions upon their mobile countenances as the Youngest Member exploded in this way in a loud tone.

The Oldest Typist said menacingly, "An electric fan ruins my marcel wave and we've never used it in this office. We get plenty of breeze from the river anyway."

"You have the desk by the window," protested the Youngest Member with an emphatic manner not in keeping with her brief span in the office.

"Very well," said the Oldest Typist, "but I consider it an imposition."

The Ancient Mariner emitted an explosive sneeze at this juncture in response to which the Head of the Bookkeeping Department notified the room that the A. M. caught cold at the very thought of a fan. Actually turned on, the fan would undoubtedly be responsible for a fatal attack of pneumonia to the A. M.

The Youngest Member who had made a certain distance in the world despite her youth stood firm. "We can try it," she declared and motioned one of the attentive Chinese clerks to press the button. This he did with alacrity and a beatific expression kindled in the eyes of the three Celestials as they noted the instantaneous effect which the ceiling typhoon had upon all papers in the immediate vicinity.

"Father Abraham," shouted the Ancient Mariner with unexpected aplomb. "Merciful Heavens" came in a dainty shriek from the Oldest Typist, while the Youngest Member contented herself with clapping shears, gum-pot and assorted sizes of paper weights upon everything within arm's reach. The Head of the Bookkeeping Department, not belonging to the loose-leaved tribe of workers, surveyed the scene with calm interest.

The Ancient Mariner stood up, flourished his handkerchief, table-cover size, and denoted the beginning of a violent cold in the head. He left the room to cool down his choler and when he returned the Youngest Member, hair somewhat listing to leeward, appeared to have attained the ultimate goal of satisfaction. The sight of her enraged the A. M. anew. The Oldest Typist who had borne ten minutes of electric monsoon in contemptuous silence, stood

up beside her desk at the A. M.'s return. "Will you," she demanded in a haughty voice, "kindly lend a hand to get my desk out of radius of this beastly fan?" Her tone of voice as she said "fan" indicated that the subject was one which was being broached for the first time in the history of the world.

Reconstruction After Havoc

"With pleasure," said the A. M. while a bristling attempt towards completely ignoring the Youngest Member was traceable in his studied hauteur.

Together they shifted the desk, three paces to right and four to left, eight forward and ten backwards. Loud rasping sounds testified to the shuddering upheaval. Bright, glistening globules, lining the forehead of the Ancient Mariner, testified to his honest toil.

The Head of the Bookkeeping Department mused upon the scene with a malicious glint in her eye. "You people don't seem to realize," she volunteered, "that this office was built to contain the desks exactly as they were placed before. Any interference with the established order can only bring sorrow and regrets to you two good souls."

The Chinese clerks, pleased with any proof of foreign madness which would at the same time bring surcease from toil, ruminated over these activities with beady eyes. Each clerk had whisked out a fan at the beginning of preparations and was devoting himself to the gentle art of waving it as sponsored by the culture of two thousand years.

The Oldest Typist sat down suddenly, with her desk blocking the entrance of the office. "We will take a vote," said she, "among the foreigners. Those in favour of not having the fan please say so."

"As I am the only one who seems in favour," said the Youngest Member with a sudden attack of humility, "I don't mind if it's turned off." It was turned off forthwith. Coolies were called in and desks reinstated to their original positions. Work was resumed.

The Chinese clerks regretfully returned to adding long columns of figures with unwavering accuracy. The Oldest Typist left the room to go and adjust her hair. The Ancient Mariner gave one last feeble and wistful sneeze. The Head of the Bookkeeping Department said, "Whee, it is hot with the fan off," and the Youngest Member gave her a grateful glance. She let her gaze rest for a moment on the comprehensive calendar on her desk. "Stopping of Heat" (Ch'u-shu), August 24, read the record, and everybody knows how much more picturesque than reasonable are Chinese legends on calendars.—Jill O'Lantern.

THIS INEVITABLE FREEDOM

The Barber Shop For Chinese Women

Once more the feminine tress demands attention. The Janice Mercier with curl is now merely a memory, the "silk nape" is the aim of all. And East of Suez is as concerned about this silken nape as is any feminine devotee getting her fortnightly "trim" in the fashionable barberchairs of the West.

In Shanghai, where we are now accustomed to look with surprise upon modern Miss China, the sleek Eton-cropped heads of Chinese young women has called forth many syllables of honest praise. But behind many of those sleek coiffures, adhering to the latest code of elimination, lies a story. For all her acceptance of "western swank" Miss China still has her inhibitions. One of these, we have it on good authority, is her objection to entering a man's barber shop and to waiting her turn to receive that encircling white cover-all out of which her black head emerges up-right and neat.

It was the registering of this objection among a certain group of Chinese women in Shanghai which planted the seed for the new "Blue Triangle" barber shop, situated at 168 Szechuen Road, and catering to Chinese ladies only. It was opened

on Saturday last, and immediately it threw its door open to give glimpses of the smart interior, customers began to arrive. Among these were four who came to have their hair cut off for the first time, long black braids which lay like shining illustrations of new ideas, new conceptions of chic and beauty and new freedom upon the beauty-parlour table where they were regarded with the inevitable wistfulness characteristic of such moments.

The Barber Shop is a pretty little spot, just big enough to hold its equipment of two barber's chairs of a special pattern, its dressing tables and mirrors and several other necessary pieces of the green enamel and black furniture which makes the place so attractive. Daffodil yellow hangings add to the colour scheme.

In time it is the hope of the Y.W.C.A. group which has started

this parlour to have larger quarters wherein not only shingling of hair but other beauty treatments may be provided. A training class for Chinese girl barbers has already been launched and when the first have reached an expert stage the two men barbers now attending to the clientele will doubtless give way before another aspect of modern womanhood. Incidentally a new profession for Chinese women is being initiated by these classes. From now on those Chinese women who object seriously to the wait in a man's barber shop have at their disposal a comfortable means of acquiring a hair-cut.

In the new shop, shortly after its opening, an amusing story was overheard about young Miss China which bears repetition here. It was just after the report that Nanking had been recaptured by the northern forces that a young Chinese student was requested to depart for Nanking to assist with some Y.W.C.A. work there. She had just had her hair cut short, but when the report in question was brought to her notice she hastily collected the long braids which had been cut off and included them in

her packing. Through the ways known to women she could pin these "shorn" tresses back on her head in case the Northerners, with their well known aversion to short hair for women, had really recaptured the place. This is perhaps a typical example of the compromise between old and new ideas among Chinese women.

Practical items of interest regarding the new barber shop include the fact that hygienic arrangements are being strictly adhered to. A system of no tips has also been introduced, the barbers to work on a commission basis. Hours of the Women's Barber Shop are from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 to 7 p.m. daily and regular rates for hair-cutting are: for adults five cents for \$2 or six dimes each cutting; for children, four dimes; and a first cut costs ten dimes.

The members of the local Chinese Y.W.C.A. and of the National Committee in charge of the enterprise are the following ladies:—

Mrs. T. H. Lee, Mrs. C. L. Hsia, Mrs. S. Y. Hsueh, Mrs. K. H. Chen, Miss Grace Yang, Miss Harriet Smith, Miss B. T. Kyong, Miss T. Y. Tsang, Miss Margaret MacKinlay.—Jill O'Lantern.

STOLEN WIT

Nature's Unadorned Wonders

Young girl (after looking through telescope): "Isn't it wonderful, Grandma? Isn't it amazing?"
Grandmother: "Oh! it's very pretty, no doubt; but I'm old-fashioned, I suppose. I prefer the Moon as God made it."

Upright Restaurants

Diner. Waiter! I asked you to bring my salad without the dressing.
Waiter: Sorry, Sir—but we are not permitted to serve lettuce in the Nude.

Infantile Understanding

The wife of a distinguished officer, now in China was walking across a golf course accompanied by her small son, aged seven, when they were held up by a player who was about to drive.

The stroke having been duly made the small boy turned to his mother, and gravely remarked, "It's all right, mummy. He has said 'Damn'; we can go on now."

An Efficiency Measure

Notice posted in a Swiss hotel: "Strange gentlemen, will to please

not to dress for dinner, as this costume flutters the souls of the maid folk and no work is resulted. Humbly asked."—Boston Transcript.

SILVER MARKS

What They Mean

The custom of making silver has existed in England with very little alteration, since the time of Edward I. It is compulsory, but is still controlled by the Goldsmiths' Companies in various towns, as it probably was when first originated. The English mark is a lion passant for metal composed of 11oz. 2dwt. of fine silver to 18dwt. of alloy, and Britannia for 11oz. 10dwt. of fine silver to 10dwt. of alloy. The Scottish mark is a thistle for 11oz. 2dwt. and a thistle and the figure of Britannia for 11oz. 10dwt. at the Edinburgh Assay Office. A lion rampant is substituted for the thistle on silver marked in Glasgow. Irish silver is usually marked with a harp, or a harp and crown. These are the most valuable trade marks in the world, and have established the standard for silver. In addition to the lion or thistle, all silver that is hall-marked bears the initials of the makers, a date mark, the mark of the assay town, and if stamped before 1890 the bead of the reigning sovereign.

The London mark is a leopard's head, the Birmingham mark an anchor, Chester is represented by a dagger and three wheat sheaves, Sheffield by a crown, Newcastle by three castles, Exeter a castle with three towers, Edinburgh a castle, Glasgow a tree, fish, and bell, and Dublin Hibernia. Silver is not marked at Exeter now, nor at York, and several other cities where Goldsmiths' Companies were incorporated have no assay offices in these days.

The date mark on silver is of particular interest. Each town has an initial which is changed every year. In London the assay year begins at the end of May and is indicated by the letters of the alphabet from A to U, with the exception of J, which is omitted. Date letters have been used by the Goldsmiths' Company of London since 1478. The shield enclosing these letters is varied in shape each year, as is the type; but the earlier letters in Old English characters were without shields. The head of the reigning sovereign was a duty mark, introduced in the year 1784 and discontinued in 1890. It was usually placed last or next to this last, but there does not appear to be any particular rule regarding the order in which the various marks are placed on silver.

Foreign silver hall-marked in England bears the letter F in addition to the marks of British plate.

It is remarkable that a system inaugurated so many years ago should remain in use practically unchanged, without alteration or improvement.

Silver plate is stamped with its own history, and can be dated and valued without much trouble by those who know the meaning of the symbols to be found on every piece. But there are some exceptions, and all jewellery was not marked, so that the absence of a mark does not necessarily mean that the piece is without worth. Silver jewellery is not usually very valuable, however, but genuine old silver plate is appreciating in value every year.—"Manchester Guardian."

Marital Wisdom

Mrs. A.: Does your husband expect you to obey him?
Mrs. B.: Oh, dear, no! John's been married before.—Boston Transcript.

FAREWELL

I am loth to leave the valley of all delight,
Where I have loved, been loved, and loved again.
Where laughter will break through in grief's despatch
At the warm touch of kindly common men,
I am loth to quit the feast and put aside
The gifts of all the years, tried and found good;
Years though they be remembered with no pride,
Yet would I have my tale of years renewed.
Not that I might fare better than before,
But only this: that I, unslaked, might drain
Down to the dregs the draught of life once more.
Tumultuous joy and the sharp prick of pain,
With dimmed eyes, clearer grown in this, I see
Young hearts that front the unencountered ways;
And I would share with them what yet may be;
O, give me, give me back Youth's golden days.
And yet I know that such a sweet reprieve
Would be, at best, a passing brief respite;
Even the very young will one day grieve
That they must leave the valley of all delight.
A. G. in "Glasgow Herald."

VESSELS CARRYING MAILS

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—
 Per N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru July 24
 Per P. & O. Rawalpindi July 26
 Per R.D.S. Pres. Polk July 28
 Per N.Y.K. Taiyo Maru July 28
 Per N.Y.K. Kamo Maru July 29
 Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce July 29
 Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson Aug. 4
 Per C.P.S.S. Emp. of Russia July 28
 Per P. & O. Devanha July 28

OUTWARD

FOR EUROPE VIA SUZEE:—
 Per B.F. Patroclus July 23
 Per N.Y.K. Hakusan Maru July 26
 FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
 Per N.Y.K. Siberia Maru July 30
 Per R.D.S. Pres. Madison Aug. 6
 FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
 Per B.F. Patroclus July 23
 Per N.Y.K. Hakusan Maru July 26

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, July 15. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Angell, Mr. A. R. Rae.
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada, July 15. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. H. R. Stevens, Mr. A. F. Aveling, Mr. H. L. Davies, Miss E. Reuter, Mr. H. Kono, Mr. A. G. Loftis, Mr. J. P. Baston, Mrs. T. T. Brewster, Mr. E. F. Stewart, Mrs. S. W. Schmidt, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Sparham, Mr. T. Mosely, Mr. H. K. Fortune, Mrs. A. J. Astley, Mr. H. L. Key, Mr. A. Macallum, Miss J. MacKay, Mr. J. W. Haller, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Cook, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Graw, Miss B. B. De Graw, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Eswing, Hon. I. Gahdon, Mr. and Mrs. Whetstone, Mr. J. Whetstone, Mr. W. Whetstone, Mrs. R. W. Beck, Mr. B. K. Lam, Mr. R. E. Magnusson, Miss C. M. Allshouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Akit, Miss C. Akit, Mrs. Y. Akit, Master H. A. Akit, Rev. and Mrs. W. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss H. M. Bell, Master W. E. Bell, Mr. D. B. Berkeley, Miss A. Canham, Mrs. E. M. Corker, Miss H. Embrey, Mr. M. A. Fox.
 Per str. Shanghai Maru, July 16. From Japan. Mr. J. G. Magee, Mr. G. C. Shepherd, Mr. F. Smith, Mr. H. Netz, Mr. A. V. Konchester, Mr. W. Schuler, Mr. G. C. Whetstone, Mr. W. A. Dadda, Mr. H. Wright, Miss E. H. S. Murray, Sister Germaine, Sister M. Joseph.
 Per str. Hsin Ningshao, July 17. From Ningpo. Mrs. Y. G. Vorkal, Mr. F. Sweeney, Dr. H. Thomas.
 Per str. Loong Hwa, July 17. From Chinwangtao. Mr. A. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Ludbrook and child, and Mr. S. R. Gaddott.
 Per str. Ningshao, July 19. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Keune, Miss Carlin, Mr. Otto Wiering.
 Per str. Tunchow, July 19. From Tientsin. Mr. B. Brown, Mr. Strobe, Mr. and Mrs. Melnick, Miss F. Shoben, Mr. Frang Winkler, Mr. F. Benbow, Mr. Rowe, Father Hanspic, Mr. Adamus Barthelme, Mr. J. J. Schmitt.
 Per str. Nagasaki Maru, July 20. From Japan. Mr. Yada (Consul General), Mr. D. R. Astron, Capt. G. W. O'Brien, Miss A. Tait, Miss G. W. Moller, Mr. G. C. F. Corbett, Mr. B. Money, Mr. A. Ruocco, Mr. G. F. Poonawalla, Mr. F. L. Carter, Mr. F. C. Saviers, Mr. E. Moller, Miss E. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Royden, Mr. J. Y. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. T. Terrace.
 Per str. Kungwo, July 21. From River Ports. Mrs. Wendt and child, Mr. H. M. Gajate, Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Mrs. Beddow, Mr. R. E. Wild, Mr. Elin and child, Mr. Elin. Mrs. E. O. Drake, Mr. Bell.
 Per str. Kiangwo, July 21. From River Ports. Master Mackenzie, Mr. G. Gray, Mrs. J. N. Gray, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Lt.-Comdr. Clarke, R. N. Mr. Zannas, Mr. and Mrs. Medejidine, Mr. D. Zaslarsky, Mr. Yong, Mr. Williams, Miss Coxon, Miss V. Hughes, Mr. B. Pickering.
 OUTWARD
 Per R.D.S. President Hayes, July 15. For U.S.A., etc.—Dr. J. W. Creighton, Mr. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arthur Chye, Miss Vera C. Cass, Mrs. W. T. Ross, Mr. J. Harvey Raymond, Mr. R. Gordon, Mr. G. E. Lyon, Mr. R. E. O'Boyle, Mr. A. Snail, Mr. J. L. O'Leary, Mr. John C. Vincent, Mr. W. Faye, Mr. P. A. Hendricks, and Mr. A. Nelson.
 Per str. Luenho, July 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. B. M. Smith, Mr. Mikkevich, Mr. Zauer, Mr. Vinyard and Mr. McKay.
 Per str. President Grant, July 16. For Seattle, via Ports.—Mrs. W. M. Lucy, Miss M. Lucy, Miss B. Lucy, Mrs. O. A. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henkel, Master R. Henkel, Miss A. W. Hake, Mrs. Rose Schen, Mr. L. J. Hilder, Mr. P. A. Salamy, Lt.-Com. and Mrs. W. A. Hicks, Master Hicks, Miss Hicks, Lt.-Com. B. S. Bullard, Mr. John M. Hykes, Mrs. S. A. Newman, Mr. Karl Johann, Mr. G. C. Maury, Mr. B. C. Hatcher, Mr. L. Sanders Harper, Mr. R. C. McClatchey, Mr. D. J. Sax, Mrs. M. W. Bullard, Mr. B. S. Bullard, Mr. Bedford H. Lydon, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Tully, Mr. H. C. Lamond, Mrs. F. V. Chamberlin, Lt. and Mrs. B. E. Gates, Mrs. Gertrude Mittag, Mr. Albert E. Mandel.
 Per str. Cleveland, July 16.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Mr. Pearl Merrill, Mrs. Jessie M. Pawcett, Miss Lotta Bland, Mr. G. E. Lyon, Capt. Geo. Anderson, Miss E. Abwee, Miss Laura Foresta, Miss Mary H. Cunningham, Mr. J. H. Shumate, Dr. J. W. Creighton, Capt. M. Moalae, Ens. E. W. Young.
 Per str. Sphinx, July 16.—For Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Lion, Mr. Le Moing, Mr. E. A. Schmitt, Mr. L. V. A. Dergos, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Lee,

Rev. Father Jaurigny, Rev. Father Seyres, Rev. Father De Decker, A. Teupissen, Mr. J. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Shafrański, Messrs. G. Le Mat, L. Coulm, G. G. Creff, Creach, Calvez, Duchene, Donnat, Rouaud, Barzic, Guichot, Talbot, Bercelet, Polve, Rouff and Pettillon.—For Port Said.—Mr. N. Chalkides.—For Singapore.—Miss Svetlanoff and Mr. S. N. Sainloff.—For Saigon.—Mrs. David and Mr. S. S. Sainloff.—For Hongkong.—Mr. K. M. Dahl, Mr. and Mrs. Ribet, Mr. R. Mc. Lennan, Mr. I. Cordova, Mr. Ch. White, Messrs. N. P. Alekoff, Cassou, L. Andani, A. Salmat, G. Girman, L. Coudere, A. Orsini, G. Lacombe, A. Javeau, P. Gaudon and Villeneuve.
 Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, July 16. From Vancouver, etc.—Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Mr. and Mrs. K. Biagoseh, Miss G. Biagoseh, Lieut. J. D. Borhan, Mr. W. F. Borman, Mrs. Borman and infant, Miss A. A. Borman, Mr. J. L. Redding, Mr. John Camm, Jr., Mr. C. C. Elbig, Mr. E. H. Grant, Lt. Comdr. K. Grant, Mr. T. E. Grant, Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Mr. H. Levy, Mrs. J. D. MacRae, Miss H. M. MacRae, Miss K. D. MacRae, Master D. Mader, Mrs. Mader, Mr. H. March, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. McBain, Mr. N. V. Potoloff, Miss O. H. Pott, Mr. William S. A. Pott, Mr. C. E. Powrie, Mr. H. H. Turcell, Mr. R. W. Robertson, Mr. W. W. G. Ross, Miss Shipley, Mr. J. Siddle, Miss C. M. B. da Silva, Mr. W. T. Thorne, Lieut. A. E. C. Westcott, Mr. G. O. White, Mr. E. H. Grant, Mrs. E. S. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Zeigler and infant, Mrs. Almbad, Master P. Almbad, Miss R. Almbad, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barhan, Mr. E. J. Blundford, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Carter, Mrs. T. A. P. Clinton, Miss E. Flinkman, Mrs. L. G. Gelwicks, Miss E. B. Griffith, Mrs. L. A. Harris, Mr. T. M. Haslett, Mr. G. A. Hudson, Mr. B. Laubert, Mr. J. H. Logan, Miss W. Parks, Father A. Proulx, Miss M. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Slade and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Slager, Mr. W. H. Smedley and infant, Miss B. Smedley, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stewart and infant, Miss L. Stewart, Master L. Stewart, Miss M. E. Waddell, Miss A. Zachraison.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, July 18.—For Japan Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Ring, Dr. Cumming, Mr. F. W. Metcalf, Madam Gironi and four children, Mrs. C. S. Anderson, Master K. Anderson, Mrs. G. Desveches, Miss E. Plattner, Mrs. N. H. Schreuders, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Davies, Mr. A. W. Reynell, Mr. A. M. Slacks, Miss Keylock, Miss Bowditch, Mrs. Kellock, Major Daniels, Mr. L. Shipper, Mr. S. Wallace, Mr. P. Wallace, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mrs. M. J. Murray and child, Mrs. Brand and two children, Mrs. Bownen and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hornbrook, Miss Dunstan, Miss Hunter, Miss Box, Mrs. S. G. Porewé, Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Miss L. McThomas, Miss Jessie Thomas, Mrs. A. Schneider, Mrs. Hannlyn, Miss Edith M. Crane, Miss G. D. Reeves, Mr. P. Dostal, Capt. Amely, Capt. Furny, Mr. Stone and child.
 Per N.D.L. Trier, July 18.—For Europe and way ports.—Mrs. K. Krah and child, Mr. H. Aust, Mr. and Mrs. Tschodini and family, Mr. E. Lucke, Mr. W. Schurter, Mr. A. Rottenschweil, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoecker, Mr. Herbert Meyer, Mr. R. Burger, Mr. Schiller, Mr. E. McKee, Mr. J. Thust, Mr. H. Cruz, Mr. Oon, Mr. M. A. Kouminsky and child, Mr. H. Mueller, Mr. Adkins, Miss R. Hilton, Mrs. Lauwers and child, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Frazier, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. H. Jacobson, Mrs. Ruck and children, Miss M. Herbert.

Per str. Tingsang, July 19.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. T. H. Hutchison and child, Mrs. Nixon, nurse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Blackman, Col. Logan, Mrs. Von Busckist, Miss Smith, Mr. Platt and Mr. MacNab.
 Per str. Loongwo, July 19.—For River Ports.—Mr. Portier, Mr. J. J. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. Teddie, Mr. Notman, Mr. Jean, man, Mrs. Cameron and three children, Mrs. Symens, Mrs. Read, Mr. R. Emerson, Mr. E. H. Boyden, Mr. W. D. Stimson, Mr. J. F. Lench, Mr. P. B. Stimson, Mr. E. Owen and Six Naval Ratings.
 Per str. Macedonia, July 19.—For Europe.—Capt. H. T. England, R. N. Lt.-Comdr. H. Clanchy, Lt.-Comdr. R. M. Taylor, Lt. R. C. Gervens, Comdr. Engr. W. J. Robins, Lt. F. E. Bostock, Lt. J. Tait, Mrs. J. C. Carter, Mr. J. Hadden, Mrs. C. B. H. Longman two children and Miss Luxon, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. Davids and child, Mr. C. J. Fage, Mr. H. G. Puddle, Mr. J. F. Duncan, Lt.-Engr. F. S. Banner, Petty-Offr. M. Chandler, Mr. J. C. Gamble, Mr. F. Richardson, Mr. W. King, Major and Mrs. J. H. Chapman, Mr. A. C. Loftis, Mr. J. H. Marshall, Lt. F. Augusto do O'Costa, Mr. C. A. P. Naviers, Capt. E. Andrew, Miss F. Sherman.

Per str. Kutwo, July 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. J. G. Sullivan, Miss Vajinsvaia, Miss Novikov, Mr. T. W. Mitchell, Mr. A. H. Aiers, Mr. T. C. Westbrook, Mr. J. Gilliam, Mr. F. Benbow, Roove, Mr. L. G. Peoples, Mrs. Clarke and infant.
 Per str. Nagasaki Maru, July 21.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hopkins, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Grant, Mr. Heise, Mrs. G. Bozi and child, Miss Miss Rossi, Mrs. M. D. Young, Mrs. L. Heilmann, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Birney, Miss Plumb, Mrs. L. M. Marsh, Mrs. Defferriere, Mrs. M. Berrens, Mrs. L. K. Kupper, Master Laurens, Mr. Moreau, Mrs. C. Large, Mr. A. Heilmendinger, Mr. G. R. Robb, Major and Mrs. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. Elms and child, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Patton, Miss M. Job, Miss C. M. Mackinnon, Mr. C. A. Mair, Mr. E. T. A. Stefford, Mr. Lorenz Lassen, Miss L. D. Ward, Mrs. L. Foulard, Mrs. F. H. Gearey and infant, Mr. J. E. Manfieri, Mrs. Manfieri and three children.

Per str. Siangwo, July 21.—For River Ports.—Mr. Hans Steen, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Makayama, Miss Miyako, Mr. O. Krah, Rev. J. D. Magee.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On July 10, 1927, at Tientsin, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. BAKER, a son.

BEAUMONT.—On July 7, 1927, at Beverly Road, Colchester, England, to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. BEAUMONT, a daughter.

BLACK.—On July 16, 1927, at Karuzawa, Japan, to Mr. and Mrs. ADAM BLACK, a son, ALISTAIR KELLAS.

DIETHELM.—On July 16, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to ANNE, wife of GEO. DIETHELM, a son (Robert Paul).

HOGG.—On July 16, 1927, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. HOGG, a son.

LOVELOCK.—On July 1, 1927, at St. Paul's Hospital, Hongkong, to Mrs. and Mrs. J. J. LOVELOCK, of C. M. Customs, Lappa, Macao, a son.

REILLY.—On July 17, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. V. REILLY, a daughter (Mary Elizabeth).

SHERMAN.—On July 19, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. FOTHERGILL SHERMAN, a daughter.

SNYDER.—On June 17, 1927, at the Alta Bates Sanitarium, Berkeley, Cal., to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. SNYDER, a son (Herbert Ralph, Jr.).

TROCK.—On July 18, 1927, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. TROCK, a daughter.

WAHL.—On July 15, 1927, at Brighton, England, to the wife of CAPT. D. R. WAHL, S. M. P., a son. Hongkong papers please copy.

WEBB.—On July 16, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. R. WEBB, a son.

MARRIAGES

GIBBONS-RICHARDS.—On July 2, 1927, at British Consulate-General, Foochow, and British Episcopal Church, Foochow, PHYLIS RICHARDS, of Taunton, Som., England, to JAMES HENRY GIBBONS, Chinese Maritime Customs.

RAHF-HOPKINS.—On July 21, 1927, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, ANNIE MARY RAHF, of Shanghai to CHARLES HERBERT HOPKINS, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.

DEATHS

COOK.—MAY ALEXANDRA COOK, aged 25 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. P. COOK, of 52 North End Grove, North End, Portsmouth, England, late of Chungking.

CRYMBLE.—On May 25, 1927, at Vancouver, B.C., N. G. CRYMBLE.

GARNETT.—On Wednesday, July 20, 1927, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, S. S. GARNETT, aged 33.

IN MEMORIAM

PICKERING.—On July 21, 1926, at the Country Hospital, HARRY beloved husband of NESTIE PICKERING.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attd'ed Therm	Direction a. n.	Force 1-12	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
July 15	29.80	82.6	S	2	83.8	78.1	91.8	77.4	B.
" 16	29.85	82.4	SSE	2	83.2	78.8	93.0	76.5	B. C.
" 17	29.90	83.7	SSE	2	85.0	79.7	90.9	78.5	O.
" 18	29.87	83.0	SSE	3	83.7	79.0	92.5	78.3	O.
" 19	29.83	83.0	SSE	2	85.8	79.7	91.4	77.8	B. C.
" 20	29.76	84.2	S	2	85.8	79.0	97.5	78.8	B. C.
" 21	29.71	84.6	S	2	87.1	79.9	97.7	79.3	B. C.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1927	Maximum 1926	Minimum 1927	Maximum 1926	Inches 1927	1926
July 15	79.0	80.0	92.0	91.0	Nil	Nil
" 16	78.0	79.3	90.8	93.2	"	"
" 17	80.1	78.5	88.0	92.5	"	"
" 18	79.9	79.0	89.0	94.0	"	"
" 19	79.1	78.2	90.0	96.5	"	0.10
" 20	80.1	79.2	97.0	95.2	"	Nil
" 21	81.4	76.0	98.0	94.0	"	"

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